هكذا من الاصل

THE WEATHER — PARIS: Thursday, fresh. Temp. 8-12 (46-54). Friday, variable. LONDON: Thursday, cloudy with rain. Temp. 3-4 (37-39). Friday, similar, sleet at times. CHANNEL: Moderate. ROME: Thursday, cloudy. Temp. 8-20 (46-68). NEW YORK: Thursday, sunny. Temp. 0-5 (32-42).

ADDITIONAL WEATHER — COMICS PAGE

INTERNATIONAL
Herald Tribune

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Abu Dhabi	4.50 Dirh	Greece	35 Dr	Netherlands	1.75 Fls
Algeria	2.75 Din	Iceland	150 I Kr	Nigeria	70 K
Austria	12 S	India	Rs 8	Norway	3.25 N Kr
Bahrain	0.420 Din	Iran	70 Rials	Oman	0.425 Rials
Belgium	20 B Fr	Israel	I £17.00	Portugal	25 Esc
Cyprus	250 Mils	Italy	500 Lire	Qatar	4.00 Rials
Denmark	3.75 D Kr	Jordan	0.300 Fils	Saudi Arabia	3.50 Rials
Dubai	4.50 Dirh	Kenya	Shs 8.00	Spain	50 Ptas
Egypt	40 P	Kuwait	0.300 Fils	Sweden	3.00 S Kr
Eire	20 P	Lebanon	12.75	Switzerland	1.70 S Fr
Finland	2.00 F.M.	Libya	1 Din 0.25	Tunisia	325 Dm
France	3 F.	Luxembourg	20 L Fr	Turkey	T£ 18
Germany	1.50 D.M.	Madeira	27.5 Esc	U.S. Mil. (Eur.)	$0.25
Great Britain	20 P	Morocco	3.00 Dr	Yugoslavia	20 D

U.S. Fears Russians Increasing Warheads

By Richard Burt

WASHINGTON, March 14 (NYT) — U.S. arms negotiators have been shaken by intelligence information indicating that the Soviet Union's most powerful missile is being adapted to carry more warheads than would be permitted under the projected strategic arms-limitation treaty.

The information has led to charges by some defense officials that the CIA was slow in informing other agencies about the development.

Government officials said yesterday that the Russians had tested the missile, the SS-18, shortly after Secretary of State Cyrus Vance met with Soviet Foreign Minister Andrei Gromyko in Geneva in December.

Although the Soviet Union had agreed that the projected accord would limit to 10 the number of warheads on the missile, the results of the test were said to have led intelligence aides to conclude that the missile was being given the capability of carrying up to 14 warheads. Officials said that the CIA had monitored the SS-18 during its test flight. While the missile did not release more than 10 warheads, officials said, the test indicated that it could do so.

Test Encoding

Several officials compared the incident to another SS-18 test, shortly before the Vance-Gromyko meeting, in which performance data radioed by the missile was in code. The United States has complained about this practice, and the Soviet Union's encoding of test information has emerged as the last important technical problem blocking the strategic arms-limitations talks. Some officials said that the apparent modernization of the SS-18 also could present an obstacle to an early SALT-2 pact.

Administration aides, in promoting the accord on Capitol Hill, have pointed to the provision freezing the number of warheads as one of the most important accomplishments of the talks. By limiting the numbers of warheads Moscow could deploy, officials said, a new agreement would serve to neutralize the Soviet advantage in the payload that its rockets can deliver.

To insure that Moscow, under the proposed accord, could not increase the warhead capacity of its existing rocket force, some officials suggested that it might be necessary for U.S. negotiators to get Moscow to accept a stricter provision on missile modernization. The officials said that, if the administration adopted such a course, it could lead to another delay in completing the talks.

Other aides, however, said that no decision had been made on whether to confront Moscow with U.S. intelligence data on the SS-18 thing and that the CIA and other agencies were still studying the test data.

Dummy Warheads

An official closely involved in the arms talks also said that, while intelligence data suggested that the SS-18 could carry more than 10 warheads, there was no proof that Moscow planned to put this many nuclear charges on the missile during the life of the treaty. He suggested that Moscow might be planning to place dummy warheads, or decoys, aboard the missile, a capability that the United States also possesses.

At the same time, the fact that Moscow has demonstrated that it might be able to deploy more than 10 warheads on the SS-18 is bound to raise doubts in the minds of arms-control critics about whether the Soviet Union intends to adhere to the provision limiting the number of warheads.

The limit of 10 warheads for the SS-18 was chosen because this was the maximum number of nuclear charges that had been observed on the missile. Only through monitoring Soviet test firings will the administration be able to verify that Moscow is complying with the limit of the projected arms treaty.

Meanwhile, the new information has set off a growing dispute within the government, with Pentagon officials demanding to know why the CIA took more than two months to inform other agencies of the results of the missile test. According to Pentagon officials, William Perry, undersecretary of defense for research and engineering, was not informed until last week of the SS-18 firing, and he is said to be angry that he was not told much earlier.

Congressional aides said that members of Congress also were concerned about the CIA's delay in circulating the test information and that Rep. Robin Beard, R-Tenn., a member of the House Armed Services Committee, said that he was planning to ask the panel to investigate whether the agency had "bottled up" the information.



United Press International

Israeli soldier Avraham Amram (left) arrives at Geneva airport.



United Press International

Palestinian prisoners ride the bus at the airport in Geneva.

Israel, Palestinians Trade Prisoners for First Time

GENEVA, March 14 (AP) — Israel and the Palestinian guerrillas exchanged prisoners today for the first time.

The International Committee of the Red Cross said that Avraham Amram, an Israeli soldier who was captured 11 months ago during the Israeli invasion of southern Lebanon, was exchanged for 66 Palestinians arrested by Israeli authorities in the occupied territories.

A Red Cross spokesman said that negotiations for the exchange had taken several months. He said that the Red Cross acted initially "as a letter box" between the Palestinians and the Israelis.

Fadel Shrourou, a spokesman for the Popular Front for the Liberation of Palestine, announced the exchange yesterday in Damascus. "The exchange was deliberately timed to coincide with [President] Carter's visit to the Middle East to prove that nobody can step on the Palestinian rights," Mr. Shrourou said. He reported that Mr. Amram, 34, was "in good shape."

The Palestinian spokesman indicated that Israel had proposed the exchange. "We have accepted the prisoner exchange to show that guerrilla raids inside the occupied homeland aim at releasing our prisoners from Israeli jails," he said.

Mr. Shrourou said that his organization chose a group of Palestinians arrested by Israel to be released in exchange for Mr. Amram. "The group includes members of all guerrilla factions," he said. "Our list of Palestinian prisoners to be freed includes mainly girls, sick prisoners and those who have spent a long time in Israeli jails." The exchange took place at the Geneva airport.

Although this is the first exchange of prisoners between Israel and Palestinian guerrilla organizations, Israel twice has freed some prisoners to gain the release of hijacked airline hostages.

In July, 1968, through indirect negotiations handled by Italy, 16 suspected guerrillas were freed from Israeli jails after a hijacked plane of Israel's El Al airline was released in Algeria. A year later, Israel freed 13 Syrian prisoners in exchange for two Israelis held in a hijacked plane in Damascus. According to Israeli reports, Mr. Amran was the only Israeli taken prisoner during the three-month occupation of southern Lebanon. The reports said that Mr. Amram was captured April 4 when he and six other Israelis made an unauthorized trip to pick fruit in an orchard in a guerrilla-controlled zone.

They said that a Palestinian patrol saw them and opened fire, killing four and wounding Mr. Amran while two of the Israelis escaped. Several soldiers and officers at the roadblock through which Mr. Amram's vehicle passed reportedly were court-martialed after the clash.

Israeli Cabinet Accepts Compromise Proposals

Carter Said To Pledge Talks Role

By Christopher S. Wren

CAIRO, March 14 (NYT) — The United States has agreed to participate directly in the post-treaty negotiations between Egypt and Israel aimed at bringing Palestinian home rule to the West Bank and the Gaza Strip, a ranking Egyptian official reported today.

The disclosure by Butros Ghali, Egypt's foreign minister, implied that the Carter administration had promised President Anwar Sadat not to let the talks on the controversial Palestinian issue bog down after a peace treaty was concluded.

The original Camp David accord last September dealing with a proposed transition to Palestinian self-government had made no provision for a formal U.S. role.

Such participation has been sought here inasmuch as Egyptian officials expect the bargaining with Israel on the future of the Palestinians and other bilateral aspects of normalization to be much tougher than the lengthy negotiations that resolved the remaining obstacles to a peace treaty.

"The difficulties which we will have to overcome now are greater than the difficulties that we have overcome in the last 18 months. We are just at the beginning now of a long process," Mr. Ghali said.

Mr. Ghali, who has been intimately involved with the negotiations since Mr. Sadat's trip to Israel in November, 1977, agreed with the view that a peace treaty could be completed within the next week or two. Premier Mustapha Khalil said today that he thought a treaty could be signed in Washington as early as next Thursday or Friday.

Meanwhile, Egypt embarked on a diplomatic campaign to explain to other Arab states willing to listen why it had accepted the compromise proposals carried to the Middle East by President Carter. The move was clearly intended to tone down Arab criticism before a peace treaty was signed.

Vice President Hosny Mubarek left early today for the Sudan to brief President Gaafar Nimeiri on Sadat's talks with Carter. Instead of returning to Cairo as expected, Mr. Mubarek went to Saubi Arabia for a visit reportedly arranged by Mr. Numeiry. The Saudis have joined in the criticism of Egypt's negotiations with Israel.

Letters of explanation are being sent to other Arab heads of state but not to Syria, Iraq, Libya, Algeria and Southern Yemen, which had formed a "Steadfastness Front" against Mr. Sadat's peace initiative, or to Kuwait, which has increasingly sided with the Arab hard-liners.

Mr. Ghali described the efforts as "the beginning of a long campaign we will have to do with other Arab countries to overcome the emotional reaction which will be quite strong."

Egypt would apparently like to persuade the moderate Arab countries to remain neutral during the next year and give Egypt a chance to show that it can achieve some progress toward giving the Palestinians self-rule.

Mr. Ghali said that the initiative was being undertaken in advance of a treaty because "when you are giving an explanation before the signing of a treaty you are asking for a kind of acceptance or participation. You are presenting them with a fait accompli which creates negative reactions."



Associated Press

President Carter and his wife, Rosalynn, step out of Air Force One at Andrews Air Force Base after their trip to the Middle East, where Mr. Carter held talks with Egyptian and Israeli leaders.

Carter Praises Israeli Cabinet

By Fred Farris

WASHINGTON, March 14 (IHT) — President Carter, back home in triumph from a Mideast peace mission whose risk turned finally to glory, praised the Israeli Cabinet today for its almost unanimous approval of his new proposals. The Cabinet action indicated that the final stamp of acceptance on a historic Israeli-Egyptian peace treaty is near.

The president said that the United States would "stand ready" to help carry out the peace treaty and to aid negotiations on related matters.

On his arrival here after midnight, Mr. Carter said: "God has answered our prayers."

The president, in a statement this morning, said that Israeli Prime Minister Menachem Begin "has just called me with this good news" — his Cabinet's quick acceptance of compromise proposals to which both Egyptian President Anwar Sadat and Mr. Begin already had agreed.

"This means that all of the outstanding issues in the negotiations between Egypt and Israel have now been successfully resolved," Mr. Carter said.

"At this historic moment, I want to congratulate the great leaders of both countries . . . for their leadership and the courage that they have consistently demonstrated. The peace which their peoples so clearly need and want is close to reality."

Mr. Carter, who returned today after a peace shuttle between Egypt and Israel to an exuberant hero's welcome, said he was "proud that our country has been able to assist these two long-time adversaries along the path of reconciliation and toward future cooperation.

"We stand ready to help in the implementation of the peace treaty, in the negotiations that lie ahead on other issues of concern, and in working with these two friends to build a stable and peaceful Middle East."

The Israeli state radio said that the Cabinet directed Defense Minister Ezer Weizman to go to Washington to discuss U.S. aid and other commitments to Israel. Mr. Weizman will carry draft proposals for U.S. guarantees of oil supplies and financial aid, the radio said.

In Egypt, Premier Mustapha Khalil will convene a Cabinet meeting tomorrow to hear the compromise peace plan and Mr. Sadat will brief officials of his National Democratic Party on Saturday. But Mr. Sadat's public assent to the Carter plan is regarded as conclusive.

This raised the prospect of a ceremonial signing later this month in Washington, Cairo and Jerusalem of the first peace treaty between an Arab state and Israel which Mr. Carter hopes will be "the cornerstone of a comprehensive settlement" in the Middle East.

Egypt's foreign minister, Butros Ghali, predicted that if there were no delays in Israel's approval, the English-language version of the treaty could be signed in Washington "by Thursday or Friday of next week."

The joy voiced at Andrews Air Force Base, Md., by many in a large crowd of officials, legislators and well-wishers when Mr. Carter arrived was echoed on Capitol Hill today.

Senate Majority Leader Robert Byrd, D-W.Va., said, "No man deserves more credit for the peace treaty than President Carter," and added that the achievement puts Mr. Carter in "the ranks of the peacemakers in human history."

Senate Minority Leader Howard Baker, R-Tenn., who is expected to be a candidate for the presidency next year, said, "It represents a very significant accomplishment and I commend the president for it."

Sen. Baker said that Mr. Carter's step-by-step peace process, instead of the all-party Geneva conference favored by others, "was the right thing to do."

Frank Church, D-Idaho, the

(Continued on Page 2, Col. 4)

Begin Aides To Give Pact To Knesset

By William Claiborne

JERUSALEM, March 14 (WP) — The Israeli Cabinet today approved compromise proposals on the last two unresolved issues of a Middle East peace treaty, paving the way for expected ratification by the parliament next week and signing ceremonies shortly afterward.

All but one of the 16 ministers present voted for the compromises, which were hammered out here and in Cairo during President Carter's six-day shuttle trip that ended dramatically yesterday with a meeting with Egyptian President Anwar Sadat.

Israeli Prime Minister Menachem Begin, looking tired and his voice hoarse from six hours of debate, said that he telephoned Mr. Carter and told him "the last two outstanding issues were resolved today by a positive decision by the Cabinet."

Only one Cabinet member, Education Minister Zevulun Hammer of the National Religious Party, abstained from the balloting. Transport Minister Chaim Landau, an outspoken critic of the treaty, left the session early to attend a funeral and did not vote. But he said he would have voted against the compromises.

The Cabinet will meet again on Sunday to consider the treaty in its entirety. But since it already has approved all but the two issues settled today, its decision is almost a foregone conclusion.

Under the terms of the two compromises, Egypt will reportedly sell Israel oil produced in the Israeli-developed Suez Gulf oil fields. Also, Israel will spell out in detail its withdrawal from the Sinai Peninsula in exchange for a swap of ambassadors a month after Israeli troops are positioned behind a line extending from El Arish in the north to Ras Muhammed in the south.

The oil compromise, which will not be written into the treaty text, also includes U.S. guarantees that Israel will have access to enough oil to meet its needs for 15 years, informed sources said.

Israeli Defense Minister Ezer Weizman and several top aides were scheduled to leave tomorrow for Washington as the vanguard of an Israeli negotiating team that will bargain the specifics of not only U.S. oil guarantees but a reported $4 billion in economic aid and unspecified defense promises.

Under intense pressure from rightist members of the Cabinet,

(Continued on Page 2, Col. 6)

Somewhere in Angola or Zambia

S. Africa Bombs Namibian Rebel Base

WINDHOEK, South-West Africa, March 14 (UPI) — The South African Air Force today struck far across its northern frontiers to destroy a Namibian guerrilla base, Gen. Jannie Geldenhuys, the officer commanding the South African forces here said. He did not specify whether the planes hit a base in Angola or Zambia.

The strike was the first since last week's air and ground attacks on 16 camps of the South-West African People's Organization inside Angola and Zambia in which at least 40 guerrillas died. The South Africans had no casualties.

Gen. Geldenhuys said: "This morning an air attack was mounted in depth against a terrorist transit and logistical base. The attack was successful and all aircraft have returned safely."

No information was given about casualties on either side.

The general did not say where the base was located but a defense force spokesman said it was "far beyond the South-West African border."

Namibia has borders with Angola, Zambia and Botswana but intelligence sources said the strike almost certainly was directed into either Zambia or Angola since the Namibia-Botswana frontier areas were remote desert regions not suitable to being used as guerrilla camps.

The latest strike was made only five days before talks in New York between South Africa, the major five Western powers and SWAPO representatives about ways of reaching a peace settlement in Namibia this year.

U.S. Army Chief In Europe to Quit

HEIDELBERG, West Germany, March 14 (AP) — Gen. George Blanchard, commander of the U.S. Army in Europe, has decided to retire on May 31, a spokesman said yesterday.

Gen. Blanchard was among the contenders to replace Gen. Alexander Haig Jr., who will retire on June 30 as supreme allied commander in Europe. President Carter named Gen. Bernard Rogers to succeed Gen. Haig.

Gen. Blanchard, 58, has served in the Army for 40 years. He is a graduate of West Point and was chief of staff of the 1st Field Force in Vietnam.

Jet Crashes Near Peking, 200 Are Believed Dead

TOKYO, March 14 (AP) — A British-built Trident jet crashed today into a factory on the outskirts of Peking, and about 200 persons were feared killed, the news agency Kyodo reported.

The dispatch from the Chinese capital quoted witnesses as saying that the aircraft hit the factory near Peking airport at 8:52 a.m., shortly after taking off. All passengers and 12 crew members were believed killed. Other victims included workers from an assembly plant, the agency said.

One of the witnesses, a Western correspondent, said that debris was scattered over a large area and that he saw Chinese soldiers engaged in rescue work late into the night, according to the report. No official confirmation was available from the Chinese authorities.

The agency noted that Tridents are often used in China to transport government leaders and other high ranking officials.

China's last major air disaster occurred in January, 1976, when a Chinese airliner crashed near Changsha, the capital of Hunan province, killing all 45 on board. The Soviet-made Antonov-type aircraft was en route from Canton to Shanghai when it crashed.

Jordanian Crash Kills 45

DOHA, Qatar, March 14 (AP) — A Jordanian airliner crashed and burst into flames while trying to land here early today during a violent rainstorm, killing 45 of 64 persons aboard, according to an official count.

Rescue workers pulled 19 persons out of the blazing wreck. Some of those rescued were seriously injured.

"The plane burst into flames as soon as it hit the ground, almost on top of the airport fire engine's garage," a source said.

The Royal Jordanian Airlines Boeing 727 was on a flight from Amman to Muscat, in the sultanate of Oman, with a scheduled intermediate stop here.

Airline sources said that most of passengers were Jordanians or other Arabs, although at least two Japanese, two Britons and a U.S. citizen were aboard. They said that of the 64 aboard, 49 were passengers, 9 were crew and 6 were Jordanian security guards, who travel routinely on the line's flights.

IRS Says Sweet Sweepstakes Share Is Fair

By Wallace Turner

SAN FRANCISCO, March 14 (NYT) — Frank McNulty has apparently beaten the Internal Revenue Service — and he has spent four years and a month in jail so far to do it. But he may never get to spend the money.

In 1971, Mr. McNulty won $128,410 in the Irish Sweepstakes. He put the money in a bank in Jersey in the Channel Islands. The IRS — which says that the earnings of a U.S. citizen living in the United States are subject to its tax laws, no matter where the money is earned — asked for about $35,000. Mr. McNulty said that he thought he owed the IRS nothing.

By 1975, the IRS claim had risen several thousand dollars: Mr. McNulty was indicted, tried, convicted and sentenced to five years in prison for income-tax evasion. He spent much of his time behind bars in McNeill's Island Prison in Puget Sound.

Mr. McNulty was freed after three years and eight months. The IRS resorted to civil remedies to collect. It won the civil proceedings, and an order was handed down that Mr. McNulty had to pay up. He refused: "I don't owe the Internal Revenue Service a damned thing."

Last October, Federal District Judge Alfonso Zirpoli held Mr. McNulty in contempt. Since then, Mr. McNulty has been brought into court a number of times from the San Francisco County Jail, where he has been held as for civil contempt, to be asked if he was ready to pay. Each time he said that he was not.

Yesterday, he was in court again. Once again, Mr. McNulty refused to pay. But this time the scenario was different.

"It is apparent that further incarceration will be punitive," said Mr. Zirpoli. "In short, the ends of justice will no longer be constructively served by your continued incarceration."

Still Must Pay

But, saying that he had never heard of an Irish Sweepstakes winner who refused to pay taxes on the gains, Mr. Zirpoli said that Mr. McNulty was still obliged to pay. Added the judge: "It is unlikely that you will ever be able to enjoy any of the benefits of your winnings in this country until your taxes are paid, and it is unlikely a passport will ever be issued until you pay."

[A State Department spokesman in Washington said that usually when it receives a court order from a judge saying that he wants a passport withheld from a citizen for cause, "We will honor that." But he said that in the absence of a court order, it normally would not withhold a passport because of tax indebtedness.]

The IRS requested that a receiver be named to get the money from the bank in Jersey and pay Mr. McNulty's tax bill, no matter what Mr. McNulty wanted. The judge set a hearing on the matter for 1:30 p.m. tomorrow.

Mr. McNulty's $128,000 has grown to about $140,000, and the IRS bill stands at about $70,000. After yesterday's proceedings, Mr. McNulty — 63, baldish, a former bartender and the grandfather of seven — went back to jail. He is scheduled for release Friday morning.

5 More Executions

Tehran Announces Roundup of Arms

From Wire Dispatches

TEHRAN, March 14 — Firing squads in Iran's provincial cities today executed five more former officials, bringing to 62 the number of persons known to have been executed since the shah was deposed last month. About 200 others are believed to be awaiting execution after conviction by Islamic revolutionary tribunals.

Iran's provisional government, meanwhile, served notice on armed guerrillas to turn in their guns or "be dealt with as counterrevolutionaries."

Three of the executions took place in the town of Dizful in Khuzistan. The dead there were named as Lt. Gen. Akbar Ghafarian, 1st Lt. Ali Rehdari and Police Chief Mohammed Taghi Hajaidi. They had been found guilty of murder and torture.

In the town of Shushtar, also in Khuzistan, the former police commander, Lt. Haydar Jafarinia, was shot after being found guilty of two murders during anti-shah protests. In another town, a government official was executed after being convicted of ordering troops to fire on anti-shah demonstrators.

An official spokesman said that the government was giving priority to the formation of a national guard to restore order shattered by months of fighting against the shah. "All other armed groups will be asked to turn in their weapons. Those who refuse will be dealt with as counterrevolutionaries," the spokesman said.

About 300,000 weapons were seized from army arsenals and bases during the revolution that ousted Shah Mohammed Reza Pahlavi. Most were never returned, despite orders from the Islamic government.

The spokesman specifically mentioned the Mujahaddin guerrillas — founded almost 20 years ago by Premier Mehdi Bazargan to fight for socialist-style policies coupled with Moslem piety — as being one of the prime targets in the arms roundup.

Several thousand students marched on the British Embassy in downtown Tehran today shouting "Down with imperialism" and "Salute to our Palestinian brothers," on the second day of demonstrations protesting President Carter's Middle East tour.

The march occurred after almost a week of demonstrations by women protesting against strict religious dress codes, and a major anti-American demonstration in front of the U.S. Embassy yesterday.

Ayatollah Ruhollah Khomeini charged in a speech that oil-consuming countries — which he termed "foreign criminals" — were plotting to create disunity in Iran.

The 78-year-old Moslem leader spoke at a meeting called to rally support for his Islamic republic, which he plans to establish after a referendum on March 30. "The foreign criminals, those who used our oil freely, have not given up," he said. "You must remain alert. You must foil their plots.

"Their agents want to create differences among us, organize un-Islamic demonstrations and create disunity among you," the ayatollah said in a clear attack on Western oil companies excluded from Iran's new sales, women protesters against the veil, and leftist dissidents.

Kenya Leader to Britain

LONDON, March 14 (UPI) — President Daniel Arap Moi of Kenya will make a state visit to Britain from June 12 to June 15, Buckingham Palace officials said.



United Press International

HONORING MORO — Schoolboys place flowers on the tomb of Aldo Moro in the village of Torrita Tiberina, 37 kilometers north of Rome. The president of the Christian Democratic Party was killed by Red Brigades terrorists a year ago after being kidnapped in a Rome street.

Arafat Threatens Oil Boycott of Egypt

From Wire Dispatches

BEIRUT, March 14 — Palestinian guerrilla leader Yasser Arafat has called for an Arab oil embargo against Egypt if it signs a peace treaty with Israel, and warned that his Palestine Liberation Organization will deal with any Arab regime that violates the embargo in the same way that it is dealing with President Anwar Sadat.

Arab moderates and radicals bitterly denounced Mr. Sadat and U.S. Middle East peace efforts, vowing that Egypt would pay for any agreement with Israel.

Widespread strikes and rock-throwing demonstrations continued for the fifth day on the Israeli-occupied West Bank of the Jordan River. Other outbursts occurred in Arab east Jerusalem, Ramallah, Beit Sahur, Huwara and Hebron.

Mr. Arafat spoke last night at a meeting here by the secretariat of the "Arab Peoples Congress." His remarks were published in the press here today.

People's Court

The meeting was called by the PLO to discuss increasing Arab popular resistance to Mr. Sadat's peace moves with Israel. The congress was established early last year after the Egyptian leader's visit to Israel. One of its functions was to set up a "people's court" in Baghdad, Iraq, which tried and condemned Mr. Sadat in absentia.

Mr. Arafat's statements underlined the increasing guerrilla opposition as Egypt and Israel appeared to be on the verge of signing a peace treaty. He said that any Arab oil going to Egypt would find its way to Israel. "Sadat will take it with one hand and turn it over to Israel with the other," he said.

The PLO leader said that the guerrillas were determined to continue their struggle. "We do not turn the other cheek," he said. "If our cheek is slapped, we shall slap back twice as hard."

Mr. Arafat assailed the United States and Mr. Carter's Middle East mission, a sentiment shared by Syria. The Damascus semi-official daily Al Thawra charged in its leading editorial today that Mr. Sadat was a tool in Washington's hands and that the objective of the United States "is to obliterate the rights of the Palestinians and the Arab nation as a whole."

Syria's state-run Damascus radio blasted Mr. Sadat for making what it termed "humiliating concessions" to Mr. Carter.

In conservative Kuwait, Foreign Minister Sheikh Sabah al-Ahmed said that his country "rejects any separate solution to the Middle East crisis." Mr. Sabah pointedly repeated his country's adherence to last November's Arab summit meeting in Baghdad, which decided to impose political and economic sanctions on Egypt if a peace treaty with Israel were signed.

In Saudi Arabia, where newspapers often reflect government thinking, the daily Al Riyadh said, "There can be no peace in the Middle East without a solution to the Palestinian problem. The PLO is the only lawful, legitimate and recognized representative for the Palestinians, both inside and outside the occupied territories . . . Peace efforts that ignore the Palestinian people will fail."

In Jordan, the semi-official Amman daily Al Rai said, "Sadat has given Israel everything . . . Even if he has decided to take this road, he should realize that the whole Arab nation, including the Egyptian and Palestinian people, have taken the other road — the road of struggle, dignity and a just peace."

Arabs in Iran Province Seek Concessions

By Jonathan C. Randal

TEHRAN (WP) — The nub of Iran's long-simmering problem of nationalities has emerged with reports that the Arabs of oil-rich Khuzistan Province are demanding political concessions and more money.

Their demands represent a far greater challenge to the enfeebled central government authority than those of other minorities because Khuzistan's oil provides Iran with its only major source of foreign exchange.

Newspaper reports said that 10,000 Arabs demonstrated peacefully last week in the oil center of Ahwaz in southern Iran. They want a larger share of oil revenues for Khuzistan, representation in the central Cabinet, priorities for Arabs in Khuzistan's provincial jobs and use of Arabic as the province's first official language instead of Farsi.

Symptomatic of the revolutionary regime's problems with minorities were reports that the Turkoman minority staged a general strike this week in its unofficial capital of Gonbad-e-Kavus, not far from the Caspian Sea in northeastern Iran.

The strike stemmed from disturbances on Saturday in the Caspian port of Bandar-e-Shah between its predominantly Sunni Moslem and Turkoman population and the Shiite minority of Farsi speakers, who wanted to change the town's name to Bandar-e-Islam.

Spokesmen for the 500,000 Turkomen said that thpeakers, who wanted to change the town's name to Bandar-e-Islam.

Spokesmvestments and their own province with their own governor-general. At present, the Turkoman population is divided between two predominantly Farsi-speaking provinces.

Since the triumph of the revolution last month — and the collapse of an effective army — one national minority after another has taken advantage of the central government's weakness to demand varying degrees of local autonomy.

Located on the marches of Iran's Farsi-speaking heartland, the minorities share membership in Sunni Islam, the majority sect throughout the Islamic world with the exception of Iran and possibly Iraq, where they are outnumbered by Shiites.

Leading the pack were the Kurds in western Iran, the most politically experienced minority whose fellow Kurds live in Iraq, Turkey, Syria and the Soviet Union. Iranian Kurds, who were involved in the short-lived autonomous republic in 1946, which collapsed despite initial Soviet aid, are in effective control of most of Kurdistan.

Next in line were the Baluchis of southwestern Iran, whose more numerous Pakistani cousins long have been a thorn in the central government's side, and at times have threatened to break away.

Khuzistan was originally a purely Arab province, but after the discovery of oil in the first decade of this century, Iranians from all over the country flocked in.

Until Iran and Iraq settled their long-time political dispute in 1975, the Baghdad government claimed Arabistan — as it called Khuzistan — at a time when the province was the theater of border raids.

So far, Ayatollah Ruhollah Khomeini and the provisional government of Premier Mehdi Bazargan have sought to placate the minorities by granting some, but not all, of their demands.

Draft Constitution

But federation in one form or another, favored by many minorities, is not included in the new draft constitution, according to its drafters.

Observers are convinced that the Tehran government will be tempted to reassert its traditional strong central authority throughout the country. For the moment, Tehran can do little more than temporize because of the armed forces' manifest disarray.

Significantly, the country's largest minority, the Turkic-speaking Azerbaijanis of northwestern Iran, have yet to make formal autonomy demands, although for more than half a century they, too, underwent the Pahlavi dynasty's stern efforts to make all Iranians speak Farsi.

Various theories are advanced for the Azerbaijanis' relative lack of zeal, ranging from the fact that they share the Shiite Islamic faith with the Persians, to their bitter memories of the post-World War II autonomous republic, which was crushed after the Soviet Union withdrew its support.

Carter Applauds Israelis For Quick Action on Plan

(Continued from Page 1)

chairman of the Senate Foreign Relations Committee, saying that he believed that Israel is prepared for peace with Egypt, indicated that he expected larger economic aid requests from the White House for the two countries but said that he knows nothing of possible U.S. military assistance.

He said that the Israeli Cabinet's acceptance of U.S. proposals "foreshadows a vote of approval by the Knesset after a strong and passionate debate."

Sen. George McGovern, D-S.D., commended Mr. Carter's "courage and his tenacity." While the agreement "is going to cost the country some money in terms of economic and military aid to Egypt and Israel," he said, "those costs are far overshadowed by the cost of another conflict in the Middle East, including the cutoff of oil."

Some unofficial estimates of the expected cost to the United States of the peace — including guaranteeing oil to Israel, and military and economic aid to both nations — run as high as $10 billion.

Sen. Barry Goldwater, R-Ariz., said that the president "showed a lot of courage . . . a lot of guts."

When he arrived today, Mr. Carter was nearly mobbed as he and his wife, Rosalynn, descended the ramp from Air Force One. The crowd, many having come in buses rented by Senate and House Democrats, waved tiny flags and pushed toward Mr. Carter as he walked to a microphone to make a statement.

Vice President Mondale welcomed him home, saying, "You have drawn two ancient enemies to the brink of peace . . . When there were rifts, you stood for hope."

The President said that he had not gone to the Middle East "to confirm a result guaranteed in advance. We went there to use our influence and our good offices to help the leaders of two great nations move decisively toward the peace that is so ardently desired by the people they serve.

"There were risks involved — political risks to me as president — therefore, perhaps, to the prestige of the United States. Fortunately, our work has had a happy result. But I want to stress that the efforts would have been worth making regardless of the outcome.

"In war, we offer our very lives almost as a matter of routine. We must be no less daring, no less steadfast in the pursuit of peace."

Mr. Carter said that by "choosing peace, President Sadat and Prime Minister Begin are venturing into the unknown. But they know that the United States will be with them as they begin to make peace a living reality for their people.

"I am thankful that the friendship between their countries and the United States will now grow even stronger and more meaningful."

Mr. Carter said that, through public statements and private messages, he is "urging other world leaders to support what Egypt and Israel have done, for it offers hope to all who love peace everywhere in the world."

Israel Asserts Historical Right To Jerusalem

UNITED NATIONS, N.Y., March 14 (UPI) — Israel yesterday told the UN Security Council that Jerusalem would remain forever the capital of the Jewish people.

Defying statements by delegates from Arab and Moslem countries that they would never tolerate an Israeli takeover of the holy city, Israeli Ambassador Yehuda Blum said that King David had established Jerusalem as the capital of Israel 3,000 years ago.

"As the representative of Israel," he said, "let me therefore repeat here again that *Jerusalem — one, undivided* and indivisible — shall remain forever the capital of Israel and of the Jewish people."

Mr. Blum made clear that Israel would never return to Jordan the Arab Old City of Jerusalem. He also insisted on Israel's right to establish Jewish settlements in the West Bank and in the Gaza Strip, where, he said, Israel had promoted economic progress for the Arab population.

"Jerusalem today is an open city, open to all its residents — Jews, Moslems and Christians — and to members of all faiths from all nations. It is open even to those who claim to be Israel's enemies," Mr. Blum said.

Grenada Rebels Urge Normalcy Following Coup

BRIDGETOWN, Barbados, March 14 (AP) — Rebels who yesterday took over the government of the Caribbean island state of Grenada called for business as usual today. A policeman was reported to have been killed in the coup.

Maurice Bishop, 33, who led the force that ousted the government of Sir Eric Gairy, imposed an 8 p.m.-6 a.m. curfew and asked the 110,000 residents of the the island to go to work normally. His forces struck yesterday while Sir Eric, the prime minister, was in New York.

The revolt began with an attack on the police barracks and the radio station. Mr. Bishop, who leads the New Jewel Movement, established headquarters at the radio station and renamed it "Radio Free Grenada." The rebels closed the airport, blocking the runway with luggage carts.

Sir Eric, an authoritarian former trade unionist, claims that the New Jewel Movement, formed in 1972, is Communist. Other Caribbean leaders regard Mr. Bishop as a moderate leftist.

Bonn Reportedly Planning to Ask Acquittal of 4 in War Crimes Trial

By John Vinocur

BONN, March 14 (NYT) — The prosecution in West Germany's last major concentration camp trial will recommend the acquittal next week of four former Nazi SS guards accused of participating in the murder of 250,000 Jews, an authoritative court source reported today.

The informant said the prosecution would assert that there was insufficient evidence against the four, who served at the camp at Maidanek, near Lublin in Nazi-occupied Poland. Proceedings against nine other former guards at the camp would continue, the source said.

The recommendation for acquittal would come at a time when West Germany is particularly sensitive about the Nazi persecution of European Jews. The showing of the U.S. television series "Holocaust" deeply affected public opinion and appears to have led to the creation of a parliamentary majority able to block the statute of limitations on prosecution of Nazi-era criminals from taking effect here next January.

Dieter Ambach, the prosecutor in the case, declined official comment about his intentions. But he said he was aware that a recommendation for acquittal "could really upset a lot of people."

'Keep Our Cool'

"If there is such a recommendation," he said, "we'll just have to keep our cool, but I know the officials in Poland and Israel who helped us put our case together would understand. A prosecutor does not drop a case if he thinks he has the necessary evidence."

Informed about the likelihood of the prosecution proposing acquittal, Heinz Galinski, a spokesman for West Germany's Jewish community, said: "The excuse that there is insufficient evidence is scandalous. The authorities have had long enough, and there is certainly enough evidence available against all of those people to stop something like this. I and all those persecuted by the Nazis will be horrified if these people are acquitted."

The trial in Duesseldorf began more than four years ago. There has been harrowing testimony about the guards' brutality, but also long procedural debates in which 28 defense lawyers seem to relay each other in searching for time.

The defense attorneys have agressively criticized the memories of some of the older prosecution witnesses. Mr. Ambach has said that the age of the witnesses and the emotions that the trial creates in them has, in fact, rendered many of them ineffective.

The informant, who had detailed information about the court's plans, said that Mr. Ambach's recommendation for acquittal would be followed within a few weeks by a decision of the panel of judges hearing the case. The release of the four defendants seemed to be a foregone conclusion.

The four are Heinrich Schmidt, who served as a doctor for the SS contingent in the camp, and three women guards, Hermine Boettcher, Rosa Suess and Charlotte Meyer. Mrs. Suess was charged with murder — she is accused of shooting a woman and her child — and the other three were held as accessories to murder.

Proceedings will continue, according to the source, against the nine other defendants, who include Hildegard Lachert, accused of involvement in the murders of 1,196 inmates, and Hermine Braunsteiner-Ryan, a native of Austria who is married to an American and who lived in New York until her deportation for the trial.

Parliamentary sources have reported that the necessary votes seem to be in hand for the Bundestag to allow new prosecutions of Nazi-era criminals after the expiration of the statute of limitations next Jan. 1. If the statute's limit were to be observed, prosecution could still begin against suspects who were already under investigation, but no new cases could be opened. Old Nazis, against whom no charges were filed, could theoretically come out of hiding.

A group of 28 Americans, among them Rep. Christopher Dodd, D-Conn., and Rep. Robert Dornan, R-Calif., are in Bonn to press members of the Bundestag to extend the statute of limitations. They have scheduled a meeting tomorrow with Chancellor Helmut Schmidt, who has spoken out urging continued prosecution of Nazi war criminals.

Hanoi Alleges Atrocities By China Invasion Force

BANGKOK, March 14 (UPI) — Vietnam today accused invading Chinese troops of murdering and raping civilians, including seven children that they allegedly "chopped into many portions."

Although both sides agreed that Peking was continuing a troop withdrawal to end the 26-day invasion, the Vietnam news agency reported fighting and shelling yesterday and today in four northern provinces of the country.

It said that the heaviest battle was in the province of Cao Bang, about 135 miles north of Hanoi, where it reported that a series of battles left 800 Chinese dead or wounded.

Chinese forces destroyed an apatite mine and wrecked a portion of the railroad near Lao Cai, on the border 155 miles northwest of Hanoi, the agency said.

100 Children

Hanoi's allegations of war crimes began yesterday with a charge by Radio Hanoi that the Chinese had dismembered 100 children in the northwestern district of Bat Xat on Feb. 17, the first day of the invasion.

Early today, the Foreign Ministry broadcast a statement that expanded on the charges. The Chinese "tore the body of [high school student] Vi Viet Luong into many parts," it said. "[and] took seven children out of their beds, then chopped them into many portions before throwing them into the courtyard."

The broadcast also charged that the invaders raped and killed a woman in northeastern Lang Son province, shot male workers and raped and kidnapped women at a brick factory in Bat Xat and poisoned the water supply in the Lang Son provincial capital, the area of the heaviest fighting of the offensive.

Vietnamese sources said that evidence of war crimes was found as the Chinese troops pulled out. It was impossible to confirm the allegations because few outsiders have been allowed to visit the battle front.

China replied with a statement saying that the military mobilization Hanoi declared last week was aimed at "tightening fascist military control" over the Vietnamese people. The Chinese news agency, in a report from Peking, said the mobilization showed that Hanoi was "continuously agitating for war and squeezing the people."

Vietnam has ordered every citizen except pregnant women and new mothers to take two hours of military training daily.

Bomb, Gunmen Injure 5 in 2 Cities in Italy

MILAN, March 14 (UPI) — Terrorists struck in Milan and Turin today, injuring four policemen in the bombing of a police station and shooting a Fiat company employee in the legs.

Officers said that flying glass projected by a time bomb planted at the federal police station at Cologno Monzese outside Milan injured four policemen. Police found leaflets from the Front Line urban guerrilla group, an ally of the Red Brigades.

In Turin, Giuliano Farini, 44, a Fiat employee, was ambushed and shot in the legs by several men as he left home for work. Soon after the shooting an anonymous telephone caller told the Italian news agency ANSA that the attack was carried out by the Red Brigades.

A group calling itself the Proletarian Guerrillas claimed responsibility for the killing of a police officer last night in the northern town of Bergamo. Investigators said that the call could be phony and that the policeman might have been killed by bandits attempting a holdup.

Begin Aides to Send Treaty to Knesset

(Continued from Page 1)

Mr. Begin promised the ministers that he will hold a debate Sunday on the issue of autonomy for Palestinian Arabs in the West Bank and Gaza Strip.

The debate by itself could pose no serious threat to the Cabinet's approval of the accord. But it could lead to political divisions in the parliament if the debate is moved from the Cabinet to a party forum of the Likud Bloc of the Knesset.

Dissecting the autonomy plan in a debate within Mr. Begin's Likud Party, political observers noted, could lead to a groundswell of opposition and, possibly, the imposition of party discipline to vote in a bloc against the treaty.

But, as it stands now, about 85 of the Knesset's 120 members probably will vote for the treaty, according to the most informed headcounts.

At least 30 of the Likud's 45-member faction is expected to support the accord, along with seven of deputy Prime Minister Yigael Yadin's Democratic Movement Knesset members, four members of the Agudat Yisrael Party and some independents, for a total of 50 votes from the government coalition.

Coupled with the expected support of 25 of the opposition labor alignment's 32 members, and several small factions, that would mean that only 35 Knesset members would vote against the treaty or abstain. That would give Mr. Begin a majority needed to ratify the treaty, but it would not be enough to satisfy his own personal political needs.

Mr. Begin has said that he wants a coalition majority to swing the vote in favor of the accord, rather than relaying on the support of the Labor Party. Some of his supporters, anticipating such a backing, are already beginning to talk of calling for an election after the treaty signing, in order to broaden Mr. Begin's power base in the parliament.

Mr. Yadin today said he saw no obstacle to a signing of the peace treaty, which Mr. Begin has proposed be signed in successive ceremonies in Washington, Cairo and Jerusalem as early as the end of next week.

"For Israel, the real problems are going to begin after we sign the peace treaty — nevertheless, nobody should say because of these problems we should not sign for peace," Mr. Yadin said.

Apart from the economic assistance questions yet to be completed with the United States, Mr. Yadin said, Israel faces more negotiating with Egypt over autonomy for Palestinians.

"These are going to be very tough in regard to the nature of autonomy, and I hope they won't mar the nature of our relations with Egypt," the deputy prime minister said.

Mexico Jolted By Big Quakes; Buildings Fall

MEXICO CITY, March 14 (UPI) — A series of strong earthquakes shook a wide area of Mexico today, toppling buildings, causing power blackouts in two thirds of Mexico City, and killing at least one person. More than a dozen others were reported injured.

The Tacubaya Seismological Center said that the first quake at about 5 a.m., registered 7.0 on the Richter scale with its epicenter 188 miles southwest of Mexico City in the mountains of Michoacan State.

A second quake registering 5.5 rumbled through the area an hour after the first. Later, a third, smaller tremor was reported.

They were the strongest tremors in Mexico since Nov. 29, when two sharp quakes killed at least nine persons and injured 100.

The police said that three buildings at the Iberoamericana University in south Mexico City fell. A movie theater also was reported to have collapsed. Power blackouts were reported to be widespread.

65 Barges Drift Wild On Mississippi River

NEW ORLEANS, March 14 (AP) — The Coast Guard and a fleet of civilian tugs chased down the Mississippi River today, trying to corral 65 rampaging barges that broke loose from their moorings before dawn and went banging into docks and ships along a 25-mile stretch of river.

Japan Seizes 2 In Payoff Case

TOKYO, March 14 (AP) — Two officials of Nissho-Iwai Co., Japanese sales agent for the Grumman Corp. of Bethpage, N.Y., were arrested today in connection with an alleged aircraft payoff scandal.

Tokyo district prosecutors ordered the arrest of Shoichi Yamaoka, chief of Nissho's aircraft division, and Yujiro Imamura, Mr. Yamaoka's assistant, on charges of violating Japan's foreign exchange and trade control law and forging public documents.

Mr. Yamaoka and Mr. Imamura were the first officials of the Japanese trading firm arrested in the case after disclosures by the U.S. Securities and Exchange Commission in January.

N.Y. Officials Announce Plans For Exhibit Hall

ALBANY, N.Y., March 14 (NYT) — Gov. Hugh Carey, Mayor Edward Koch and legislative leaders reached agreement yesterday on a plan to construct a $375-million convention and exhibition center in New York, ending months of erratic and sometimes bitter negotiations.

The proposal would involve state control and financing of the 1.8-million-square-foot facility.

The agreement, announced by Gov. Carey at a press conference crowded with legislators and other government officials, is the result of an effort that began in the late 1960s. Proponents say that the center will serve as a focus for plans to revitalize the city's economy, promote tourism, and polish New York's national image.

Gov. Carey said that he expected construction to begin within 18 months and the center to be completed four years later. The center still might face opposition from residents of the neighborhoods that would be affected by the construction.

Salyut-6 Crew Gets Supplies

MOSCOW, March 14 (AP) — The Progress-5 space freighter linked today with the orbiting Salyut-6 research station, bringing fuel, supplies and mail to cosmonauts Vladimir Lyakhov and Valery Ryumin, Tass reported.

Ground controllers guided Progress-5, which was launched on Monday, into range of Salyut-6 and the cosmonauts directed the docking, Tass said.

The agency said that all systems aboard the research station, the Soyuz-32 spacecraft that carried the cosmonauts into orbit on Feb. 25, and Progress-5 were functioning normally.

24-Hour Strike Curbs Entertainment in Italy

ROME, March 14 (AP) — All cinemas, theaters and places of entertainment were shut throughout Italy today by a 24-hour strike called to protest the government's failure to deal with problems of the entertainment sector.

The state-owned radio and television network joined in the strike. The television's two channels broadcast only films, recorded programs and short news bulletins.

International Herald Tribune

What Sophisticated Europeans have in common.

International Herald Tribune

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Carter Defeats Conservatives

U.S. Senate, House Accept Unofficial Ties to Taiwan

By Warren Weaver Jr.

WASHINGTON, March 14 (NYT) — Both houses of Congress approved legislation yesterday enabling the United States to maintain organized but unofficial relations with Taiwan despite diplomatic recognition of China.

Both votes were one-sided — 90 to 6 in the Senate and 345 to 55 in the House. In both cases, members who had criticized the measure and tried to amend it in several days of debate wound up supporting it.

The House and Senate bills differed in details but had the same overall purpose. They will now go to a conference committee, which will resolve the differences in a compromise measure. If that clears both houses, it will go to President Carter for approval.

The congressional action was a victory for Mr. Carter, who had proposed the legislation in January after recognizing the Peking government. Some of the changes made in the legislation in committee and on the floor in the two houses were described as "irritating" to the White House, but not serious enough to warrant a veto.

Generally, conservative senators sought to amend the Taiwan bill to obtain more favorable treatment and firmer security guarantees for the island. Then they supported the final product as the best they could get.

The bill declares it to be U.S. policy "to maintain extensive, close and friendly relations with the people on Taiwan" and "to consider any effort to resolve the Taiwan issue by other than peaceful means a threat to the peace and security of the Western Pacific area and of grave concern to the United States."

An attempt to strengthen the security commitment was defeated on the Senate floor last week by 50 votes to 47.

Congress promises in the legislation to "assist the people on Taiwan to maintain a sufficient self-defense capability through the provision of arms of a defensive character." Out of deference to Peking, the measure refers to "the people on Taiwan" rather than "the Republic of China," as Taiwan calls itself.

Sen. Frank Church, D-Idaho, chairman of the Foreign Relations Committee, said that "the posture of the United States is honorable and strong," having rejected "the old policy of self-deception" based on recognition of Taiwan as the real China.

The Senate bill authorizes the United States to continue economic and social relations with Taiwan through a new nonprofit corporation called the American Institute on Taiwan, which would function as an unofficial embassy.

Minimum Changes

The need for the legislation arose on Dec. 15, when Mr. Carter announced that the United States would establish diplomatic relations with China on Jan. 1 and, correspondingly, withdraw recognition from the Republic of China on Taiwan.

Recognizing domestic political pressure to retain a working relationship with Taiwan, the president sent a bill to Congress late in January that would set up a private unofficial corporation there to represent U.S. commercial and cultural interests, replacing the abandoned embassy.

During several long days of debate in both houses, it became clear that large numbers of lawmakers, sometimes approaching majorities, were anxious to write language into the president's bill that would keep U.S. relations with Taiwan as nearly unchanged as possible.

Relatively few senators and representatives debated Mr. Carter's decision to recognize the Communist government in Peking, but many were unwilling to weaken economic and military bonds with Taiwan in the process.



United Press International

WOMEN PILOTS — Valerie Petrie, 1st officer, right, and Cindy Rucker, 2d officer, go over the checklist before taking off on a Western Airlines flight from Los Angeles. The two women are the first female pilots to occupy the same cockpit during a scheduled jet flight.

U.S. to Improve Radar at N.Y. Airports

By Richard Witkin

NEW YORK, March 14 (NYT) — Alarmed by a recent run of near midair collisions following last year's San Diego disaster, the Federal Aviation Administration has decided to speed the improvement of radar scopes at New York's three main airports so that the towers will receive data on plane altitudes.

It was lack of such a system in the San Diego airport tower last September that contributed to a midair collision in which 144 persons died. And it is believed by many safety experts that a recent near-collision of an airliner and a commuter-line plane here might well have been averted if there had been altitude information in the New York airport towers.

Almost every major airfield in the country except for the three here — La Guardia, Kennedy International and Newark International — already has altitude data for use by tower controllers in handling air traffic within a range of about 6 to 10 miles.

Planes farther out from New York's airports have long had their altitudes displayed in radar facilities that hand off planes to, or receive planes from, the local towers. But these towers have lagged in receiving altitude data for close-in traffic for reasons having to do with installation of a comprehensive new system for controlling air traffic out to 50 miles.

The chairman of the FAA, Langhorne Bond, said that the part of the system that sends altitude data to the airport towers would go into operation on Oct. 1. He said that this would be done even though the date for commissioning the entire facility on Long Island — originally set for October — was behind schedule by at least nine months.

Direct Outcome

Mr. Bond said that the action yesterday was the result of a review ordered in December, in the aftermath of the San Diego disaster, into the adequacy of altitude reporting in all busy U.S. air terminal areas. He added that only very recently had it become clear that the overall facility would be delayed.

However, that delay has been well known in the industry. And it was the view of many government and airline officials that the decision to expedite the provision of altitude data to the New York towers was the direct outcome of emergency studies.

These studies gained further attention a little more than a week ago after news reports of a three-week run of accidents and close calls involving airliners.

11 Injured in U.S. As Truck Explodes

TROY, Ala., March 14 (AP) — Eleven persons were injured yesterday, two critically, when a truck loaded with liquefied petroleum gas exploded here, authorities said.

Police said that the blast and resulting fires destroyed three houses. The force of the explosion hurled the truck tank over the top of one house.

In U.S. Espionage on Americans

Rights Group Protests Bugging Abroad

By Bernard D. Nossiter

WASHINGTON, March 14 (WP) — A proposal giving U.S. intelligence agencies limited powers to spy electronically on any American abroad is being drafted for National Security Council consideration.

The proposed rule came to light in a letter from the American Civil Liberties Union charging that it "even would undermine the already far too permissive standards" in President Carter's January, 1978, executive order to control the intelligence community.

It is widely believed that U.S. agencies have eavesdropped freely on Americans abroad. But some constitutional experts insist that the rights of Americans everywhere are the same, at home or overseas.

Justice Department aides are drafting the legislation for consideration by the NSC's Special Coordinating Committee.

The ACLU expressed its protest in a letter from its director, John Shattuck to Attorney General Griffin Bell.

Mr. Bell and his aides declined to comment because the criticized proposal has not yet received either the approval of the NSC panel or of President Carter.

Administration officials have been engaged in a tortuous exercise to write a code of behavior governing espionage agencies at home and abroad. With the Senate Select Committee on Intelligence, they hope to complete a legislative charter spelling out what the FBI, CIA, National Security Agency and others can and cannot do. Their task is to reconcile agency demands for information with the liberties guaranteed by the Bill of Rights.

The draft that drew the ACLU fire would enable the agencies to bug, wiretap, break in and use other techniques to gain information regarded as vital from Americans abroad who have committed no crimes. The espionage unit would first have to get an approving order from a U.S. judge.

Thus the test to permit these "intrusive" techniques would depend on the importance of the information and not on the conduct of the citizen spied upon. In contrast, current legislation permitting electronic spying on Americans at home requires a judicial finding that the target is an "agent of a foreign power" who is engaged in activity that may involve a federal crime.

An administration official offered this justification for the proposed departure. An American abroad, acting lawfully, might interview the defense minister of a nation on the edge of war and learn something neither diplomats, journalists nor the normal run of spies would pick up. The lawful American might decline to tell U.S. officials what he knows, so they want the power to extract his story anyway.

The ACLU protested that "wholly innocent Americans. . .could be targeted." Former Attorney General Ramsey Clark could have had his Paris hotel room bugged when he met Ayatollah Ruhollah Khomeini. Congressmen abroad "could be subjected to intrusive electronic surveillance," the ACLU said. The civil libertarians said that they fear that the rule even could be stretched to cover Americans at home.

Most foreign governments would regard the U.S. attempt to write codes for spy agencies as naive. They place few if any limits on the activities of their intelligence agencies and look with dismay on the Washington effort.

2 Killed in Crash Of Plane in Ohio

COLUMBUS, Ohio, March 14 (AP) — A twin-engine plane crashed this morning between two houses in a residential area here, killing at least two persons and scorching nearby buildings, officials said.

Authorities at Don Scott air field, about five miles west of the crash site, said that the pilot had just been cleared for landing and did not indicate any problems on board just before he crashed.

A Former Aide To Rev. Jones Kills Himself

MODESTO, Calif., March 14 (UPI) — A former confidant of the Rev. James Jones shot himself in the head last night at the end of a news conference in which he proclaimed: "The Peoples Temple did not die in vain."

Michael Prokes, 32, died without regaining consciousness. Mr. Prokes had called a news conference at a motel here. He ranted against the U.S. government and accused the CIA of conducting a "witch hunt" against the cult.

"The people of Jonestown died . . . because they weren't allowed to live in peace," he said. "They died because they didn't want to be left with no choice but to come back to rat-infested ghettos of America."

He then calmly walked into the bathroom, pulled a .32-caliber pistol from his pocket and shot himself in the head, reporters said. He left a suicide note, but police refused to release the contents.

Truman 'Acquitted' by Students In Hometown War Crimes 'Trial'

INDEPENDENCE, Mo., March 14 (UPI) — A jury of students hearing the mock trial of Harry S Truman today found the late president not guilty of charges that he was a war criminal for his decision to drop two atomic bombs on Japan in August, 1945.

Truman, as portrayed by Bill Telletier, took the stand and told the jury he was justified in ordering the bombing. The ninth-grade class at Bridger Junior High School in Truman's hometown conducted the trial as part of a social studies class project. "Look, I just dropped the bomb to stop the war," his stand-in said.

One of Truman's "attorneys," Phil Rellihan, told the jury the atomic bomb was the greatest thing that had ever happened to the United States. He said Truman was justified and said the bomb had saved lives because it ended the war.

He said leaflets that were dropped before the bombs offered sufficent warning to the Japanese people. "It was the best way to end the war," He added. "It saved 250,000 American lives. The bomb was justified. Mr. Truman was justified. And that's all I have to say."

Scott Wilckens, prosecuting attorney, said, "The prosecution has presented substantial evidence to prove that Mr. Truman was not correct in dropping the bomb."

The mock trial attracted nationwide attention, but the principal of the school said no one had ordered an "acquittal" verdict despite pressures from the community, where Truman grew up. Only one member of the jury of 12 found Truman guilty. A unanimous verdict was not needed.

At least two members of the school board expressed displeasure or skepticism with the mock trial. Officials at the Truman Library in Independence were also dissatisfied.

Janet Fielder, instructor of the class, said the purpose of the trial was to give students an understanding of World War II. She said students researched their roles at the Truman Library before the trial began Monday.

Staff Chief Gives Support to Limited Reintroduction

Top U.S. Army Officials Clash on Renewal of Draft

By Dan Morgan

and Joanne Omang

WASHINGTON, March 14 (WP) — The secretary of the Army and the Army's ranking general yesterday disagreed publicly on reintroducing a limited draft to fill depleted reserve forces.

Army Chief of Staff Gen. Bernard Rogers had supported the resumption of the draft in Senate Armed Services committee testimony; three hours later, Army Secretary Clifford Alexander said that it was not needed.

"To enact a draft, I believe, would be unnecessary, unfair, and counterproductive to the best interests of the Army," said Mr. Alexander in a statement of rebuttal. "The official position of the Army is abundantly clear. Again, there is no necessity for the resumption of the draft."

The disagreement was an indication of the sharp controversy that has erupted over a possible resumption of the draft.

During testimony before the Senate committee, all four Joint Chiefs of Staff supported the reintroduction of Selective Service registration. Gen. Rogers, however, diverged from the positions of his Air Force, Navy and Marine Corps colleagues by calling for a limited draft and for the registration of women.

Shortly before the joint chiefs testified, a group calling itself Students for a Libertarian Society held a news conference here to announce a campaign against renewal of the draft. The group's chairman, Tom Palmer, who claimed chapters and organizers at 150 colleges and high schools nationwide, said that the issue is "freedom versus slavery."

He attacked a bill in Congress that would establish compulsory civilian service as an alternative to military service. In Hitler's Germany, Mr. Palmer said, "if you couldn't serve the state with a rifle, you served it with a shovel." David Landau, representing the American Civil Liberties Union, said, "It will be an ACLU priority to stop the draft in the next few months."

The draft plan outlined yesterday by Gen. Rogers would leave service in the active military on a voluntary basis, but would establish a numbered lottery to create a pool of 400,000 persons eligible for induction into the ready reserve.

Under the all-volunteer armed forces system, ready-reserve manpower has fallen to 255,000; the Army has said that it thinks 820,000 men would be necesary in wartime to fill the ranks of regular battle units. To reduce that disparity, Gen. Rogers called on Congress to enact a draft this session.

Under his plan, 75,000 to 100,000 men would be inducted each year for six months of active duty and training, after which they would be placed in the ready-reserve pool. Gen. Rogers said that he is not in favor of drafting women.

He said that his plan would cost $590 million a year and would save the Army an estimated $160 million annually by reducing the costs of recruiting. Army officials said that all the services would benefit, because the existence of a draft probably would result in more enlistments in the Air Force and Navy.

Only Gen. Rogers called for Congress to enact a draft program this session. Marine Commandant Louis Wilson said that he believes a resumption of the draft would be necessary in the 1980s. Chief of Naval Operations Adm. Thomas Hayward and Air Force Chief of Staff Gen. Lew Allen said that they are not in favor of a draft resumption, although Adm. Hayward said that he thinks eventual drafting will be "likely."

U.S. Report Backs Cleveland Bank Deal

By Judith Miller

WASHINGTON, March 14 (NYT) — A Federal Reserve staff report has concluded that the Cleveland Trust Co. did not violate banking laws or sound practices when it increased its trust holdings in a private utility company at the same time that it was supporting a demand that Cleveland sell a competing municipal power system.

"The review did not disclose any violations of banking laws or any illegal, unsafe or unsound banking practices," the 38-page staff report concluded.

In sum, the report cleared both Cleveland Trust and the Cleveland Electric Illuminating Co. of any wrongdoing in Cleveland's default Dec. 15 on the repayment of $15.5 million in short-term notes.

Fiduciary Considerations

However, the report disclosed that on Dec. 26 Cleveland Trust changed an internal rating of Cleveland Electric that resulted in the bank's purchase of 91,230 more shares of Cleveland Electric stock, a 13-percent increase. The staff report concluded, however, that there was "no evidence to indicate that trust department investment decisions relating to CEI securities were predicated upon other than sound fiduciary considerations or information other than that which is publicly available."

Rep. Benjamin Rosenthal, D-N.Y., who commissioned the report as chairman of the House Subcommittee on Commerce, Consumer and Monetary Affairs, called it "misleading and contradictory."

The report, released yesterday by Rep. Rosenthal, is the latest chapter in Cleveland's financial crisis, which has been intensified by Mayor Dennis Kucinich's political and economic war with the city's business community.

"The staff fails to disprove and in many ways provides support for Mayor Kucinich's allegations against Cleveland Trust," Rep. Rosenthal said.

Mr. Kucinich said in an interview that the report did not exonerate the bank. "Cleveland Trust was out there buying CEI stock literally the day after the City Council put the sale of Muny Light on the ballot," he said. "What we've got here is 'Electric-gate.' " Officials of Cleveland Trust had not received copies of the report and declined comment.

Mr. Kucinich had charged that Cleveland Trust, the city's largest bank, attempted to dictate the management of the city by setting preconditions to extending the deadline on the city's debt and saving the city from default. Specifically, he charged that Cleveland Trust would agree to extend the debt only if the city sold the debt-ridden Municipal Electric Lighting System to Cleveland Electric, an important Cleveland Trust customer.

On Feb. 27, Mr. Kucinich won a major victory in his campaign against corporate influence in his government when Cleveland's voters voted in favor of increasing the city's income tax and against selling the municipal lighting system.

The mayor had alleged that the sale would benefit Cleveland Electric directly through the elimination of competition and the dismissal of the city's $300-million antitrust lawsuit against Cleveland Electric and would indirectly benefit the bank, which shares directors with Cleveland Electric.

Hence, Mr. Kucinich had charged that the bank's refusal to accept the city's financial rescue plan last December was made for reasons that were not related to Cleveland's credit worthiness but to the bank's close relationship with Cleveland Electric.

The report disputed virtually all of the mayor's allegations, but it documented many of factual components of the charges.

Although the report documented extensive commercial relationships between the bank and the electrical company, it concluded that "these business relationships are not considered unusual nor are they so extensive that they unduly influence CTS's dealings with other customers."

Similarly, although the report noted that the bank's trust department held about 2.2 percent, and voted 1.4 percent, of Cleveland Electric's outstanding shares, which makes the bank one of the largest single holders of Cleveland Electric common stock, there was "no evidence," the report stated, that the bank attempted to influence the utility's financial decisions.

Schlesinger Says H-Bomb Article Raises War Risk

WASHINGTON, March 14 (AP) — Energy Secretary James Schlesinger said yesterday in court papers that the publication of a magazine article on building hydrogen bombs "would increase the risks of thermonuclear war."

Mr. Schlesinger's affidavit was filed in federal court in Milwaukee to support the government's attempt to prevent publication by the Progressive, a monthly magazine, of an article on how hydrogen bombs are made.

Last week, U.S. District Judge Robert Warren issued a 10-day restraining order to block publication of the article, and the government will ask him Friday to grant a temporary injunction.

Mr. Schlesinger said that the article could make available "to foreign nations secret restricted data pertaining to the design and operational characteristics of a thermonuclear weapon. Such information would materially aid foreign nations by enabling them to develop such weapons in a shorter period of time than otherwise would be possible."

Crash Kills 20 Greeks

SALONIKA, Greece, March 14 (UPI) — A tour bus collided with a Yugoslav tanker truck outside Salonika yesterday, killing more than 20 Greek tourists, police said.

Retired Adm. Paul Lee, 82, Dies; Played Key Role in World War II

PALO ALTO, Calif., March 14 (AP) — Retired Rear Adm. Paul Lee, 82, a naval engineer who played a key role in the creation of the U.S. Navy's fleet in World War II, died on Monday.

Adm. Lee twice was awarded the Legion of Merit for his contributions in coordinating work for scores of shipyards that produced destroyers, destroyer escorts and other ships between 1942 and 1945.

When the war started, Adm. Lee was assistant U.S. naval attache in London. He was reassigned to Washington where he worked four years in the Navy Bureau of Ships.

While a student at Stanford University, he was appointed to the Naval Academy from which he was graduated in 1918. He spent a number of years in destroyer assignments.

Following his retirement in 1948, he served with a firm of New York naval architects and helped design engines for the liner United States.

Dr. Ralph Emerson

OAKLAND, Calif., March 14 (AP) — Dr. Ralph Emerson, 66, a University of California botany professor and one of the world's leading experts on mushrooms, died on Monday.

Dr. Emerson pioneered in the isolation of water fungi and in the study of the chemistry of their sexual attractants. His work led to significant advances in teaching and in the study of the sexual processes of plants, a UC spokesman said.

Dr. Emerson received two Guggenheim fellowships for research work and was a member of the National Academy of Science and the American Academy of Arts and Sciences. He was a past president of the Botanical Society of America.

Yu Lichun

TOKYO, March 14 (AP) — Yu Lichun (Yu Li-chun), 63, one of China's noted calligraphers and the widow of leading cultural figure Guo Moruo (Kuo Mo-jo), died in Peking on Feb. 25, the Xinhua (Hsinhua) news agency reported today.

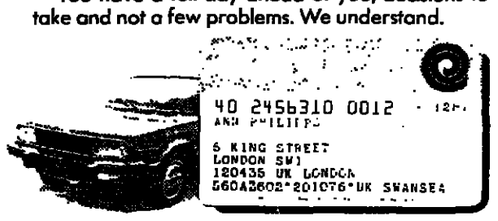
Angus G. Wynne

DALLAS, March 14 (AP) — Angus G. Wynne Jr., 65, president of Great Southwest Corp. and developer of the Six Flags amusement parks in Texas, Georgia and Missouri, died on Monday of a heart attack.



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Ugandan Exiles in E. Africa Sense End of Amin Era

By John Darnton

NAIROBI, March 14 (NYT) — "All these days I have been talking against Amin. That's all I was doing — talking. I finally decided it was time to do something."

The speaker is a Ugandan exile who dresses in three-piece business suits and runs a profitable import-export company in East Africa. He was explaining to friends here why he had withdrawn much of his savings a week ago. The money was used to finance a gun-running expedition for guerrillas fighting against Uganda's president, Idi Amin.

He was conversing with five Ugandan men who had fled Marshal Amin's government to save their lives, and a woman whose two brothers had been arrested by Uganda's State Research Bureau. The brothers did not return.

The businessman, one of the few exiles who have not undergone economic hardships away from Uganda, felt compelled to explain how he had reached his decision:

"I was driving home. I had just read an editorial in Drum magazine. It said that the time had come for Uganda, that Ugandans were at the critical moment and had to stand up and be counted. I thought of all those who had died at the hands of that butcher. It's the least thing I can do, to help in some way to rid the earth of him."

Thousands of Ugandan exiles, in East Africa and beyond, are finding their thoughts and emotions turned topsy-turvy by the realization that the murderous, eight-year regime of Marshal Amin faces its most desperate hour.

A Tanzanian-backed invasion force is deep in the country. Saboteurs are laying explosives under water pipes, the houses of security officials and hotels housing Libyan and Palestinian troops.

Exiles Congregate

Ugandans are congregating in East Africa from places of refuge around the world. Exile sources say that a popular former air force commander, Gad Toko, who was living in the United States, is on his way to join the rebels.

A well-known Ugandan dramatist, whose theater company is based in Europe, turned up in Tanzania three weeks ago. He was arrested by Kenyan police two weeks ago when he crossed the border heading for Uganda with seven other men. After release, he has resumed his activism outside Kenya.

An intellectual who served in the government of Milton Obote that was overthrown by Marshal Amin in 1971 quit a United Nations job in West Africa and moved his family to Nairobi, without a prospect of finding work here. "I just wanted to be close at hand," he said.

"Since I left seven years ago," he said, "I have traveled all over the world, I have taught at universities, worked for international organizations, lived in London, in New York. I'm tired now, and I only want one thing: to go home to my village and sit down on a stump and put my feet in my own soil."

The euphoria that the exiles are experiencing rises and falls with the daily headlines that report Tanzanian advances and retreats. Now that the attacking force appears momentarily bogged down in a swampy region 60 miles south of the capital, depression has set in.

Rumors have swept Nairobi: preposterous stories of Arab soldiers parachuting in to rescue the regime, tales of Amin aides fleeing the country, reports of battles that never took place. Each story has been passed along on a buzzing current of telephone wires and debated into the night. A Ugandan professor remarked that "a lot of liquor has been spent on this issue in the past few days."

Ugandan exiles make up perhaps 100,000 of Africa's 4 million refugees. Most are in Kenya and Tanzania, several thousand are in Zambia, and other thousands are in the United States and Europe.

A striking number are urbane and highly educated. They are also contentious, split into feuding factions, sometimes along tribal lines, and often defensive when they are asked, as they inevitably are, how Marshal Amin has remained in power for these many years.

Like exiles everywhere, they compose paper governments and Platonic constitutions when they might take action instead. But in recent weeks, a whole battery of groups to "liberate" Uganda have surfaced. Representatives of the various groups meet frequently, but they have no leader who commands the respect of all.

Two questions preoccupy the exiles: When will it be safe to go home, and what will be the fate of Amin?

"I don't want him to escape," said the quiet-spoken woman in the businessman's living room. "I want them to kill him. Not that his life means anything or can possibly avenge the thousands he has killed. But it would be good to have him gone forever."

"No," gently chided another Ugandan. "We must have no reprisals, not even him. I hope he escapes. That will save us from becoming the murderers they are."

U.S. Town Sets Speed Limit on Skateboards

COLUMBUS, Ohio, March 14 (UPI) — The Columbus suburb of Upper Arlington has enacted a speed limit for skateboards.

The City Council has approved legislation to limit the speed for skateboards to 15 mph and prohibit their use on sidewalks in a business district.

The ordinance also broadens the definition for skateboards to include roller boards powered by "gravity, muscle power or mechanical motorized means."

In Move to Control Church

Ethiopia Said to Be Harassing Christians

By David Lamb

NAIROBI — The persecution of Christians reportedly has begun in many areas of Ethiopia, as the country's Marxist government intensifies its campaign to diminish the role of the church.

Western diplomats and African religious sources said that, in southwest Ethiopia, near the towns of Maji and Gore, Christians had been given 15 days to renounce their beliefs. It was not known when the 15-day period was to expire. The African sources said that they knew of at least a dozen Ethiopians who had been killed for refusing to renounce their beliefs.

In other areas of Ethiopia, Christians have been ordered to register at government offices. The purpose of the registration has not been announced, but most observers saw it as an indication of the government's desire to bring the church under its control, and probably to ban the church eventually.

About 40 percent of Ethiopia's 28 million people are Ethiopian Orthodox Christians. The Ethiopian church, founded in A.D. 325, was a strong pillar of society until 1974, when Emperor Haile Selassie was overthrown. Although its influence has diminished, there are still 15,000 churches and 800 monasteries in Ethiopia.

The move against the Christians has been made as the Ethiopian military government is attempting to solidify its revolutionary gains and launch an economic-development campaign with the help of farm machinery from Eastern European countries. The success of the revolution probably depends on whether this nation can utilize the great quantities of heavy equipment it is receiving.

Although Ethiopia, which is supported by the presence of about 1,000 Russians and 18,000 Cubans, is beset by two wars and grave economic problems, there has been a return to a normalcy of sorts in the major cities during the last six months.

The streets of Addis Ababa are quiet, after months of warfare in which government and anti-government terrorists killed each other at the rate of 20 to 25 a night. Only the shots of an occasional execution are heard in the capital these days, recent Western visitors said.

The neighborhood jails have been largely emptied on government orders. Neighborhood defense squads, which once had an unrestricted license to kill suspected "counterrevolutionaries," must account for every bullet fired, Western diplomats said.

Coffee Exports

Economically, Ethiopia remains in bondage because of the cost of financing the wars against the Eritrean secessionists in the north and the Somali guerrillas in the Ogaden region in the east, and because of the drop in coffee prices. Two years ago, Ethiopia earned $608 million for its coffee exports. This year, it will receive no more than $225 million, Western economists estimated.

The Wollo and Gondar provinces and the northern parts of the Shoa and Tigre provinces are experiencing severe drought and famine. Coverage by Western journalists of an earlier Ethiopian drought played a role in Emperor Selassie's downfall, but Ethiopia's visa restrictions have prevented foreign journalists from reporting the effects of the current drought.

During the last year, relations with the United States have continued to deteriorate. The U.S. Embassy staff in Addis Ababa has dropped from 700 to about 40 since 1977. When the Ethiopian Herald recently published a favorable story about a rural-development project, it did not mention that the project had been financed and carried out by the United States.

Ethiopia has opposed the U.S.-British plan to end the Rhodesian war. Late last year, Ethiopia allowed the Cubans in Ethiopia to train guerrillas in Rhodesia's Patriotic Front. The front is fighting for control of Rhodesia, and Western intelligence sources said that several hundred of the guerrillas were being trained at a base outside Addis Ababa.

In the Ogaden, where Ethiopia won a war last year against Somali invaders, anti-Ethiopian guerrillas are reported to have regained control of 90 percent of the region, forcing the Ethiopians and Cubans into defensive positions around the towns. The guerrillas, who are of Somali extraction, are fighting to join the Ogaden to Somalia.

In Eritrea, guerrillas who are fighting an 18-year-old war for the independence of that northern province still control most of the rural areas, sources said.

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Food

Quick Gander At the Care of Fatted Geese

By Susan Heller Anderson

CHAVAGNAC, France (NYT) — Like many neighboring farms La Borderie raises and fattens geese, using its production for homemade pates and preserves put up on the premises. Unlike its neighbors the farm is transformed each weekend into a small, specialized cooking school where a maximum of 10 students learn all you ever wanted to know about geese, one of the building blocks of Perigourdine cooking.

Under the tutelage of Daniele and Jean-Louis Delpeuch students bone the birds; prepare the precious foie gras; cut and cook the meat for preserved goose, called *confit*; prepare the carcasses for *rillettes*, a coarse mixture of shredded meat and goose fat, and stuff the necks.

Perhaps just as important, students experience for nearly three days a disappearing way of life. They live in the restored grange of the farm, taking their meals together in the Delpeuch household. Here they savor one of France's most splendid regional cuisines, often cooked in the open fireplace. Such specialties are virtually unavailable in restaurants. Thus the meals themselves become part of the education.

"If we're not careful regional cooking will die out," said Mrs. Delpeuch, a young and enthusiastic defender of Perigourdine cuisine. Four years ago she and her husband began the weekends, partly as an economic measure, partly as a career for Mrs. Delpeuch, whose knowledge of the history and customs of this rich and prehistoric region is itself worth the trip. And she speaks English.

Transformed Farm

The weekend begins on Friday at noon, when visitors arriving by train from Paris are met at Brive-la-Gaillarde, some 300 miles southwest of the capital. La Borderie, an old stone farm, has been transformed to accomodate visitors in comfortable bedrooms. The dining room, where many hours are spent, is part of a large space that includes a living area, kitchen and open fireplace.

Friday lunch was a hint of things to come. Large terrines of *rillettes* were placed on the table to be spread on thick slices of country bread. The *rillettes*, made by former students under the Delpeuchs' supervision, had a much higher proportion of chunks of savory goose to fat than is normally found in commercially prepared versions.

The main course was also something that we would later cook, *confit d'oie* — pieces of fattened goose, seasoned and preserved in fat, then slowly browned to golden crispness. In typical Perigord fashion Mrs. Delpeuch cooked sliced rounds of potatoes in a *tourtiere*, a flat, round cast-iron casserole on legs that sits on the edge of the fireplace. The potatoes, gilded with goose fat, were brown and crusty.

Dessert was simple fresh chevre from a neighbor's farm, served with fresh walnuts that one of the Delpeuch children picked as we ate them.

Confronting the Goose

Friday afternoon we were each confronted by our goose, feet and head left on. The preserving is done in a separate unheated building, as the operation is easier when the birds are cold.

We were handed aprons and sharp, short knives,



Susan Heller Anderson

Getting the stuffing into a goose.

and proceeded to cut off heads, feet and the first articulation of the wing. The second articulation was also cut off but reserved. The neck skin was slit at its base around the wishbone and peeled off intact; the necks were detached.

As these were fattened geese we slit them lengthwise down the center with great care not to cut into the enlarged livers. We then deboned the birds, which is quite simple, cutting and peeling the skin back from the ribs around to the backbone.

At this point we were left with a piece of skin containing the wings and legs and the breast meat, the carcass and innards having been removed. This is called the *manteau*, or coat, and is the part used in *confit*.

All bits of fat and skin were saved, salted and put aside, as were the cut-up *manteaux*, wings, necks and carcasses. We deveined the livers, accompanied by a lesson in how to choose a good foie gras. Should you have the chance, it should be firm but supple and have a healthy yellowish color.

Saturday morning we were free to explore. The market at Brive is rustic and comforting, with farmers selling their fattened geese and livers.

Back to Work

After lunch, which offered another regional dish — *abats aux salsifis*, the preserved wings, necks and gizzards cooked with salsify — we went back to work. All the fat was melted and in it we cooked the goose pieces for confit, then the carcasses for *rillettes* (you would do it the other way around at home), stuffed the goose necks, made *rillettes*, put the *confits* in cans and finished by cooking the *abats*.

Saturday night's dinner, by candelight, consisted of one of the livers we had prepared Friday, carefully truffled by Mrs. Delpeuch, sealed in a terrine and barely cooked. This was followed by rabbit simmered with whole garlic cloves and tomatoes in the *tourtiere*, hot coals placed on its lid.

The next day we labelled our products, all of which can be purchased from the farm, and ate one last meal.

The weekend course costs slightly under $90 including meals and wine. This spring Mrs. Delpeuch will move her course for four months, changing the focus to regional cooking rather than just goose know-how, to a neighboring chateau. For information write: La Borderie, Chavagnac, 24120 Terrasson, France. Telephone: (53) 50.10.24.

Movies in Moscow

Most Foreign Films R (for Restricted)

By David K. Shipler

MOSCOW (NYT) — At 1:15 p.m. every Thursday, a select crowd of several hundred, holding special tickets, files into the Illuzion movie theater on the left bank of the Moscow River for a closed showing of an old American or British film, usually from the '30s or early '40s, and many of them captured from Hitler's archives at the end of World War II.

In the evenings, at 7:30 or 8, an even more restricted audience is admitted to a theater on the fourth floor at the State Committee for Cinematography to see first-run U.S. and West European films whose violence, explicit sex or social themes are deemed inappropriate for viewing by ordinary Russians.

Just as Stalin loved U.S. westerns, the Soviet elite today covets its access to the taboos of the outside world. Even though the Soviet Union buys very few American films, well-connected Russians see major ones, and their knowledge can put the average American to shame.

"No," a Soviet musicologist corrected a visiting professor from the United States the other evening. "Stanley Kubrick made 'Dr. Strangelove' before 'A Clockwork Orange,' not after."

Neither film was shown in ordinary movie houses here, which is understandable considering that "A Clockwork Orange" was, among other things, a study of mind control in a technologically advanced society, and that "Dr. Strangelove" turned the danger of nuclear war into a grim comedy.

Scale of 1 to 4

Even heavily censored Soviet-made films are classified on a scale of 1 to 4 to control distribution and access. Only grades 1 and 2 may be shown on television, according to a Russian familiar with the system, and while grade 1 can be shown widely, grade 2 gets only short runs in a small number of theaters. Grade 3 films are shown to closed audiences, much as foreign films are — in writers and actors clubs, in special halls for ranking Communist Party members and the like. Grade 4 films are not shown at all.

The film-viewing elite broadens considerably as those with access to tickets use them as a sort of currency to buy favors from those with access to other commodities and services. A writer who has been to special showings many times described the audiences as consisting of cinematographers and their families and friends, as well as the heads of meat and coffee departments of stores, hairdressers and manicurists.

"This is a tremendously high stimulus," he added, "when you give your doctor a ticket. In turn, the doctor provides special treatment, access to the better hospitals and sometimes Western medicine."

The audiences have been limited even for a festival of American films sponsored here by the U.S. government which ended March 14. No tickets were being openly sold: all were distributed through the State Committee on Cinematography, with a small number available through the U.S. Embassy.

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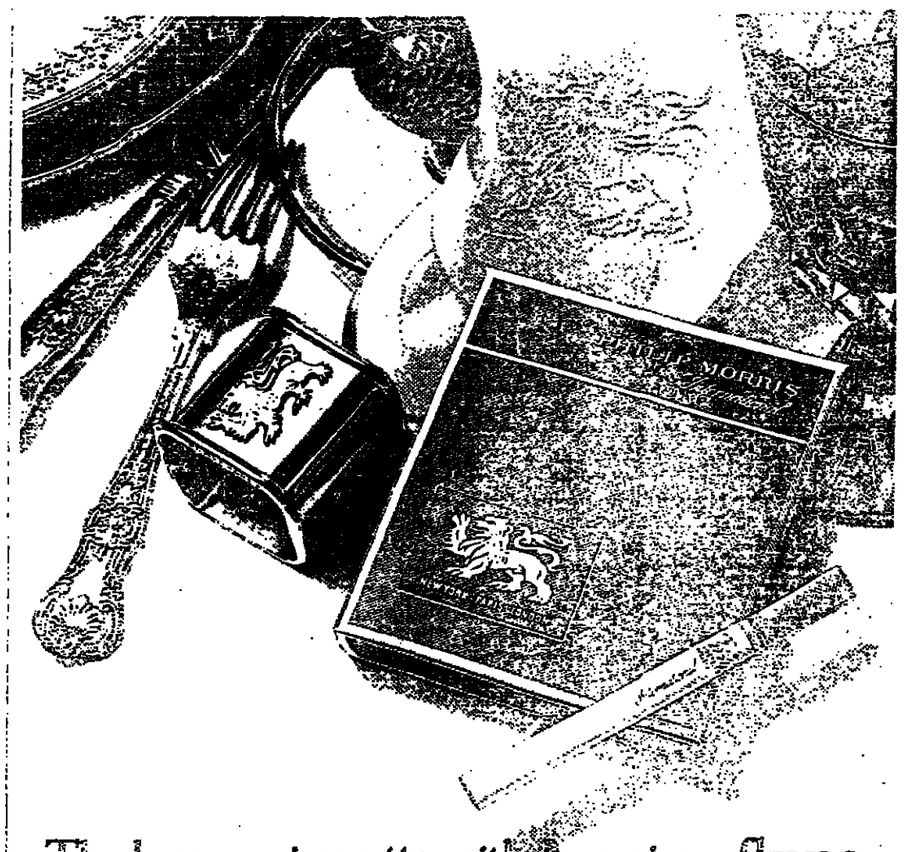
According to informed Russians, whenever an American or European producer sends a film here or elsewhere in Eastern Europe, offering it for sale or entering it in a festival, it is secretly copied by the state committee before being returned. The copies, usually in black-and-white or poor-quality color and dubbed into Russian in a flatly read translation, are stored in an underground archive at the northern edge of Moscow, from which they can be parceled out to the closed clubs or country homes of the elite.

Foreign films bought for public showing rarely number more than a few each year. At the moment, "Cleopatra" is on the circuit, along with "The Great Race," starring Peter Falk and Tony Curtis.

But the best American films never seem to make it. "Russians want films that illustrate the traditional points that we criticize in America," a Muscovite said. This means racism, unemployment, poverty, and exploitation of the working masses. Graphic sex and violence are unacceptable for Soviet theaters.

Arts Agenda

Greg Light's "Black to Black," staged by Leslie Gifford and designed by Rafael Mahdavi, will be given three performances March 15, 16 and 17 at the American Center for Students and Artists in Paris (261 Boulevard Raspail).



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Dictionaries

Breaking the Grammar Barrier

By Michael West

LONDON (AP) — It's is not, it isn't ain't, and it's it's, not its, if you mean it is. If you don't, it's its.

Also remember, it's hers. It isn't her's. And it isn't our's, either. It's ours, and likewise yours and theirs.

OK so far?

Well, also remember to be discreet about discrete and not complacent about complaisant.

In effect, if you can display a knowledge of the proper use of words, you'll be sure to have a complement of compliments on your use of the English language.

A book that tells you how is to be published at the end of this month.

It's the Oxford Paperback Dictionary, which will be published March 29 by the Oxford University Press at £1.75 (about $3.50). The editor is Joyce Hawkins, and through the dictionary she has declared a one-woman war on sloppy English.

At a time when hundreds of misuses are creeping into the language, when critics of present-day educational methods say illiteracy is on the increase and when "woz ere" is now standard spelling for "was here" in teen-age graffiti on London walls, the publishers say it is the first modern dictionary to lay down the law on what constitutes correct grammar.

The Oxford people should know. The Oxford University Press, 500 years old last year, is the main publisher of dictionaries in Britain. Its massive New English Dictionary on Historical Principles, conceived in 1858, published in 1928 and subsequently updated, lists and defines all recorded English words from the 7th century to the 20th. It is the recognized authority for what constitutes correct English in this country.

In several hundred notes Miss Hawkins blasts the intrusive apostrophe, goes gunning for plurals that masquerade as singulars — the media are, not is — and shoots down such monstrosities as "ain't" and the use of "hopefully" as a synonym for "it is to be hoped."

"We feel the time has come to lay down the law on what is right and wrong," said Miss Hawkins, who graduated from Oxford University with a master of arts degree in Greek and Latin classics.

The publishers are producing half a million copies and say they expect that the dictionary will be a best seller. Its 800 pages define 45,000 words and phrases.

Miss Hawkins compiled the dictionary single-handed in three years. It took Dr. Samuel Johnson, the 18th-century English writer and lexicographer, seven years to compile his famous Dictionary of the English Language. The work, considered the first real English dictionary, appeared in 1755. It was a huge success but Johnson described the work as penurious drudgery.

Dance

Disappointing Competition Marks 'Ballet pour Demain'

By David Stevens

PARIS (IHT) — Under the name of "Le Ballet pour Demain," the unprepossessing Paris suburb of Bagnolet has for a decade been running an annual competition for young choreographers that has both helped to fuel the current dance boom while growing along with it — to the point that it is now almost a victim of its success.

This year there were 120 applicants, of which only 53 — 35 in the professional category and 18 nonprofessional — could be accepted for the competition in the cramped gymnasium where the performances are given. The bulk of the competitors come from the Paris region, but others are from the provinces, and increasing numbers of foreigners are attracted. This year, one American came from New York only to be cut down before the final round of 10 in the professional group.

Indeed, it was the rather draconian pre-selection that left many dissatisfied, including the competition's artistic director Jaque Chaurand. One of the points of this annual choreographic get-together is supposed to be its openness, with maximum exposure for all entries. As a result, Bagnolet will probably take place in a different form next year with some sort of nonstop presentation replacing the present method.

Another cause for dismay was that while the 11th competition drew a large crop of entries, it was hardly a vintage year in quality. Even the final round Saturday showed a marked poverty of choreographic invention, along with an excess of quirky and haphazard ideas.

The jury finally opted not to give a first prize in the professional category, and second prize, along with a couple of other collateral awards, went to "Ballet en Blanc" by Agnes Denis, an agreeable but not very adventurous composition set to music of Tibetan Buddhist rites. In the nonprofessional group, Jerzy-Maria Birczynski, from Cracow, Poland, won the first prize with his "Larghetto," set to Chopin. The special prize for humor went to Gilles Brinas, of Lyons, who was at least clever enough to provide his "Dea" with music that had canned laughter — a movement of Haydn's "Surprise" Symphony as recorded live at one of Gerard Hoffnung's musical circuses.

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INTERNATIONAL
Herald Tribune
Published with The New York Times and The Washington Post
Page 6 Thursday, March 15, 1979

The U.S. Energy Crisis

That James R. Schlesinger, secretary of energy, is not too popular with congressmen was evident enough, even before his testimony to the Senate Energy Committee provoked a verbal brawl with Sen. John Durkin, D-N.H., (and a tribute to Mr. Schlesinger from Sen. Henry Jackson, D-Wash.). And there has been a good deal of repetition in his statements to congressional bodies lately, as well as what seems to some to be an exaggeration of the current oil crisis. With a petroleum shortfall of only 2.5 percent in the United States and an increased consumption of only 1.3 percent more than a year earlier, why demand mandatory restraints on the use of petroleum?

Without going into the managerial or expository techniques of the secretary of energy, or the merits of his call for stiffer oil controls, the plain fact is that in a time when petroleum sales to the United States have been reduced by the Iranian revolution, when the whole Gulf region is in a state of uncertainty, when oil prices are rising, the United States has increased its consumption of petroleum products. No one knows yet how large the renewed contribution of Iran to the world's oil supply will be; no one can be sure no other producing countries will be affected by the political changes in Tehran; no one knows with certainty how high oil prices will rise. The energy crisis is real and it is growing. Yet the United States has as yet taken no action to meet that crisis which offers a real hope of success.

Part of this may be due to the fact that the Carter administration has not really sustained the president's early call for an energy solution. Mr. Carter is deeply involved in foreign affairs that are not divorced from the energy crisis but probably divert public attention at home from the need for effective domestic approaches to the problem. And, given the manner in which the U.S. people have come to depend upon petroleum for everything from the automobile in the suburbs to the plastics that supply so many tools and toys, clothing and construction, it is evident that the nation must look inward and work hard to obtain satisfactory results.

* * *

On the political fronts, which are forming to fight the campaign of 1980, there is a tendency to regard the main issue as too much taxation rather than too little energy. But a solution for the energy crisis, or at least an improvement in the costly and undependable oil source, would do far more for the economy than some constitutional amendment to impose a balanced budget. And for those who are brooding over their own belief that the United States needs a bigger stick to regain its prestige abroad, domestically created energy, by reducing trade imbalances, would have a much more constructive effect in that area than more military strength. The United States needs, urgently, a stronger dollar in world affairs more than it needs an increased supply of bombs.

Shirttails in China

Half a century ago, a businessman calculated the heights to which textile sales could soar if the shirttails of "400 million customers" in China could be lengthened by an inch. Even before that, enterprising Western traders dreamed about the vast China market. Standard Oil gave away kerosene lamps, then sold the Chinese the oil to refill them. But, as Eugene Theroux, vice president of the National Council for U.S.-China Trade, observed recently, "China as a market for Western goods has proved over the last century to be essentially an illusion." Is that experience now going to be reversed?

* * *

The U.S. business community seems convinced that it is. A new euphoria has been fed by China's "four modernizations" program, its bid for foreign technology and the prospect that normalization of relations will enable Americans to compete in the China market against Japanese and West European businessmen. The Commerce Department's latest estimate is that U.S. exports to China could average $2 billion a year through 1985.

U.S. businessmen will be at a disadvantage until a trade agreement is negotiated in the coming months to grant China "most-favored-nation" treatment, or nondiscriminatory tariffs, and access to Export-Import Bank loans. These might be delayed in Congress because the administration is determined, rightly, to give equal treatment to the Russians. But the outlook has been improved by the elimination of the biggest legal obstacle to full trade relations, the settlement of U.S. claims for $197 million of expropriated property in China.

With legal, diplomatic and legislative moves under way, the main question will be how China can pay for the $100 billion or more of Western plant, equipment and technology it says it wants to import by 1985, plus food, raw materials and other needed goods. China's sales abroad will be severely limited in the next few years: oil, even if China's reserves are as great as predicted, will be slow coming in, difficult to process because of its heavy wax content and probably needed in ever larger amounts at home.

Peking's economic planners apparently are just beginning to face the question. They are pulling back on the billions of dollars of "orders" — many of which are vague "protocols" without commitment — that were placed abroad by "impetuous" bureaucrats in the past year.

* * *

Priorities are being revised; unrealistic targets for heavy industry, such as the doubling of steel manufacturing capacity to 60 million tons by 1985, are being cut back. Agriculture, consumer goods and other light industrial products for home consumption are to get increasing emphasis.

Not until all this is sorted out will it be possible to estimate the potential of the China market. If the present pragmatic leaders continue in power, it should be substantial. But it will not be anywhere near the $200 billion market envisioned in recent euphoric predictions.

THE NEW YORK TIMES.

International Opinion

Test for Rhodesia

Next month's elections in Rhodesia are, it must readily be admitted, bound to be crude, incomplete and menaced by terror from without and political intimidation from within. But they do offer some kind of test through the ballot box of the transfer to black majority rule as it has been devised by Ian Smith, Bishop Muzorewa, the Rev. Sithole and other supporters of the internal settlement.

How good a test, how valid a test is a matter about which it is vital that Britain's Parliament and government be as objectively informed as feasible. A professionally backed team of observers should be recruited and sent by the Foreign Office to assess the results and authority of this most desperate election for Rhodesia.

If the black leaders who support the internal settlement do indeed command what appears to impartial observers to be a genuine majority in this ravaged country, then their right to power must be recognized by the British government.

Why is Foreign Secretary David Owen so reluctant to leave his pulpit and muddy his hands by coming too close to this Rhodesian election? Does he really believe that, if there were a full-scale civil war in which the Nkomo or Mugabe armies came out on top, anything a quarter so democratic as that being attempted in April would then be available to the battered Rhodesian people?

Instead of damning Mr. Smith, Britain's foreign secretary should do something practical to help the people of Rhodesia. He should monitor the coming election.

Mr. Owen must learn to play the pragmatist, not the prig.

— From the Daily Mail (London).

SWAPO Questioned

Five Western powers are acting together to try to bring Namibia to the starting gate for a re-run of the elections. . . The main obstacle is SWAPO. SWAPO has an external wing devoted to an armed struggle. . . It has an internal wing devoted to quasi-political methods. It has a breakaway organization, the SWAPO Democrats, who may well represent the best of its brains and its ideals. And it has a large number of dissidents whom Presidents Kaunda and Nyerere obligingly keep in prison.

It runs the gamut from terrorists to clergy. . . Because South Africa's internal policy is an abomination, it does not follow that its course for Namibia must be rejected.

— From the Guardian (London).

In the International Edition

Seventy-Five Years Ago

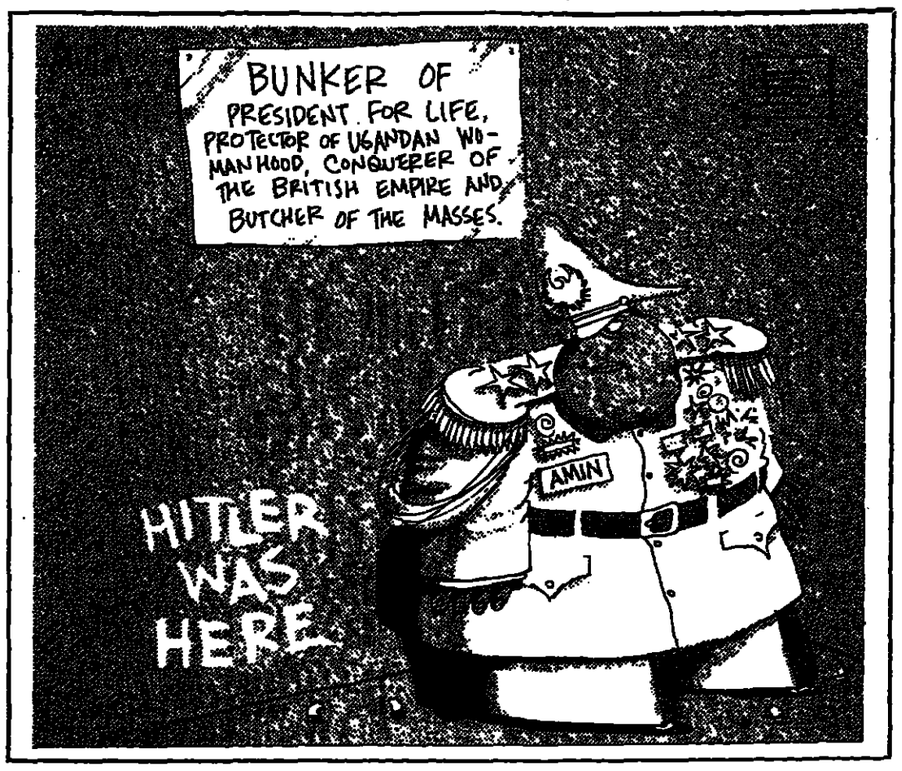
March 15, 1904

NEW YORK — The candidacy of William Randolph Hearst for the presidency has excited surprise and curiosity, especially as he captured the Rhode Island Convention delegation last week. There is a curious hesitancy, however, in the press of the country to discuss him, presumably due to the fact that the Republicans do not want to hinder his nomination, believing him easy to beat. The Democratic papers fear antagonizing the man who may be the candidate of their party. Yet the Chicago Chronicle ridicules Mr. Hearst, calling him a "Yellow Kid" candidate.

Fifty Years Ago

March 15, 1929

BERLIN - While Prof. Albert Einstein, author of the relativity theory, fled to the seclusion of the suburban home of friends to avoid the fuss made over his 50th birthday yesterday, the city of Berlin honored its distinguished resident by presenting him a house, one of the finest here. There he will be able to enjoy his desired seclusion. Of the many gifts being showered on him, one that Einstein most apprecates is the collection being raised by the Jewish National Fund to plant a great forest in the neighborhoood of Jerusalem to be called Einstein Wood.



By Henry Kissinger

(with) James Reston

WASHINGTON — This column in fairness really should be signed by former Secretary of State Henry Kissinger because, with his permission, it contains his reflections on President Carter's mission to the Middle East.

● Where are we now? Compared to what has already been accomplished in these talks, Kissinger said, what remains to be done is so infinitesimal that it cannot possibly fail, and that's what we ought to keep in mind.

● What's the main question?

My feeling, he said, is that this is not the time to go nagging about diplomatic tactics. I think the president faced a tough problem and made a reasonable gamble, Kissinger said. The question that bothered so many people was why a compromise peace seemed so much more illusive recently than it did 18 months ago. That's what needs to be analyzed — the objective conditions that caused the recent delays.

● How would he analyze these changes or objective conditions — first for President Sadat?

So long as Sadat was dealing primarily with the Pan-Arab world, Kissinger observed, the president of Egypt could claim that he represented half the Arab world in Egypt alone. But with the political and military collapse of Iran, and the momentum behind the radicals there and elsewhere, Sadat faced, not only a Pan-Arab problem, but a Pan-Islamic movement in which Egypt was a small minority.

● And changes for Israel?

It was one thing for Israel to give up the Sinai (and the oil resources there), Kissinger said, when the Israelis thought that the political momentum was going toward the moderates in that part of the world. It was quite another thing when the danger for Israel began to come from the revolutionary movement of Islam in the East.

When objective facts change, Kissinger said, you have to be careful about hasty judgments. I am not saying who is right and who is wrong, he added, but I have already communicated to Cy (Secretary of State Vance) that, at this point, there will be no nit-picking from me. (This was said an hour before President Carter seemed to break the deadlock between President Sadat and Prime Minister Begin).

● What about the criticism of Carter's diplomatic tactics?

Well, Kissinger said, there were two ways to look at these problems. First, do you really get your own way by throwing around the power of the United States? I don't think so, he said. When you act in negotiation as a mediator, you have to give both sides the feeling that you understand their unstated concerns.

Also, he added, there was another problem. Anybody who conducts U. S. foreign policy today has to take into account the decline of U.S. political influence in the world — date it back to Vietnam or Watergate or wherever you like as a bipartisan concern, he said — but it is a fact of international life. You cannot deal with it by a tough-guy or macho effusion, but only by having a steady policy that succeeds. You don't suddenly change. It's like playing chess, he said, and saying "my next move is going to be a checkmate." That way you are bound to lose.

● Do we have a national philosophy of foreign policy in the United States?

We have had a national problem, the former secretary of state said, of coming to grips with the fact that U.S. foreign policy now is more like the traditional foreign policy problems of other major countries. All our national instincts are for final solutions. Our liberals seem to assume that by some great moral assertion we are going to sweep all of mankind into our way of thinking about world affairs. And we have radical conservatives trumpeting anti-Communism on the assumption that they can make the walls of Jericho tumble down.

Both of these groups, Kissinger said, seem united in the proposition that there is some terminal phase in the conduct of foreign policy and both are rebelling against the fact that we are in an endless process in which each solution of the foreign policy puzzle is an admission prize to another problem. It is not a party matter he said, because it cuts across both parties.

● What about the politics of foreign policy?

One of the most unsettling things for foreigners, Kissinger said, is the impression that our foreign policy can be changed by any new president on the basis of that president's personal preference. . . sometime, maybe not within these next 18 presidential political months, he said, but hopefully maybe even in these 18 months, we'll settle on some bipartisan foreign policy. We can always have tactical disagreements, but a basic U.S. strategy and philosophy of foreign policy is essential, he insisted.

● What are the lessons from this present conflict?

I think, Kissinger said, that the lessons we ought to draw, whether Carter succeeded or failed — because even though he succeeded in the Middle East, he still has this moderate-radical split in that area, which is the fundamental issue now — I think we ought to use our present travails to see whether we can develop some bipartisan conceptions to some of these problems.

● What is his personal role in all this?

What I'm trying to do, he concluded, is to state what I understand to be the fundamental problems beyond the next 18 months. If you find me talking about these things on a partisan basis, you know I'm cheating and not doing what I think is right.

Kissinger said these things before he knew the end of the president's meeting with Sadat in Cairo or Begin's offer to compromise or resign in Jerusalem. But Kissinger insisted, as he has ever since Sadat went to the Israeli parliament, that no political conflicts in the United States, Egypt or Israel could prevent a compromise peace treaty. From the very beginning he said they "dare not fail."

Letters

Absurd Myths

There is no doubt that the New York Times editorial on Peking's top interpreter, "The Indispensable Mr. Chi" (IHT, Feb. 7), skirted a much deeper issue. Unfortunately, U.S. foreign policy in Asia has historically depended on a series of often absurd myths, i.e. "The China Market — add an inch to their shirttails" of the 19th century; the present resurrection of the myth; our "brown little brothers" of Vietnam, etc. These myths were opposed by those educated in the society and cultures of Asia. Hence, policy-makers often purged their knowledgeable assistants rather than heeding them. The most prominent examples are that of John Service and John Paton Davies Jr., the early supporters of a U.S. policy of dealing with the Communists in China.

In its efforts to be loved by the peoples of the East, the United States has consistantly made a mess and mockery of its policy. There is no lack of China scholars or litguists in the United States today. There is a plethora of misguided policy-makers, who do not wish to be pulled away from their idealistic mirrors.

BRUCE H. GRILL
Bangkok.

Kurdish Position

William Pfaff in his commentary (IHT, Feb. 22) on U.S. intervention in Iran, is wrong in asserting that the autonomous Kurdish government in 1946 was Communist. It was made up of local notables and the great Iraqi Kurdish leader, Mulla Mustafa Barzani, who were conservative men. For this reason and because a nationalist movement independent of Soviet control was an embarrassment, the Kurdish government was intensely disliked by the regime in Persian Azarbayjan, which was Communist.

Indeed, the Soviet puppets in Tabriz were so thoroughly Marxist-Leninist that when their rule collapsed the people lynched those leaders it could lay hands on.

The interested reader should consult "The Kurdish Republic of 1946," the authoritative account of these events, by the U.S. diplomat William Eagleton Jr.

THIERRY DE WITZWEILER.
Paris.

U.S. Tax Laws

One of the most insidious injustices suffered by the U.S. citizen working abroad is derived from the requirement to report his income in dollars on the tax return. My salary remains fixed in Swiss francs, but increases enormously in dollars as speculation drives down the exchange rate. My wage is thus driven into ever higher tax brackets while that of an equivalent worker in the United States remains stable.

The U.S. tax laws guarantee, therefore, that I will always pay increasing taxes on a fixed income. These tax laws, written by deliberately ignorant and self-serving U.S. congressmen, thus deprive me of my constitutional right to equal protection before the law.

The fatuous advice to "come home" which is offered by congressmen in response to legitimate complaints of their actions is an insult to the intelligence of U.S. citizens, both at home and abroad, and brings into serious question the value of U.S. citizenship for those who, like me, have a wife and children who are not U.S. citizens.

HORACE BREANE
Geneva.

Question of Hurting Rhodesia's Blacks

By Richard West

LONDON — Are Britain and the United States determined to drive Rhodesia into civil war?

It seems unimaginable. Yet the two main powers responsible for this territory have refused to recognize an internal settlement between the whites and the civilian black politicians; they have refused to encourage next month's general election, which is designed to establish black government; they have refused to promise recognition for such a government when established, and they have not rebuked outside terrorist groups, euphemistically called guerrillas, even when such groups have butchered missionaries and claimed responsiblity for shooting down two civilian airliners.

Rather than negotiate with politicians inside Rhodesia — soon to be renamed Zimbabwe — Britain and the United States have preferred to talk with such outside and often quite irrelevant personages or bodies as the self-styled front-line presidents, the Organization of African Unity and the United Nations.

Likely to Hurt

This intransigent policy of Britain and the United States is likely to hurt most the very people in whose name it is being carried out — the blacks of Rhodesia/Zimbabwe. Unless and until there is a general election, one cannot pretend to guess at local support for the "internal settlement."

However, it appears certain that Rhodesia/Zimbabwe's large middle class, which hopes to replace the whites in positions of privilege, is apprehensive about African Marxism as promised by the guerrillas.

Any violent settlement of the country's future seems likely to end in civil war between the largely Shona guerrillas of Robert Mugabe and the numerically fewer but nevertheless forceful Matabeles of Joshua Nkomo.

Far from being discredited puppets of Prime Minister Ian D. Smith's white regime, the leaders of the internal settlement appear to be getting huge support, and not only from carpetbaggers eager for money and jobs after independence.

The presidential front-runner, Bishop Abel Muzorewa, recently drew a crowd in Salisbury estimated at 100,000 people, which does not suggest lack of interest in the coming election.

Support

Foes of the internal settlement claim that the guerrillas have overwhelming support in the countryside, especially the Tribal Trust Lands. But who can tell when travel there is too dangerous for the outside reporter?

In the elections last December in South-West Africa/Namibia (a territory with somewhat similar problems) the local guerrilla movement, the South-West Africa People's Organization, boycotted proceedings just as the Patriotic Front intends to do in Rhodesia.

Yet the parties of the Namibian internal settlement managed to get more than two-thirds of the votes, which was particularly high in that very district, Ovamboland, that was claimed by SWAPO as its own. The Ovambos were registering their protest against the brutality of the guerrillas.

I suspect that the Rhodesia/Zimbabwe guerrillas have more support than do their fellows in Namibia. If so, they should not shrink from showing it at the polls.

British Stance

The British have lost the courage to bring about peace in their colony.

Because of defense cuts and the Irish troubles, there are no troops to spare to police a British settlement; recognition of the internal settlement might offend Nigeria, on whom Britain depends for oil and investment; there is much spite against Mr. Smith for having made fools of successive British governments; and enemies of the youthful British Foreign Secretary, David Owen, say that he wants to advance his career by a leftist policy in Rhodesia. More probably, he is an old-fashioned guilty liberal who wants to be on matey, first-name terms with the "front-line presidents."

The same guilty-liberal feelings may account for U.S. policy.

The old-fashioned paternalism of Mr. Smith (who is, anyway, on the way out) is easily made to sound like the racial brutality of a Southern U.S. lynch mob or even the Nazi S.S. Since Africans have black skin, it is possible to suggest that perhaps they have the same culture and political aspirationa as black Americans; although I doubt this.

Passage Recalled

The attitude of the British and the Americans to Rhodesia today recalls uncomfortably a passage in Graham Greene's novel "The Quiet American," written about Vietnam 25 years ago.

An English journalist is talking to the Quiet American, Alden Pyle, about the French, who were then ruling Indochina: "Anyway the French are dying every day — that's not a mental concept. They aren't leading these people on with half-lies like your politicians and ours — I've been in India, Pyle, and I know the harm liberals do. We haven't a Liberal Party any more — liberalism's infected all the other parties. We are all either liberal conservatives or liberal socialists; we all have a good conscience."

Richard West, a correspondent for The Spectator, published in London, wrote this article for The New York Times.

World Arms Sales Growing

By Jonathan Power

LONDON — When the shah fell, the United States had $12-billion worth of arms in the pipeline to Iran. Britain had another $10 billion. Figures like that are too large to register on ordinary minds. One comparison worth making is to note that it is nearly twice as much as the whole of the Western world's annual foreign aid budget.

The layman watching Iran wither and collapse may conclude sensibly that development and political stability don't grow out of the barrel of a gun. But if this is true of the policy-makers, there are few tangible signs of their change of course.

Not one major arms contract has been renegotiated in the last three months. Indeed, plans for new sales have been announced — fighters and tanks to The Sudan and Yemen by the United States and jet fighters and missiles to China by Britain and France.

Rapid Growth

The world is spending $400 billion a year, $45 million an hour, for military purposes. And the area of most rapid growth in military expenditure is in the Third World. In 1967, the NATO and Warsaw Pact powers accounted for 81 percent of the world's total military expenditure; the Third World (excluding China) spent around 6 percent.

By 1978, there had been a significant shift in proportions. The big powers were spending 71 percent and the newcomers were up to 14 percent and going strong.

African military expenditures alone have climbed from $1.4 billion in 1967 to over $6 billion today.

All this suggests that the arms sales business has gone way out of reach of common sense. High powered salesmen, playing on a mixture of legitimate fears and moody fantasies, soothing the way with bribes and baubles, have managed to turn the heads of an increasing number of Third World leaders.

Political stability, instead of being rooted in growing two blades of grass where one grew before, is sunk in missile silos and beneath the tread of heavy tanks.

No Remedy

To point up the problem is easy; to find a remedy near impossible. Once military buildups have passed a certain threshold, further increases appear to be self-generating. Fear and the free market see to that. Moreover, in a world in which most nations are back-to-back with another, a defensive military move in one direction today can be interpreted as a potential threat in another direction tomorrow.

If restraint on the demand side is so fraught with difficulties, caution on the supply side is less than forthcoming.

It is now three years since Jimmy Carter used to assail his predecessor for his "unsavory" and "cynical" role in making the United States the "world's leading arms salesman." Little, it is widely recognized, has been achieved by President Carter.

High policy-makers within the U.S. administration and specialist observers from without feel that it is unfair to single out Mr. Carter for blame. It is, they say, the French, who with their aggressive effort to expand arms sales are making any sort of Western self-discipline impossible. The British, too, have on occasion made arms sales a "sweetener" for their otherwise uncompetitive exports — their ambition to sell Harrier "jump jets" to China is a good example.

If the West has no internal discipline, so runs the argument, it is difficult for it to go to the Russians and ask them to join a world system of control.

There is much truth in this. But the U.S. position avoids the observation that Dean Rusk used to make: The United States is the fat boy in the canoe. As long as the United States dominates the world arms market, which is predominantly an aircraft business, smaller nations like France, Britain and Italy are going to challenge that superiority, wherever they can get an opening.

This is argued at length in an article by Lawrence Frank in the current issue of Survival, the journal of the Institute for Strategic Studies. He goes on to point out that many European countries consider their aircraft industry as an essential element in their plans for long-range industrial growth. To keep it alive and well in the face of intense U.S. competition is uphill work. The only hope lies in long production runs and the significant economies of scale they bring. The Third World market becomes an imperative.

Frank concludes that the only way the United States can persuade the Europeans to cooperate in restraint is by compensating the Europeans on other fronts in return for concessions on Third World sales.

Fault

There is in fact much room for maneuver here. The United States buys less than 3 percent of its military needs from abroad. The civilian aircraft market is equally parochial. The Buy American Act, other protectionist barriers and the inertia of the Pentagon, all contribute to exclude European products which are often as good, sometimes better, than their U.S. counterparts.

There is, to sum up, fault on both sides. The Americans are too big and the French and the British too stubborn. It's time a few heads were knocked together.

The International Herald Tribune welcomes letters from readers. Short letters have a better chance of being published. All letters are subject to condensation for space reasons. Anonymous letters will not be considered for publication. Writers may request that their letters be signed only with initials but preference will be given to those fully signed and bearing the writer's complete address. The Herald Tribune cannot acknowledge letters sent to the editor.

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PARIS, THURSDAY, MARCH 15, 1979

Mitsui Sets Oil Deal With Iran

Others Reported Near Agreement

TOKYO, March 14 (Reuters) — Mitsui & Co. said today it has reached agreement with National Iranian Oil Co. (NIOC) to import 150,000 barrels a day of Iranian crude. The agreement, running from April to December, emerged from negotiations in Teheran between NIOC and Mitsui, it said.

Mitsui said it could not elaborate on the agreed import price but said it is a reasonable one. Mitsui said the shipment will contain equal amounts of Iranian light and heavy crude. The deal, the first to be concluded for Iranian oil after the formation of new Teheran government, is expected to be signed shortly, Mitsui added.

Informed sources said the price will be based on official OPEC oil prices. The sources added other Japanese trading firms such as Mitsubishi and Marubeni, as well as some oil companies, such as Idemitsu Kosan Kaisha, are also negotiating with NIOC for long-term supply contracts. Mitsui was the first importer of Iranian oil when the nation started exporting again, and bought about 1.7 million barrels in a spot deal.

[Four Japanese trading firms were reported today to have concluded long-term contracts to buy Iranian oil, amounting to more than 400,000 barrels a day. Quoting an unidentified trade source, Kyodo News Service said the contracted oil will reach 122 million barrels this year, covering about one half of the oil Japan imported from Iran in 1977, AP-DJ reported. Kyodo quoted the same source as saying other Japanese firms were negotiating with NIOC.]

Meanwhile, on the foreign exchange market, the dollar closed sharply firmer at 209.15 yen, compared with 208 at the opening and 206 last night, despite heavy central bank intervention. Dealers said the Bank of Japan sold an estimated $600 million at different levels between 208.30 and the day's high of 209.30, a nine-month high. Volume was $1.28 billion, the second highest on record.

The dollar's rise was due to market apprehension that Exxon's planned cut in crude oil supplies to some Japanese firms and that possible oil price rises may increase inflationary pressure, dealers said.

Wholesale prices have been rising for the past four months, registering a sharp 0.9-percent rise in February, while the nation's money supply has been also on the rise since last June at a level exceeding 12 percent over the year-earlier level. The Bank of Japan is understood to have decided to step into the market aggressively to support the yen as part of its attempt to put an end to rising prices since it costs more to buy raw materials the nation needs when the yen is weak. Higher import prices of raw materials eventually lead to a rise in wholesale and retail prices.

The Ministry of International Trade and Industry said Exxon's planned suspension of oil supplies to non-affiliated firms will increase Japan's annual oil bill. Japanese firms will probably import oil from other sources to cover shortfalls, so that total imports will not necessarily decline. But they will have to pay higher prices for such imports, the spokesman said.

The Japan Petroleum Federation also said it also expected domestic oil prices to rise following Exxon's move. The Resources and Energy Agency said it has asked 31 oil companies belonging to the federation to refrain from buying oil at inflated prices, which may lead to confusion in the world oil market. Japan was asked to apply self-restraint to avoid a rush for oil purchases at a meeting of the International Energy Agency in Paris this month, agency officials said.

Exxon Affiliate Rebuffs Canada on Oil Purchase

By Henry Giniger

OTTAWA, March 14 (NYT) — Exxon International has rebuffed Canada's demand that Exxon allow its Canadian subsidiary, Imperial Oil Ltd., to buy its oil directly from Venezuela, the government reported angrily yesterday.

Accordingly, the government ordered its own oil company, Petro-Canada, to start negotiations with Petroleos de Venezuela to buy 100,000 barrels a day, the amount that Imperial had been importing through Exxon.

Alastair Gillespie, Minister of Energy, said he had met with Jack Armstrong, chairman of Imperial, and that "the results were very disappointing." Exxon's refusal to comply with Canadian wishes followed an uproar in Ottawa when it was discovered that Exxon had diverted supplies from Canada to customers in other parts of the world. The 100,000 barrels a day that Imperial had been getting for markets in eastern Canada had originally been cut by 25 percent, but the strong Canadian reaction caused Exxon to alter the supply reduction to somewhat less than 10 percent.

The Government was not satified and continued to push Imperial to deal directly with Venezuela rather than depend on Exxon, which owns 70 percent of Imperial. Exxon reduced supplies after the Iranian oil cutoff forced it and other companies to begin allocating supplies.

Mr. Gillespie said that Exxon's answer had been expected. Petro-Canada had already begun talks with the Venezuelan authorities and would now seek a contract for the same amount of oil that Imperial had been getting. The effect on Imperial's operations in Canada if the negotiations are successful is uncertain.

Petro-Canada is also negotiating with Mexico for another 100,000 barrels a day. "Such contacts with Western Hemisphere suppliers will reduce our dependence on less secure sources," Mr. Gillespie said.

In further retaliation against Imperial, approval of its request for a swap arrangement with U.S. suppliers involving 500,000 barrels has been withheld by the National Energy Board, which has approved such arrangements with several of Imperial's competitors.

Imperial Comments

TORONTO, March 14 (Reuters) — Mr. Armstrong said today that he informed Mr. Gillespie that Imperial has the option to purchase crude supplies from any source.

Mr. Armstrong said Exxon informed Imperial that if it were to deal directly with Venezuela it could no longer participate in the Exxon pool arrangement which relies on multiple sources of supply. He said Imperial believed it "prudent not to lose the security and flexibility of this supply arrangement and therefore had chosen not to seek alternative crude sources in the current tenuous supply situation with attendant high spot prices."

Company Reports

Revenue, Profits in Millions of Dollars

Woolworth (F.W.)

4th Quar	1978	1977
Revenue	1.960.	1.730.
Profits	83.30	65.20
Per share	2.83	2.21
Year	1978	1977
Revenue	6,100.	5,540.
Profits	130.30	85.50
Per share	4.34	2.81

Int'l Telephone & Telegraph

4th Quar	1978	1977
Revenue	5.700.	4,800.
Profits	181.00	122.00
Per Share	1.27	0.85
Year	1978	1977
Revenue	19,400.	16.700.
Profits	662.00	552.00
Per Share	4.66	3.92

Revenue, Profits in Millions

Britain

BL

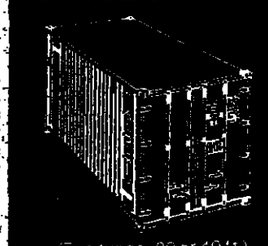
Year	1978	1977
Revenue	3,073.	2,602.
Profits	1.70	3.10

(Figures in Sterling)

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Dollar Weakens In Active Trade

LONDON, March 14 (AP-DJ) — The dollar weakened against most major currencies today, while the European monetary system (EMS), which came into operation yesterday, held its member units tightly in line. Trading was fairly active.

Sterling, which has pushed upward relentlessly in recent weeks, was lower against the dollar, however, and dealers said the Bank of England had been exerting downward pressure on its currency by intervening. Britain has stayed out of the EMS, but dealers said the pound was staying close to the European currencies anyway with some help from the Bank of England. The pound was quoted at $2.0372, down from $2.0410 late yesterday.

There was no news to account for the dollar's decline, and dealers said it probably was nothing more than a technical reaction to its recent gains. It closed at 1.8567 Deustche marks, down from 1.8621 late yesterday, and at 1.6775 Swiss francs, down from 1.6825. The franc is not part of the EMS, but the Swiss central bank attempts to keep its currency aligned with that of West Germany, it main trading partner.

The dollar also was quoted at 4.2762 French francs, down from 4.2820; at 2.0055 guilders, down from 2.0095; and at 29.38 Belgian francs, down from 29.46.

GEC Eurosterling Issue

LONDON, March 14 (AP-DJ) — General Electric Co. Ltd., Britain's largest electrical company, is floating a £50-million, 10-year Eurobond bearing a coupon of 12½ percent through a syndicate led by Morgan Grenfell and S.G. Warburg.



Denis Healey

U.K. Budget To Be Mild

LONDON, March 14 (AP-DJ) — Britain's Chancellor of the Exchequer Denis Healey today firmly rebutted demands by some labor members of Parliament for a reflationary budget.

According to well-placed sources, he told the annual pre-budget meeting of the Labor Party that "a massive budget stimulus could give us the worst of both worlds — a great jump in inflation and manufactured imports without any increase in growth or jobs."

Mr. Healey will unveil the government's budget on April 3. It will be the last budget proposed by Prime Minister James Callaghan's government before the next general election, which must be held in October at the latest.

Mr. Healey said there had not been the kind of wage explosion which would require a massive budget tightening.

Meanwhile, the Bank of England said in a report that "recent wage settlements make a somewhat faster pace of inflation inevitable for a time. This is likely, on balance, to weaken consumer demand, to hamper exports and make it more difficult to resist pressure from imports and to discourage investment. The prospects for expansion, as a result, now look less favorable than they did." The central bank added that domestically produced inflation would be reinforced by rising world commodity prices.

"Given the need both to contain the size of the public sector borrowing requirement and to reduce the necessity for adding to the tax burden, there appears to be a clear case for containing more strictly the rise in public spending," it said.

Hopes for More Alaska Oil Dimmed by Conduit Cutoff

By Edward Cowan

WASHINGTON, March 14 (NYT) — The immediate implication of Standard Oil Company of Ohio's announcement yesterday shelving of the proposed crude-oil pipeline from southern California to Texas is that there will be no quick increase in Alaskan oil production, energy officials say.

Alaskan production stands at 1.2 million barrels a day, but there had been hopes of lifting output to 1.6 million barrels by 1980, with the additional oil presumably displacing imports.

The Sohio announcement was another in a long series of frustrations experienced by the United States in its effort to become less dependent on foreign oil. The Sohio move implied a deferral of any increase in North Slope production because of the special way its oil is priced. Producers sell crude at prices that, when added to transportation costs, make the oil competitive for the refinery that buys it. Thus, the higher the transportation cost, the lower the price paid to the producer.

A California-Texas pipeline would reduce delivery costs of crude oil going to Gulf and East Coast refiners. That would mean a higher wellhead price for the North Slope producers, including Sohio, according to energy officials.

By a similar logic, delivery to refineries in Japan would give the Alaska producers a still higher price.

Congress prohibited export of Alaskan North Slope oil without presidential approval in the act authorizing the trans-Alaska pipeline. That provision reflected suspicion that the oil companies developing the Alaskan fields really wanted to sell to Japan rather than to ease the pinch in domestic markets.

[California Governor Edmund Brown Jr. asserted that "some say that the company or the federal government actually prefer that Sohio swap its oil with Japan," Reuters reported. He said that Sohio acted precipitously in abandoning the proposed $1 billion project, and referred to suggestions that "Sohio wishes to use unregulated tankers instead of transporting Alaskan oil through the interstate pipelines that are subject to federal regulatory jurisdiction."

[Sohio cited delays in regulatory approval by local and state officials as one reason for pulling out of the project. A spokesman for Gov. Brown said approval was "virtually days away."]

A month after Arab oil states began their embargo on shipments to the United States in 1973, imports accounted for a little less than 40 percent of U.S. consumption, and pressure was building for the country to diminish its dependence on imports. Now the figure is now about 45 percent.

Consumer organizations and some members of Congress oppose any U.S. oil exports, contending that oil prices were high enough to provide incentives to produce more.

However, President Carter and President Jose Lopez Portillo of Mexico discussed the possibility of an oil swap during Mr. Carter's visit in February. The idea was that Mexico would re-route oil originally destined for Japan to the nearby U.S. Gulf Coast. Those shipments would displace Alaskan oil now moving through the Panama Canal by tanker. The Alaskan oil, in turn, would be sent to Japan.

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U.S. Adjusts Buy America Govt. Policy

Minority Firms Called Most Likely to Suffer

By Art Pine

WASHINGTON, March 14 (WP) — The Carter administration has agreed to overturn the long-standing policy of requiring key federal agencies to buy specific portions of their supplies from U.S. firms, small business, minority enterprises and other domestic groups.

The new measure, which is expected to provoke a storm of controversy, is part of a provision in the mulitlateral trade agreement now in the final stages of negotiation in Geneva.

The United States has agreed to allow foreign companies greater access to bidding on federal contracts in return for a pledge by Europeans and Japanese to open more of their government purchasing bids to U.S. exporters.

May Spark Ire

Sources said the changes will allow foreign manufacturers to bid on about $10 billion in U.S. business, while European governments have promised to lift restrictions on about $25 billion worth of business for U.S. firms to bid on.

The difficulty is that while the changes will help U.S. exporters, they will hurt the very companies that four previous presidents tried to protect. As a result, the liberalization may spark some ire.

According to administration figures, the shift would affect approximately $9 billion of the $18 billion now awarded to small business. Administration officials, however, stress that the tradeoff would allow both large and small U.S. firms to crack the lucrative foreign government procurement market for the first time.

Selected Agencies

In general, the easing of restrictions would apply only to government purchases exceeding 150,000 "special drawing rights," about $190,000. That figure would rise if the dollar declines.

At the same time, the liberalization would apply only to selected government agencies, and would not affect such agencies as the Tennessee Valley Authority or Defense Department purchases of shoes, steel, textiles and other specifically exempted items.

Officials said Washington is still negotiating for Japan to broaden its concessions to the United States. The administraton wants Tokyo to open bids on purchases by the Nippon Telephone & Telegraph and other big firms.

Critics contend that relaxing the small business preferences would leave most U.S. government procurement in the hands of large corporations. Small business now provides about 20 percent of Washington's $90 billion a year procurements.

The current "Buy America" order requires federal agencies to buy from U.S.-based firms unless foreign companies underbid them by at least 6 percent, or up to 12 percent in the case of small businesses and 50 percent for Defense Department contracts.

Price of Texas Int'l. Climbs

Once Ailing Energy Co. A Takeover Candidate

By Robert Metz

NEW YORK, March 14 (NYT)— The once-troubled Texas International Co., an oil and gas producer and energy equipment manufacturer, is restructuring to emphasize its prospects as an oil and gas concern and has apparently improved its position enough to qualify as a takeover candidate.

Or so it seems. The company explained earlier this week that investors who have acquired "significant" numbers of the shares regard the stock as undervalued and said they would be interested in a friendly acquisition.

Wall Street took up on the idea yesterday, and 510,400 Texas International shares changed hands on the New York Stock Exchange by the close of trading. The stock closed at 12¾, up ⅜ for the day. It remained on the active list today, but slipped to 12¼.

Texas International shares sold as low as 5¾ last Nov. 1, before the company sold its Well Servicing division to National Lead for $100 million on Dec. 28. That price included $89 million in cash and $11 million in notes. With 9.5 million shares outstanding, the sale price worked out to about $5.25 a share.

The company, which was top-heavy with debt at the time, devoted all $89 million of the cash to reducing its long-term debt to $50 million. Bank debt stands at another $70 million.

Investors were influenced perhaps by an estimate by John Herold, an evaluator of oil assets, that Texas International shares were worth about $13 each. Some noticed that the Herold report did not give full value to Phoenix Resources, formerly known as King Resources, of which Texas International owns 51 percent.

New Oil Base

Alan Edgar of Schneider, Burnet & Hickman, a Dallas analyst who follows the company, published a report on Feb. 26 in which he valued the assets at $18.50 a share and gave the shares a "speculative purchase" recommendation.

He said that the investment in Phoenix could give Texas International potential for substantial profits — or a base from which a large independent oil company could emerge. He also noted that the sale of the well-servicing operations had enhanced Texas International's balance sheet, and said that the troubled drilling-rig manufacturing division was expected to return to profitability in 1979. A sale of this division, he indicated, could take place very soon. (The company would not say if the division is for sale.)

The analyst also predicted a "sizable" earnings turnaround for 1979. He is estimating that the company will earn $1.05 a share in the calendar year, compared to last year's estimated loss of 50 cents.

The company's estimate of its assets is considerably higher than that of the analyst. In management's view, the shares are worth in "the mid-20s."

A second analyst, who asked not to be identified, said that he regarded the company as unattractive and noted that prospects for oil and gas finds had not always worked out in the past.

A company spokesman noted that Texas International had added substantially to gas and oil reserves over the last three years.

Prices Drop Amid Light NYSE Trade

Investors Concerned About Oil, Inflation

NEW YORK, March 14 (Reuters) — Prices finished lower in light trading in a dull session on the New York Stock Exchange today in which prices swung in a narrow arc from higher to lower most of the day.

The Dow Jones industrial average lost lost 1.56 to 845.37 with declining issues leading advances 737 to 643 as the volume contracted to 24.63 million shares from the 31.17 million traded yesterday.

One analyst said that after the market got through looking over President Carter's shoulder, it picked its head up and saw many of same old problems remained. Among them are oil shortages, soaring inflation and high interest rates.

Individual issues responded to corporate developments. Dorr-Oliver picked up 2½ to 23¾. Curtiss-Wright agreed to buy the Dorr-Oliver stock it does not yet own for $23 a share, cash. Curtiss-Wright eased ¼ to 14½.

International Telephone and Telegraph picked up ½ to 29. It reported sharply higher fourth quarter profits. F.W. Woolworth was unchanged at 22 despite a 28 percent jump in its January quarter results.

A number of glamour and blue chip stocks were weak. IBM lost 1½ to 307, U.S. Steel ¼ to 24½, Eastman Kodak ⅜ to 61⅜ and Polaroid ½ to 40¾.

Du Pont dropped ⅜ to 135⅜, Teledyne ⅜ to 117⅜ and Boeing Co 1⅜ to 65½.

Autos were weak. They reported higher early March sales but some makers said sales could be hurt by problems meeting fleet mileage standards. General Motors lost ⅛ to 56¾.

Bausch and Lomb rose two to 40½. It could not explain the rise.

Prices on the American Stock Exchange were also lower, with the iondex off 0.68 to 170.83.

Kahn Says U.S. Firms Ignore Guidelines

CHICAGO, March 14 (AP-DJ) — In a stern, almost bitter speech, presidential inflation counselor Alfred Kahn railed at businessmen yesterday for failing to "come anywhere near to uniform compliance" with the administration's price guidelines.

"I see disquieting signs of a kind of a 'who me?' attitude — an attitude that doesn't only suggest that business doesn't believe it's part of the problem, but worse, that it mightn't care," the chairman of the Council on Wage and Price Stability told the Economic Club of Chicago.

"And where small and medium-size companies are concerned, it appears that many are not complying at all," scolded Mr. Kahn, warning that they "would be well advised" to get in line.

Profits Rising

His remarks represent the toughest stand anyone in the administration has taken since the new anti-inflation program began in October. He left little doubt that the blast was prompted by two fat increases in the producer price index this year and rapidly eroding labor support for the program.

"How long will labor be willing to demonstrate. . .restraint. . .while prices are rising at a rate several points higher than the one at which we are asking labor to settle, and while — mark this — every indication is that profit reports are going to be extremely high in the months ahead?" he asked.

He added that he expects corporate reports for the fourth quarter to show profits "25 to 30 percent higher than for the same period the year before." In that context, "reports of record-high corporate profits are almost as much of a catastrophe as the January producer price index," he said.

The index posted a 1.3 percent gain in January, equivalent to a 15.6 percent annual rate rise, and a 1 percent boost last month.

[Reuters reported that Mr. Kahn said that after two months of double-digit inflation, "it seems likely we'll have a couple more ahead."]

Mr. Kahn said recent price increases meant the administration had not done nearly as well as it had hoped on inflation so far this year. "And if the president's anti-inflation program fails, do you seriously think we can get off without either a genuine recession or comprehensive controls, or both?" he asked.

Until recently, the administration has been conciliatory toward the business community, emphasizing instances of compliance with the program, especially by larger companies. But inflation fighters are slowly beginning to realize that the primary problem is with the thousands of smaller businesses. "The smaller the company, the less it is exposed to scrutiny from Washington," Mr. Kahn acknowledged. But he warned that "those who violate the standards will be publicized in equal measure, regardless of size."

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NYSE Nationwide Trading Closing Prices Mar. 14

Tables include the nationwide prices up to the closing on Wall Street.

12 Month High	Low	Stock	Div. in $	Yld.	P/E	Sls. 100s.	High	Low	Close Quot.	Ch'ge Prev Close
		— A—A—A —								
39½	29⅛	ACF	2.10	6.5	7	140	32¼	31¼	32¼	+ ¾
23⅜	15½	AMF	1.24	7.6	7	241	16¼	16	16¼	+ ⅛
32⅞	16⅛	AM Intl	.28	1.4	8	x217	20¼	19⅝	20	
14¼	8⅜	APL	1	10.		x42	9⅝	9⅝	9⅝	— ⅛
48⅝	33¾	ARA	1.64	4.3	8	23	37⅝	37½	37⅝	+ ⅛
31⅝	19	ASA	1	4.0		156	25	24¾	25	+ ⅛
14⅞	8½	ATO	.48	4.3	5	180	11½	11¼	11¼	— ⅜
40	29	AbbtLb	1	3.2	12	784	31¼	30⅞	31	+ ¼
23¾	13½	AcmeC	1.20	6.7	5	7	18	18	18	
6¼	3⅝	AdmDg	.04	1.1	5	3	3⅝	3⅝	3⅝	+ ⅛
13	10⅜	AdaEx	1.28e	12.		21	11	10⅞	10⅞	— ⅛
8½	3⅝	AdmMil	.20e	4.4	6	6	4⅝	4½	4½	
45⅝	34⅝	AetnaLf	2.70	6.2	5	544	43⅝	43½	43⅝	
26¾	17⅝	Ahmans	1	4.5	4	172	22⅝	21¾	22	— ⅝
4	2	Aileen				28	2⅝	2¼	2⅝	+ ⅛
31⅞	23⅛	AirPrd	.60	2.2	9	423	27	26⅝	26⅞	+ ⅛
26¾	15⅝	AirbFrt	1	5.2	10	26	19⅝	19⅛	19¼	— ⅛
15¼	11¼	Alcono	.80	6.5	7	38	12¼	12¼	12¼	
9½	7¾	AlaP dpf.87		11.		11	8⅛	8¼	8¼	
96	80¼	AlaP pf 9		11.		z200	82	82	82	—2½
113	97½	AlaP pf 11		11.		z210	100⅛	100	100	
102	86	AlaP pf9.44		11.		z190	84½	d84½	84½	—1½
87¼	76	AlaP pf8.16		11.		z1650	77¾	76⅝	76⅝	—3⅛
87	73	AlaP pf8.28		11.		z250	75½	75	75½	— ½
22¼	13½	Alaskin	.66	3.5	13	299	19⅝	18⅝	19⅛	+ ⅛
40	17½	Albany	1	2.6	11	231	38	34⅝	38	+4¼
9⅝	6¼	Alberto	.36	4.7	10	6	7⅝	7⅝	7⅝	
46¾	26¼	Albertsn	1.20	3.0	8	12	40⅝	40⅜	40⅝	— ¼
38½	23¾	AlconA	2	5.3	5	1381	38⅝	37¾	37⅞	— ⅜
31⅞	21½	AlcoStd	1.40	6.0	5	46	23¾	23¼	23½	+ ½
8½	5¼	Alexdr	.40	6.7	6	20	6⅛	6	6	
26	14½	AllgCp	1	4.3	7	43	23⅝	23	23	— ⅜
15	5⅝	AllegAir			4	1824	11¼	10⅞	10¾	— ⅛
29¼	18	Allg pf	1.87	8.1		160	24	23	23¼	+ ¼
20¼	13¾	AllgLd	1.28	7.7	8	24	16⅝	16½	16⅝	— ⅛
23⅞	21	AllgL pr2.19		10.		2	21⅝	21⅝	21⅝	+ ⅛
19	15¼	AllgPw	1.72	11.	8	744	16½	16⅛	16⅛	
19⅝	13½	AllenGp	1	5.6	7	24	18	18	18	+ ⅛
35	20⅝	Allergan	.50	2.0	11	27	25⅝	24⅞	25⅛	+ ¼
44⅞	27⅝	AlldCh	2	6.3	8	350	32⅝	32	32	— ⅛
15½	9⅝	AlldMnt	.80	6.8	7	20	11⅞	11¾	11¾	
28	19¾	AlldStr	1.50	6.7	6	x256	22⅝	22¼	22½	— ⅛
38⅝	24½	AllisCh	1.70	5.6	5	53	30¼	30	30¼	
16⅞	10	AllrAu	.60b	4.7	6	11	12⅞	12⅝	12⅞	
22¼	14½	AlphPr	.72a	4.3	7	30	16⅞	16⅝	16⅞	+ ⅛
55⅝	38⅝	Alcoa	2.40	4.4	6	724	54⅝	53¾	54⅛	+ ¼
21	13⅝	AmlSug	1	6.0	15	117	16⅝	16⅝	16⅝	
53¼	32⅝	Amax	2.20	4.4	12	379	50⅝	49⅞	49⅞	— ⅝
50	38⅝	Amax pf	3	6.4		106	47½	47	47	
20⅛	13	Amcord	1.20	6.8	6	39	17¾	17½	17⅝	— ⅛
26⅝	16¼	Amrce	1.32	6.2	6	18	21¼	21⅛	21¼	+ ¼
33¾	23¼	AHess	1b	3.4	8	567	29⅝	28⅝	29¼	+ ⅝
7.	55½	AHes pf3.50		5.4		193	65	63½	65	+2
19¾	9¼	AmAir	.40	3.4	3	106	12	11¾	11¾	— ⅛
9¼	3¼	AmAir wt				44	4⅞	4¾	4¾	
22⅞	19½	AAir pf	2.18	11.		24	19⅞	19⅝	19⅝	+ ⅛
20½	12¼	ABaker	1.20b	8.1	6	14	15⅛	14⅞	14⅞	— ⅛
53	44	ABrnds	4	7.9	6	99	51⅛	50¾	50¾	— ¼
25½	22¼	ABrd pf1.70		7.0		1	24⅛	24⅛	24⅛	— ⅛
31¼	30⅜	ABrd pf2.75		8.9		1126	31⅛	31	31	
29½	28¾	ABrd pf2.67		9.2		728	29⅛	29⅛	29⅛	— ⅛
43¼	33	ABdcst	1.20	3.5	7	331	34¾	34⅜	34½	
20½	13½	ABldM	.70	4.9	7	7	14½	14⅜	14⅜	— ¼
43⅝	34½	AmCan	2.80	7.7	6	124	36⅝	36⅜	36½	+ ¼
22⅛	19¾	ACan pf1.75		8.2		4	21¼	21¼	21¼	
4⅞	2⅛	ACentry				29	3½	3⅛	3½	+ ⅛
45⅛	17¼	ACredt	1.30	2.9	10	466	u46	44½	45½	+1¼
32⅞	23¾	ACyan	1.60	6.1	8	752	26⅛	26	26¼	+ ¼
13¼	8	AmDistl				23	11	10¾	11	+ ¼
36	22⅛	ADT	1.08	4.3	9	71	25½	25¼	25⅛	+ ⅜
11¾	6⅞	ADualVt	.84a	8.4		21	10⅛	10	10	+ ⅛
15	14¼	ADul pf.84a		5.8		2	14½	14½	14½	
24½	20¾	AElPw	2.18	10.	10	600	21¾	21⅝	21¾	
40⅝	27¾	AmExp	1.60	5.5	7	541	29⅛	28⅞	29⅛	— ⅛
17⅛	8¾	AFamil	.60	4.9	6	52	12⅝	12¼	12¼	
23½	19	AGIBd	1.96e	9.4		40	21⅛	20⅞	20⅞	— ⅛
19	15½	AGnCv	1.95e	11.		24	18	17⅞	17⅞	— ¼
29⅞	22⅝	AGnIns	1	3.7	4	145	27⅝	27⅛	27⅛	
36⅜	28⅝	AGIn pf7.80		5.3		12	33⅝	33⅜	33⅜	
13	9⅜	AHeritLf	.48	4.2	8	8	11½	11¼	11½	+ ⅜
22⅛	12	AmHoist	1	6.3	6	86	16⅛	15⅞	15⅞	— ¼
32¾	26⅝	AHome	1.40	5.2	12	1418	27	26⅞	26⅞	— ⅛
32¾	23	AmHosp	.68	2.7	11	263	25⅛	24⅞	25⅛	+ ¼
13⅛	6⅞	AmInvst	.30	3.1	13	41	9⅞	9⅝	9⅝	— ⅛
35⅝	18	AMI	.80	3.0	10	168	26⅞	26¼	26⅞	+ ⅜
7¾	4	AmMotrs			5	2072	7⅝	7½	7½	
47	36	ANatR	3	7.9	6	63	38	37⅞	38	+ ⅛
18⅞	10¼	AShip	.80a	6.4	26	22	12¾	12½	12½	— ⅛
53⅞	34¼	AStand	2.60	6.1	6	48	42⅝	41⅞	42⅛	+ ⅜
140	91¼	A Std pf4.75		4.4		3	109	108¾	109	
9⅛	6	ASterll	.32	4.7	9	45	6⅞	6¾	6⅞	
48	29½	AmStrs	2.24	4.3	8	2764	u53	52⅛	52¼	+4⅝
64⅞	58½	ATT	5	8.1	8	1540	61⅞	61⅜	61½	+ ¼
67⅞	61½	ATT pf	4	6.1		12	65⅝	65¼	65⅝	+ ⅜
49⅝	43⅝	ATT pf	3.64	7.9		186	46¼	45⅞	46⅛	+ ¼
50⅜	44⅝	ATT pf	3.74	7.9		385	47⅝	47	47¼	+ ⅛
12⅞	10¼	AWatWk	.84	7.6	5	4	11	11	11	
14⅛	12	AWa 5pf1.25		10.		z100	12	12	12	— ½
23¾	15½	Ameron	1	5.9	5	2	16⅞	16⅞	16⅞	+ ¼
16⅞	9½	AmesD	.40	3.5	5	16	11⅝	11½	11½	— ¼
37⅞	27¼	Ametek	1.80	5.6	9	32	32¾	31⅝	32	— ¾
20⅛	15⅝	Amfac	1.20	6.6	6	100	18¼	18	18⅛	— ⅛
40	24⅞	AMPinc	.76	2.5	11	239	30½	30	30½	+ ⅜
19⅞	10⅞	Ampex			11	227	16⅛	15¾	15¾	— ⅜
6⅞	2⅝	AmrepCp			16	8	4⅛	4⅛	4⅛	
19⅛	14¼	Amstar	1.35	8.6	12	101	15¾	15¼	15¾	+ ¼
8	6⅝	Amst pf	.68	9.7		1	7	7	7	
45	29¼	Amsted	1.72	4.7	7	96	37	36⅝	36⅝	+ ½
31⅞	24¾	AnchrH	1.60	5.8	5	14	27⅞	27⅝	27⅝	— ⅛
26	18⅛	AndClay	1	4.9	7	17	20½	20⅛	20½	— ⅛
8¼	5⅛	Angelica	.30	5.2	6	24	6	5¾	5¾	— ⅛
13¾	7	Anixter	.32	2.6	7	68	12¼	11⅞	12⅛	+ ⅛
26½	13½	Apache	.50	2.1	8	139	24¼	24	24⅛	— ⅜
89	74½	ApPw pf8.12		10.		z1000	79⅝	79⅝	79⅝	+ ⅝
22½	8¾	ApldDig			8	224	10⅞	10⅜	10⅜	— ⅛
49¾	20⅝	ApldDig pf1		3.9		1	25½	25½	25½	
11	4	ApplMg			9	21	8⅛	8	8⅛	
26⅝	17½	ArcataC	.96	4.0	7	61	24⅛	23⅞	24	
29	25	Arcata pf2.16		7.7		4	28½	28⅛	28⅛	— ⅛
19½	12¾	ArchrD	.20b	1.2	10	84	17½	17⅛	17⅛	— ⅛
11⅛	5⅛	ArcticEnt			6	9	8⅝	8⅛	8½	
21⅞	18¾	ArizPS	1.88	9.1	7	540	21	20⅝	20⅝	— ¼
18½	9⅞	ArkBst	.60b	5.3	5	1	11¼	11¼	11¼	— ⅛
36⅞	28⅝	ArkLGs	2.20	6.3	8	20	34⅞	34¾	34⅞	
5¼	1⅝	ArlenRlty				87	2	1⅞	1⅞	— ⅛
8¼	5¼	Armada			8	1	5⅝	5⅝	5⅝	+ ⅛
22⅝	17	Armco	1.36	6.8	5	224	19⅞	19¾	19⅞	+ ¼
30½	25⅝	Arm pf	2.10	7.9		6	26⅞	26⅝	26⅝	+ ¼
56½	51	Armr pf4.75		9.2		z70	51½	51½	51½	— ½
21⅝	14⅞	ArmstCk	1	6.2	7	61	16¼	16⅛	16¼	+ ¼
32	18⅞	ArmRu	1.20	5.6	4	9	21½	21¼	21¼	— ¼
25⅞	15⅝	AroCorp	1	4.9	7	1	20½	20½	20½	
13⅞	7⅞	ArrowE	.20r	1.6	5	31	12⅞	12¾	12¾	— ⅛
23⅝	12	Arvin	1	6.8	4	62	14⅝	14½	14⅝	+ ⅛
37	22½	Arvin pf	2	8.1		8	24⅝	24⅝	24⅝	— ⅛
20⅛	13⅝	Asarco	.40	2.1	11	399	18⅝	18½	18⅝	+ ⅛
39⅝	31	AshlOil s	1.60	4.1	7	1598	u40¼	39	39½	+ ¾
25⅝	15⅝	AsdDG	1.50	9.1	7	76	17	16½	16½	— ½
21	13	Athlone	1.20	6.1	5	37	19¾	19½	19¾	+ ⅛
23⅞	17⅝	AtCyEl	1.74	9.2	9	31	19	18⅞	18⅞	
61⅛	44⅞	AtlRich	2.80	4.7	9	1039	60⅝	59¾	60⅛	
51½	41	AtlRc pf3.75		8.6		z50	43½	43½	43½	—1
73	54	AtlRc pf2.80		3.9		13	72	71¾	71¾	— ¼
14⅜	9½	AtlasCp				13	12⅝	12½	12½	— ⅛
36⅜	26	AutoDta	.52	1.8	15	78	29½	29¼	29¼	— ⅛
35	18½	AvcoCp	1	4.6	3	186	21⅞	21¼	21⅞	— ¼
70	42	Avco pf3.20		7.1		2	45	45	45	— ¾
19½	12¼	Avery	.52	3.1	9	28	17	16¾	16¾	— ⅛
23⅝	13⅝	Avnet	.80	4.4	7	223	18½	18⅛	18¼	
63	45⅝	Avon	2.60	5.5	12	683	47⅞	47⅛	47⅛	— ⅜
		— B—B—B —								
3	1⅛	BT Mtg				40	2	1⅞	2	
11⅛	5¼	Bache	.40a	5.2	5	45	7⅞	7¾	7¾	
35⅞	25½	Bakrlnt	.44	1.2	13	337	35⅞	35¼	35⅜	— ⅛
24⅝	14½	BaldwU	1.20	5.5	6	20	22	21¾	22	
36⅞	25½	BldU pf 2.06		6.3		3	32⅝	32⅝	32¾	
28⅝	28⅛	BallCp	1.20	5.5	6	11	21⅞	21⅝	21⅞	
71¾	18¾	BallyMf	.10	.2	25	1261	64⅝	62½	63	+ ⅛
27⅞	23⅞	BaltGE	2.28	9.1	7	93	25⅝	25	25⅛	+ ¼
26¼	17⅛	BanCal	.92	4.8	5	11	19¼	19	19	— ⅛
16⅞	11¼	Bandag	.60	4.3	8	207	14¼	13⅝	13⅞	— ¼
31⅜	17⅜	BangPnt	.60	2.8	4	173	21⅜	20½	21⅜	+ ⅞
31½	17⅝	BanP pf1.25		5.9		11	21⅛	21	21⅛	+1⅛
42½	25	BanP pf	2	6.9		16	29¼	28¾	29⅛	+ ⅜
38	30⅜	BnkNY	2.44a	7.2	5	8	33⅞	33⅝	33⅝	
17⅜	13½	BkofVa	1.04	7.6	5	9	14	13⅝	13⅝	— ⅜
29⅝	21⅝	BnkAm	1.10	4.5	7	657	24⅝	24½	24⅝	— ⅛
40	32⅞	BankTr	3	8.6	5	36	34⅞	34⅝	34⅞	— ⅛
29¼	25⅝	BkTr pf2.50		9.3		7	26⅝	26⅝	26¾	+ ⅛
21⅝	8¼	Banner	.12	.9	13	11	13	12⅞	12⅞	+ ¼
29½	21¼	Barber	1.60	6.0	9	2	26⅝	26⅝	26⅝	+ ⅛
18⅝	10⅜	BardCR	.32	2.4	11	192	13¼	13	13¼	+ ¼
28	17⅝	BarnsGp	1	4.1	7	8	24¾	24	24⅛	+ ⅛
17⅜	14⅝	BarryW	s.44	2.9	10	42	15⅛	15	15	— ⅛
65¾	35½	BatesMf	.80	1.3	60	8	59⅞	59½	59⅞	
54¼	32¼	Bausch	1.72	4.2	8	758	41½	39⅝	40⅞	+2⅛
49⅜	33⅝	BaxtTrv	.50	1.4	13	398	37⅛	36½	36⅝	— ⅜
5⅝	2½	BayCalP			9	25	4	4	4	
22¼	18¾	BaySIG	1.96	10.	8	4	19⅝	19½	19⅝	+ ¼
10⅛	7⅛	BayKCle	.48	5.2	6	4	9¼	9¼	9¼	
33⅜	24¾	Bearing	.80	2.7	9	8	29⅞	29⅛	29⅛	— ¼
28¼	21½	BeatFd	1.20	5.5	9	330	22⅛	21⅞	22	
58½	46⅝	BeatF pf3.38		7.2		18	46⅞	46½	46⅞	— ¼
25⅝	21⅛	Beckm	.28	1.2	16	104	24⅝	23¾	24¼	+ ⅛
41	30⅛	BectnD	.84	2.5	12	388	33⅛	32⅝	33⅛	+ ⅛
31½	20	Beech	.92	3.5	8	90	26½	26⅛	26⅛	— ⅛
7⅛	2⅝	Beker				325	7	6⅞	6⅞	— ⅛
29½	24⅝	BelcoP	s.80	2.8	6	214	28⅝	28¼	28⅝	+ ½
26½	19¼	Belden	1.44	6.3	5	2	23	23	23	
9	6⅛	BeldnH	.36b.	4.3	9	29	8½	8⅛	8⅜	+ ⅛
23⅝	14¾	BellHow	.96	5.5	8	137	17½	16¾	17½	+ ½
9⅛	4½	BellInd	.72a	1.7	5	142	7¼	7	7⅛	+ ⅛
55⅝	47⅛	BellCd	4.56	8.3	7	1	55	55	55	
24⅝	19½	Bemis	1.40	5.9	6	1	23⅝	23⅝	23⅝	+ ⅛
43⅛	33⅜	Bendix	2.56	6.6	6	63	39½	38⅝	38⅞	— ⅛
26⅜	19⅝	BenfCp	1.80	7.7	6	34	23¼	22⅞	23¼	+ ⅛
51	40⅝	Benef pf4.30		9.7		1	44⅛	44⅛	44½	+ ½
115½	87¼	Benef pf5.50		5.4		z10	101	101	101	+ ½
5⅝	2½	BengtB			9	195	3⅝	3½	3⅝	+ ⅛
9⅝	4½	BerkeyP			7	212	6⅜	6¼	6½	+ ⅛
34¼	20½	BestPd	.16	.6	9	47	27½	27⅛	27⅜	+ ⅛
27⅞	19⅝	BethStl	1.40	5.9	5	719	23⅞	23⅝	23⅝	— ⅛
40⅝	29⅛	BigThr	.80	2.3	13	52	35¾	35½	35½	— ⅛
17⅝	14½	Binney	.80	5.2	8	16	15½	15¼	15½	+ ½
26⅝	17⅛	BlsFSL	1	4.2	5	63	24⅛	24	24	
21¾	15¼	BlackDr	.68	3.4	11	320	20⅛	19⅞	20⅛	+ ¼
32	18⅝	BlairJn	1.28	4.8	6	45	27⅝	26½	26½	— ⅝
17⅛	13¼	BlissL	1	6.3	7	12	15⅞	15¾	15¾	— ⅛
26	19	BlckHR	1.36	6.0		53	23	22⅝	22⅝	— ⅛
25⅝	18¼	BlueB	1.60	6.3	6	839	25½	25	25½	+ ¼
9¾	4½	Bluebrd	.20	2.4	5	34	8⅜	8⅛	8⅛	— ⅛
7⅞	4¼	BobbieBr			5	50	4⅞	4¾	4⅞	+ ⅛
79⅜	32⅜	Boeln	1.50	2.3	9	1174	66⅞	65⅜	65½	—1⅜
33½	23½	BoiseC	1.50	4.5	7	404	33½	32⅝	33	+ ¼
31⅞	24⅛	Borden	1.72	6.5	6	124	26⅝	26½	26⅝	— ⅛
34⅝	25¾	BorgW	2	7.0	5	15	28⅝	28⅜	28⅝	— ⅛
9⅞	2⅞	Bormns	.05e	.7	5	23	7½	7¼	7½	+ ⅜
25⅝	22⅛	BosEd	2.44	11.	8	49	23¼	23	23⅛	
12⅛	10⅛	BosE pr1.17		11.		23	10⅝	10⅛	10⅛	— ⅛
15	13	BosE pr1.46		11.		79	13⅝	13¼	13⅝	+ ⅜
18⅝	9¾	Braniff	.36	3.2	5	454	11¼	11	11¼	+ ¼
33½	20⅛	BrounC	.80	3.0	8	28	27⅛	26¼	26¾	— ⅞
31¼	25	BrlgSt	1.08	4.0	9	119	27⅜	26⅞	27	— ⅜
40⅝	29⅛	BristM	1.44	4.2	11	588	34⅝	34	34¼	— ⅛
46½	35½	BristM pf	2	5.3		1	37¾	37¾	37¾	— ¼
22¾	13¾	BritPet	.43e	1.9	10	479	22⅝	22⅛	22⅝	— ⅜
18½	15⅛	BrkwGl	1.08	6.4	8	44	17¼	16⅝	16⅞	— ⅛
21½	18⅝	BkyUG	1.90	9.4	7	44	20⅛	20	20⅛	+ ⅛
23¾	10⅝	BwnSho	.80b	4.0	5	10	20¼	19⅞	20¼	+ ⅜
18½	7¼	Brown	.30	1.7	7	92	18	17⅞	17⅞	— ⅛
30	23⅛	BwnGp	1.80	7.0	5	60	25⅞	25½	25⅞	+ ½
16	11	BwnFer	.60	4.2	10	101	14½	14¼	14⅜	
18½	12¼	Brnswk	.80	5.7	6	153	14⅛	14	14	
29	19⅛	BrushW	1.60	5.8	7	52	27⅝	27⅜	27¾	+ ⅜
21⅝	15¼	BucyEr	.88	5.1	6	283	17½	17⅛	17¼	— ¼
36¼	22	ButFo	1.80	6.2	7	1	29¼	29¼	29¼	+ ⅜
10⅜	5⅝	Bulova			20	10	9⅞	9⅞	9⅞	
15	10	Bundy	.88	7.4	5	6	11⅞	11¾	11⅞	
21½	17¾	BunkrH	1.86	9.7		2	19¼	19¼	19¼	
22¾	9½	BunkR	.50	2.3	7	87	21¾	21½	21½	+ ⅛
25½	18	BnkR pf1.50		6.1		5	24½	24⅜	24½	+ ⅛
22⅝	16¾	BurlInd	1.40	7.8	7	1094	17⅝	17⅜	17⅞	+ ¼
46¼	35	BurlNo	1.80	4.6	5	470	39¼	38⅝	39¼	+ ¾
7¾	6⅝	BrlNo pf .55		8.0		2	6⅞	6⅞	6⅞	
47	36	BrlNo pf2.85		7.1		17	40½	40⅜	40⅜	— ⅛
23¾	16	Burndy	.88	3.8	9	5	23⅛	23	23⅛	+ ⅛
11¾	2½	BrnsRL	.20	5.2		685	4⅛	3⅞	3⅞	+ ⅛
88	58⅝	Burrgh	2	3.0	11	448	67⅝	67	67⅝	+ ⅜
14¾	14	Bullerln	s.80	5.4	6	38	u15⅛	14¾	14¾	
16½	6⅞	Buttes				300	9⅞	9¾	9½	+ ⅜
		— C—C—C —								
64⅞	45⅝	CBS	2.60	5.3	7	320	49⅝	49¼	49½	— ¼
11⅝	4⅜	CCI			4	1113	8⅝	7⅞	8⅝	+ ⅝
20½	10	CI Rty	.10e	.5		89	u20¼	19⅝	19⅝	— ⅜
37½	29	CIT	2.40	7.3	8	224	33	32¾	32¾	
15½	8	CLC	.24	2.0	21	5	12⅛	12⅛	12⅛	+ ⅛
13⅞	7⅝	CNA Fn			4	865	13⅝	13	13	— ½
18⅝	13¾	CNA pf	1.10	6.2		97	18¼	17⅝	17¾	— ½
12⅝	9⅞	CNAI	1.08a	9.8		1	11	11	11	— ½
55	44⅝	CPC	2.70	5.2	8	94	52¼	51⅞	52	— ½
18	14¼	CP Nat	1.64	11.	7	35	15⅛	14⅞	14⅞	— ⅜
21⅝	14¾	CTS	.70	4.1	7	112	17¼	16⅞	17	
38½	21⅛	CabotC	1.40	3.8	7	10	37⅞	36⅝	36⅞	— ⅜
13⅞	7¾	Cadence			5	4	10⅛	10⅛	10⅛	— ⅛
63	14	Caesars			36	2083	58⅛	55⅛	55⅝	+ ⅜
17¼	13	Calihn	.40b	2.6	12	38	16⅛	15⅜	15½	+ ⅛
4¾	2⅜	CamerB			5	59	3	3	3	
40½	25¾	CmpRL	.80a	2.6	17	39	31	30⅝	31	
38	31	CamSp	1.76	5.2	9	8	34	33¾	33⅞	— ¼
28⅞	22¾	CampT	1.08	4.5	9	16	24⅛	23⅞	24	+ ¼
22⅞	14⅞	CdPac	1.10e	4.8	5	762	u23¼	22⅝	23	+ ⅜
12¼	9	CanalR	.64	5.8	29	45	11	10½	11	+ ½
20⅛	18½	CanMill n	1a	5.0	7	33	20	19⅞	19⅞	+ ⅛
47¾	36¾	CapClts	.20	.5	10	26	38⅞	38⅝	38⅞	+ ¼
26½	18⅝	CapHold	.92	4.3	8	54	21⅜	21	21¼	+ ⅛
4⅝	3½	CarlingO	.02e	.5	7	20	4⅜	4¼	4¼	— ⅛
35½	19⅝	Carlisle	1.60	4.6	6	39	35½	34⅝	34⅝	— ⅛
61½	52	CaroCO	5	9.1		z450	55	54	55	+1½
12	5⅝	CaroFrg	.40	6.0	4	35	6¾	6⅝	6⅝	
23⅞	19⅝	CarPw	1.96	9.0	7	239	22	21⅞	21⅞	
29⅝	26¼	CarP pf2.67		9.8		1	27¼	27¼	27¼	+ ¼
31	21½	CarTec	1.60	6.3	6	103	25⅝	25⅛	25⅝	+ ¼
28⅛	15⅝	CarrCp	1	3.9	7	374	26	25⅝	25⅝	
40	35	Carr pf	2.25	6.0		z150	38¼	37½	37½	+ ½
50⅝	29¼	Carr pf	1.86	3.9		15	48	47¾	47¾	+ ¼
13⅛	10¾	CarrGn	.98e	8.9		7	11	11	11	— ⅛
24	16½	CarsPir	1	5.8	5	22	17⅜	17¼	17⅜	+ ⅜
20⅞	13¾	CartHaw	1	6.2	7	308	16¼	15⅞	16⅛	— ⅛
36⅛	24¾	CartHw pf	2	7.3		2	27½	27½	27½	— ½
10	6¾	CartWal	.40	5.1	9	47	7⅞	7⅝	7⅞	+ ⅛
8¾	6⅝	CascNG	.46r	5.8	11	12	8	7⅞	7⅞	— ⅛
23½	15	CastlCk	.80b	5.2	8	81	15½	15¼	15½	
65	45⅝	CaterpT	2.10	3.5	9	260	59⅝	59⅛	59⅞	— ¼
15¼	10⅝	CecoCp	.60	4.9	4	7	12¼	12⅛	12¼	+ ⅛
47⅛	36⅝	Celanse	3	7.1	6	79	42¼	42	42¼	— ⅛
50½	44¼	Celan pf4.50		9.8		4	46	46	46	
8⅛	3	Cenco			11	154	4¼	4⅛	4¼	+ ⅛
27	13	Centex	.20	.9	10	118	21⅝	21½	21½	+ ⅛
17⅜	14⅛	CenSoW	1.42	9.0	7	238	15⅞	15½	15⅝	— ⅛
22	19⅝	CenHud	1.96	9.9	7	6	19⅞	19⅞	19⅞	
17½	15¼	CenIlLt	1.70	10.	9	14	17	16⅞	16⅞	
51	44½	CnILt pf4.50		10.		z30	45	45	45	+ ½
30¼	26½	CnILt pf2.87		11.		z910	27½	27	27	— ½
28½	25	CnILt pf2.62		10.		z300	25½	25¼	25¼	+ ¼
14⅞	12¼	CenIlPS	1.28	10.	8	74	12¾	12⅝	12¾	+ ⅛
26¾	18	CenLaE	1.52	6.1	8	202	24¾	24½	24¾	
16⅝	14⅝	CeMPw	1.52	10.	7	48	15⅜	15⅛	15⅛	— ¼
16⅞	11¾	CenSoya	.76	5.9	7	18	13⅛	12⅞	12⅞	— ¼
26⅞	23	CenTel	1.84	6.9	6	94	u27	26⅝	26⅞	+ ¼
40¼	17⅞	CentrDat	1	2.6	16	506	40	38⅝	38⅞	—1
8½	6¾	CentrTel	.54	6.6	7	99	8¼	7¾	8¼	+ ¼
24⅝	15⅝	Crt-teed	.90	5.4	5	14	16⅞	16⅝	16⅝	— ½
22	16⅝	CessAir	.80	4.3	8	189	18½	18	18½	+ ½
26¼	17⅜	Chmpln	1.24	5.5	6	243	23¼	22⅝	22⅝	— ⅜
26⅛	17⅝	Chml pf1.20		5.3		12	22⅝	22⅝	22⅝	— ¼
12⅞	9	ChamSp	.72	7.4	7	93	9⅞	9⅝	9¾	
8¼	4	ChartCo	.32	4.1	7	241	8	7⅝	7¾	— ⅛
2½	1	ChartCo wt				991	2½	2⅜	2½	
35½	27⅜	ChrtNY	2.44	7.8	5	34	31¼	31	31⅛	
9⅝	7¾	ChasFd	.62e	6.8		84	9¼	9⅛	9⅛	— ⅛
37¼	28½	ChasM	2.40	7.6	6	346	31½	31¼	31⅜	— ⅛
14¾	6¾	Chelsea	.60b	5.3	59	1	11¼	11¼	11¼	+ ¼
45¼	36	ChmNY	3.16	8.2	5	31	38¾	38½	38½	— ¼
24¼	20⅛	ChNY pf1.87		8.9		4	21⅛	21	21	— ⅛
51¾	26⅝	ChesVa	1.50	4.4	12	17	33¾	33⅝	33⅝	
27⅛	20½	ChesPn	1.08	4.7	11	96	23¼	23⅛	23⅛	
34⅝	24⅝	Chessie	2.32	8.5	8	161	27⅜	27⅛	27¼	— ⅛
59	46⅝	ChiBrl	2a	4.0	10	3	50⅛	49¾	49¾	+ ½
11⅞	5¼	ChiMlw			21	15	10⅛	9⅞	9⅞	— ¼
33⅞	9⅝	ChiMlw pf				2	31⅝	31½	31⅝	+ ¼
34⅞	23¼	ChiPneT	2	7.9	7	65	25½	25⅛	25¼	— ¼
7⅞	3⅝	ChkFull			4	23	4¾	4¼	4½	
12⅞	6⅝	ChrisCft			9	138	12½	12⅛	12⅜	+ ⅛
9	4¼	Chrlstn	.40e	7.1	4	15	5⅝	5⅝	5⅝	— ⅛
24¾	14⅜	Chroma	1.10	6.0	5	51	18⅝	18⅜	18⅝	+ ¼
13⅝	8⅝	Chrysler	.40	4.0		381	10⅛	10	10	— ⅛
5¼	3	Chrys wt				16	4	3⅞	4	+ ⅛
23¾	19¼	Chrys pf2.75		13.		80	21⅛	20⅞	20⅞	— ⅛
31	20⅛	ChurCh	.44	1.9	11	132	24¼	23⅞	23⅞	— ⅜
31¼	26½	CinBell	2.32	8.1	5	11	28⅝	28⅜	28⅜	
23⅝	19⅝	CinGE	1.96	9.7	8	55	20⅛	20¼	20¼	
47½	40½	CinG pf	4	9.9		z50	40⅝	40½	40½	— ¼
107⅞	94	CinG pf 9.30		9.6		z20	97	97	97	+2
108⅞	98½	CinG pf 9.52		9.4		z1200	100⅜	100⅞	100⅜	+ ½
37¾	21¼	CinMil	1.10	3.4	7	115	33⅞	32½	32½	—1⅜
29½	18⅞	Citicrp	1.16	5.0	6	1270	23⅞	23	23	— ⅜
58¾	46⅛	CitiesSv	3.20	5.5	8	571	58½	57⅝	57¾	+1¼
1½	1	CitzSouRt				13	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	+ ⅛
18¼	12½	CityInv	1	6.6	4	417	15⅛	15⅛	15⅛	— ⅛
2⅜	15-32	CityInv wt				34	1¼	1⅛	1⅛	
29¾	21	CityIn pf	2	8.2		13	24¼	24⅛	24⅛	— ⅜
40½	31½	ClarkE	2	5.4	6	38	37½	36¾	36¾	— ½
21⅞	11⅛	ClarkOil	.70	3.3	9	126	21⅜	21⅛	21¼	— ¼
31⅞	25⅝	ClvClf	1.20a	4.0	9	37	30½	30	30	+ ¼
22½	16⅝	ClevEl	1.92	10.	8	96	18⅝	18½	18½	+ ⅛
13¼	7	Clevepk	.60	6.1	13	16	10	9⅞	9⅞	— ⅛
15⅛	9¾	Clorox	.68	6.0	7	256	11⅜	11¼	11¼	
14⅞	9¼	CluettPe	.60	5.6	5	28	10⅞	10½	10⅝	+ ⅛
16⅛	7¾	Coachm	.60	7.2	4	56	9	8⅝	8⅝	— ⅛
20½	12⅞	CstStGs	.30	1.5	7	658	19⅝	19⅜	19½	+ ⅛
23¼	17¾	CstSG pf1.83		9.1		16	20½	20	20	— ⅜
22	14	CstSG pf1.19		6.1		7	19½	19½	19½	+ ¼
9¼	5½	CocaBtl	.40	6.4	8	107	6⅜	6¼	6¼	
47¼	37	CocaCl	1.96	4.7	23	649	41⅞	41⅜	41⅜	
43¾	22⅝	ClgwBk	1.40	3.7	8	6	38¼	37⅝	38¼	+ ¾
16⅞	10⅝	ColeNt	.64	5.1	8	22	12⅝	12½	12⅝	
7⅞	2⅞	Coleco				88	3⅝	3¼	3½	+ ¼
23¼	16¼	ColgPal	1.08	6.3	8	308	17¼	17⅛	17¼	+ ¼
13¼	8¼	CollAik	.72	7.9	5	114	9¼	9⅛	9⅛	— ⅛
19⅞	9⅛	CollinF	.28	2.1	7	23	13½	13⅜	13⅜	
38	19	ColPen	1.20	5.7	5	663	20⅞	20½	20⅞	+ ⅛
42⅞	30½	ColtInd	2.50	6.6	6	390	38	36⅞	38	+1⅛
33	23⅜	Colt pf	1.60	5.3		11	30	29½	30	+2
89¾	63½	Colt pf	4.25	5.3		3	80⅜	80	80¼	+2⅝
29½	25⅛	ColGas	2.44	9.1	7	356	27	26¾	26⅞	— ⅛
60½	54¼	ColGs pf5.62		10.		3	55¼	55¼	55¼	— ⅜
59	54	ColGs pf5.48		9.9		1	55½	55½	55½	— ½
27½	13⅞	ColuPct	.40a	1.9	4	91	21⅛	20⅞	20⅞	
27⅛	20½	ColSOh	2.32	10.	13	67	23½	23⅛	23⅛	— ¼
35½	27⅛	CmbCm	.20	.6	11	393	32⅛	31¾	32	+ ½
44⅞	31¾	CmbEn	2	5.6	7	252	36⅛	35½	35½	— ¼
17¾	9⅞	CmbEq	.14b	1.4	12	62	10	9¾	9¾	
28⅝	24⅝	CmwE	2.60	10.	8	1176	26⅛	25¾	25⅞	— ⅛
21	18⅛	CwE pf	1.42	7.2		14	19⅝	19¾	19¾	
22⅛	18⅞	CwE pf	1.90	9.7		1	19½	19½	19½	+ ¼
23⅝	20¼	CwE pf	2	9.8		1	20½	20½	20½	+ ¼
102½	95⅛	CwE prB8.40		8.7		52	96⅞	96⅞	96⅞	+ ⅜
98⅞	85½	CwE pf 8.38		9.6		102	87	86	87	
31½	26⅝	CwE pf 2.87		10.		5	27⅜	27⅜	27⅜	— ⅛
49⅞	34⅝	Comsat	2	4.7	10	151	42⅝	42⅛	42⅛	— ⅜
22⅝	12¾	CoPsvc	.58	2.7	11	64	18½	18	18½	+ ½
21	18⅛	ComPS	1.88	9.8	6	9	19⅞	19¼	19¼	— ⅛
46	28⅝	Compgr	.20	.5	14	249	44⅝	43⅞	43⅞	— ¾
17	9⅛	CompScl			9	113	10⅜	10⅛	10¼	+ ⅛
28	18¾	ConAgr	1.74	6.7	5	24	26¾	26	26	— ½
33⅞	21¼	ConeMl	1.80	6.1	5	148	30	29⅝	29⅝	+ ¼
26¼	16¼	Congolm	1	4.9	6	111	20⅝	20	20¼	+ ¼
20¾	17	ConnM	1.80	9.9	15	64	18⅛	17⅞	18⅛	+ ⅛
25⅞	12¾	Conrac	.80b	5.3	24	16	15	14¾	15	+ ¼
25	21¾	ConEd	2.44	10.	6	299	24⅛	24	24	— ⅛
53¼	46⅝	ConE pf	5	10.		3	47¾	47¾	47¾	
27	21	ConFds	1.60	7.1	7	53	23	22⅝	22⅝	— ⅜
34	19¾	CnsFrt	1.10	4.6	4	63	23⅞	23⅜	23⅝	+ ⅛
41⅞	33¾	CnsNG	3	7.9	7	150	38⅛	37⅝	38	— ⅜
115½	107	CnG pf10.96		10.		z8840	109⅝	108⅝	109⅝	+1⅝
25¼	20⅛	ConsPw	2.24	9.8	7	109	23½	22⅞	22⅞	+ ⅛
49¼	41⅞	CnPw pf4.50		10.		z200	43	43	43	
86⅝	73¾	CnPw pf7.68		10.		z300	73¾	d73¼	73¼	—1⅛
26⅝	23	CnPw pr2.50		11.		8	23¼	23	23	— ¼
24¼	19½	CnPw pr2.23		11.		16	21¼	20⅞	21	— ¼
26½	21¾	CnPw pf2.43		11.		9	22⅝	22⅝	22⅝	+ ⅛
16⅝	8	ContAir	.30e	3.4	3	331	8⅞	8⅝	8¾	— ⅛
7⅜	3⅝	ContlCop				6	6¼	6⅛	6¼	— ⅛
28⅞	22⅜	CntlCorp	2	7.8	5	199	25⅞	25½	25⅝	
33⅛	25⅝	CntlGrp	2.20	7.9	8	86	27⅞	27¾	27⅞	+ ⅛
25¼	22⅛	CntlGp pr	2	8.7		3	23	23	23	— ⅛
32⅞	23½	ContIll	1.44	5.4	6	249	27	26¾	26⅞	— ⅛
17½	13⅜	ContIIP	1.32e	7.5	41	260	17½	17¼	17½	+ ⅛
6	2¼	ContIIRl				25	3⅛	3¼	3¼	
32⅛	24½	ContOil	1.50	4.7	8	917	32	31⅜	31⅞	+ ⅜
16⅞	14⅛	ContTel	1.24	7.7	8	324	16½	16	16⅛	+ ⅛
44½	24⅞	CtlData	.40	1.2	7	168	32⅜	32⅛	32¼	— ⅛
51	43⅞	CnDt pf 4.50		10.		z20	45	45	45	+1
30⅝	20	Conwd	1.50	5.7	7	6	26¼	26¼	26¼	
7¼	3⅛	CookUn	.39t	6.1	8	250	6⅜	6¼	6⅜	
60	41½	Coopln	1.84	3.9	8	30	48	47½	47⅝	+ ¼
196	155	Coopl pf2.50		1.5		1	170	170	170	+2
26⅝	14⅝	CoopLab	.40	1.8	10	46	21⅞	21½	21⅞	+ ⅛
14	10⅛	CoopTR	.80	6.9	4	8	11⅝	11⅛	11⅝	— ⅛
25	17¾	Copelnd	.84	4.3	7	12	19⅝	19½	19⅝	+ ⅛
22½	15¾	Copewd	1.28	7.3	9	6	17½	17½	17½	+ ⅛
6¾	3⅝	Cordura	.44	8.8	10	74	5⅛	5	5	
20	13⅞	Coreln	.78	4.1	7	7	19⅛	19⅛	19⅛	+ ⅛
65	45⅝	CornG	1.88	3.5	9	112	54⅝	54	54⅛	— ⅛
32¾	19⅞	CorrBlk	1.56	5.9	10	21	26¼	25⅞	26¼	+ ½
5½	1⅜	Cousins				20	3	2⅞	3	+ ⅛
25½	16½	Cowles	.90	4.0	18	161	22⅝	22⅛	22⅝	+ ⅛
59⅞	33¼	CoxBdcl	.72	1.2	11	12	58	58	58	
14⅝	9	Craig	.50	4.8	4	30	10½	10⅜	10⅜	— ⅛
37	23	Crane	1.40b	4.8	8	37	29⅞	29⅜	29⅜	— ⅛
12⅞	6⅞	CredtF	.44	5.1	6	26	8⅝	8⅝	8⅝	— ⅛
30¼	24	CrockN	2	7.2	5	71	27⅝	27½	27⅝	— ⅛
46½	37	CrckN pf	3	7.2		1	41¾	41¾	41¾	+ ⅛
27¼	22⅞	CrckN pf2.18		8.8		8	24⅝	24⅝	24⅝	+ ¼
19	12⅝	CrmpK	1.04	6.8	6	14	15¼	14¾	15¼	
28⅛	19¾	CrouHl	1.25	5.2	9	2	24	24	24	— ⅛
35⅞	25½	CrwnCk			7	43	29⅞	29⅛	29⅝	— ½
38	27¾	CrwZel	1.90	5.7	8	67	33⅜	33	33⅛	
41	28	CrumF	2.08	5.2	4	150	40½	40¼	40¼	
20¾	10⅞	Culbro	1	8.9		9	11¾	11⅛	11¼	+ ⅛
42⅞	29⅞	CumEn	1.80	5.1	5	145	35⅜	35⅛	35⅛	— ¼
11¾	8⅛	CunnDrg	.32	3.4	8	1	9½	9½	9½	
12½	10	CurrInc	1.10	10.	4	18	11	10¾	10¾	+ ⅛
22¼	11⅞	CurtW	.80	5.5	7	25	14⅝	14½	14½	— ⅛
29	21⅜	CurtW A	2	8.5		2	23½	23½	23½	+ ½
20¼	17½	Cyclp s	.88	4.5	3	49	19⅞	19½	19½	
31	15¼	Cyprus	.80b	2.7	12	462	29⅝	29½	29⅝	+ ⅜
		— D—D—D —								
14⅛	7⅝	DPF			5	92	11⅛	10⅞	11	+ ⅛
8¼	4½	Damon	.20	3.9	17	37	5¼	5⅛	5⅛	— ⅛
17⅛	9½	DanRiv	.88	5.4	7	196	16¼	15⅝	16⅛	+ ½
32⅝	19¾	DanaCp	1.44	5.2	6	51	27⅞	27⅝	27⅝	— ⅛
22¾	15	Daniel	.26	1.4	10	11	19⅝	19¼	19¼	— ¼
49½	34½	Dartind	1.80	4.6	8	56	39½	39¼	39⅛	— ⅜
49½	34½	Dart pf	7	5.1		3	39¾	39¾	39¾	+ ½
71⅜	42¼	DataGen			15	108	64⅞	63⅞	64¼	+1
49⅞	20½	DataTer	.20e	.5	16	111	42⅞	41½	41½	— ¾
79⅝	39⅛	Datapnt			16	168	79¼	78⅛	78¼	— ½
18	13⅝	Dayco	.50b	3.2	4	27	15⅝	15½	15½	— ⅛
44½	33¼	DaytHd	1.60	4.2	4	345	39⅛	38½	38½	— ⅜
16¾	14⅝	DaytPL	1.66	11.	9	107	15½	15¼	15½	
38⅝	23⅛	Deere	1.50	4.2	8	386	35⅞	35⅛	35⅞	+ ¼
14½	12⅞	DelmP	1.38	9.9	8	52	13⅞	13⅝	13⅞	
58	36½	DeltaAir	1	2.5	6	154	39½	39⅛	39¼	— ⅛
12⅞	5⅝	Deltec	5.50c		20	24	6⅛	5⅞	6⅛	+ ⅛
15¼	5⅞	Deltona			89	87	11⅝	11¼	11⅝	+ ⅜
18⅝	18	DenMf s	1	5.4	8	80	u18½	18⅛	18½	+ ⅜
35	20	Dennys	.80	3.6	8	135	22⅝	22½	22½	— ⅛
25½	13¾	Dentsply	.80	4.7	14	76	17⅛	17	17	+ ⅛
17¾	11	DeSoto	1	8.3	6	32	12	12	12	
16⅝	13⅝	DetEd	1.60	11.	8	x621	15⅛	14⅞	14⅞	— ⅜
74	59⅝	DetE pf 5.50		8.4		x1	65½	65½	65½	— ⅜
83⅝	67⅝	DetE pf 7.45		10.		x105	72	71	71	+ ¾
80½	66¼	DetE pf 7.36		11.		v110	70	69	70	+ ⅞
28⅛	25	DetE pf 2.75		11.		x4	24⅞	d24½	24½	
28⅛	25	DE pfB 2.75		11.		x2	25	25	25	+ ½
24½	20	DetE pr2.28		11.		x2	21⅜	21⅜	21⅜	+ ¼
23⅝	16	Dexter	.80	3.7	9	22	21⅜	21⅛	21⅜	— ⅛
14¼	7⅞	DiGior	.48	4.2	7	199	11⅞	11½	11½	— ⅛
25	14⅞	DialCp	1.20	5.4	7	16	22⅞	22¼	22⅜	+ ⅜
40⅝	30	Dialnt	2.20	5.7	8	74	38⅞	38⅝	38⅝	— ⅛
18½	14½	Dialnt pf1.20		6.7		6	18	18	18	+ ⅛
29⅞	19	DiamS	1.48	7.0	6	646	21¼	21	21⅛	
21¼	19	DiamS wt				3	21¼	20⅞	20⅞	— ¼
16	6⅝	DickAB	.20a	1.3	14	44	16	16	16	
27¼	11⅛	Dictaph	.84	3.1	10	41	27	27	27	
24⅞	13⅝	Diebold	.60	2.9	13	116	20¾	20⅝	20½	+ ⅜
58⅛	38½	DigitalEq			14	470	51⅞	51⅛	51¼	— ⅛
11½	7	Dillingm	.52	5.7	9	61	9¼	9	9⅛	
34¾	27½	Dillon	1.32b	4.4	10	7	30⅛	29⅞	29⅞	— ⅛
47⅛	31⅝	Disney	.48	1.3	12	491	38¼	37⅝	38⅛	— ⅛
4⅝	1	Divrsfdln			9	349	4⅝	4	4	— ⅛
6½	2⅝	DivrsMtg				115	4⅝	4½	4⅝	— ⅛
20⅛	13⅞	DrPepper	.64	4.2	13	369	15¼	14⅞	15⅛	+ ¼
95	62⅝	DomeM	.80a	.9	11	73	87	85¼	86¼	— ¼
6½	2⅞	DonLJ	.14	3.9	12	88	3⅞	3⅝	3⅝	— ⅛
33⅜	23⅝	Donnly	1	3.6	9	26	28	27⅝	28	
26¾	15¼	DorOliv	.60	2.5	11	670	23⅝	23¼	23⅝	+2½
22½	11	Dorsey	.60	4.7	5	25	13⅛	12¾	12⅞	
51¼	38	Dover	1.40	2.9	10	12	48	47¾	48	+ ¼
30⅞	22⅛	DowCh	1.40	5.2	9	1220	27¾	26⅞	27	— ¼
39	30⅛	DowJn	1.44	4.1	12	66	35½	35	35	— ¼
35⅛	24⅞	Dravo	1.28	4.7	8	73	27¼	26½	27¼	+ ⅜
47¾	35	Dressr	1	2.5	7	648	39⅝	39	39⅜	— ⅛
16⅞	14½	DrexB	1.48	9.7		6	15¼	15¼	15¼	— ⅛
144	99⅜	duPont	6	4.4	8	161	136¾	134⅞	135⅜	— ½
49	43¼	duPnt pf3.50		8.0		3	43⅝	43¼	43¾	+ ¼
62½	54½	duPnt pf4.50		8.2		4	55¼	55	55	— ¼
21⅞	18½	DukeP	1.80	9.3	7	185	19½	19¼	19⅜	
88	74⅜	Duke pf6.75		8.6		2	78¾	77	78⅜	+1⅜
101¼	88	Duke pf8.70		9.7		z3000	91¼	90	90	+1
92⅞	80½	Duke pf 7.80		9.8		z4600	79⅝	d79⅝	79⅝	—2¼
29½	26¼	Duke pf2.69		10.		2	27⅛	26⅞	26⅞	
38⅞	28⅛	DunBr	1.40	4.4	13	193	32	31⅝	32	
18¼	14½	DuqLt	1.72	11.	10	106	15⅜	15½	15⅜	+ ⅛
26	20½	Duq pfA2.10		9.0		z150	23¼	22¼	23¼	+1
24½	19½	Duq pf 2.07		10.		z130	20½	20½	20½	—1
24	20¼	Duq pr 2.10		10.		1	20⅝	20⅝	20⅝	— ⅛
26¾	21	Duq pr 2.31		11.		z300	21¾	21¾	21¾	— ¼
12½	6	DutchB	.16	1.9		39	8⅞	8½	8½	
7½	4⅝	DynAm	.10a	1.8	3	37	5⅝	5⅝	5⅝	— ⅛
		— E—E—E —								
33	18⅝	EG&G	.60	2.2	11	96	28	27⅝	27⅝	— ¼
3½	2⅜	EMI	.18e	7.2	16	46	2⅝	2½	2½	— ⅛
25⅝	21	E Sys	1.20	4.6	9	19	26¼	25¾	26	+1
25½	17⅞	EagleP	.80	3.9	8	35	20⅝	20⅜	20⅝	+ ⅜
30¼	17⅞	Easco	1.20	6.0	6	7	20¼	20	20	
15⅝	6⅝	EastAir			3	302	8⅛	7⅞	7⅞	— ⅛
25¾	22⅞	EsAir pf2.69		11.		5	23⅝	23⅝	23⅝	
19	13	EastGF	.80	4.8	28	245	16⅝	16⅝	16⅝	
16⅞	14¼	EastUtl	1.60	11.	7	19	15¼	15	15	
68⅛	41¼	EsKod	2.40	3.9	11	975	61⅞	61¼	61½	— ¼
41½	33	Eaton	2.25	6.0	5	49	38	37½	37½	
18⅞	14⅛	Echlin	.44	2.4	13	228	18¼	17⅞	18⅛	+ ⅛
33¾	23½	EckrdJk	.80	2.5	11	137	25⅜	25⅛	25½	+ ⅛
34⅛	23⅞	EdisBr	1.10	3.5	8	54	31⅝	31⅛	31⅜	+ ⅜
26⅛	14	Edwrd	.60a	3.4	4	21	17¾	17¼	17½	
18¼	13⅝	ElPaso	1.32	7.5	7	502	17½	17⅛	17½	+ ⅛
25⅞	21	EPG dpf2.35		10.		12	22⅝	22⅛	22⅛	— ¼
12⅞	3½	ElecAssc			12	26	6¾	6½	6¾	
24⅞	15⅝	EDS	.84	4.4	11	414	19⅝	19¼	19¼	— ⅜
8½	4⅛	ElMeMg			5	165	4½	4⅜	4½	
11⅛	8½	EMM pf.25k			9	8⅝	8⅝	8⅝		
28⅛	17½	Elgin	1.60	7.9	7	39	20⅝	20¼	20¼	— ⅛
6⅞	3⅛	Elixir			4	11	4⅜	4⅜	4⅜	
35⅝	24⅝	Eltra	1.34	4.7	7	36	28¼	28	28¼	
39¼	28⅛	EmrsEl	1.44	4.3	11	406	33⅝	33⅛	33⅝	+ ⅜
28⅝	16⅜	EmryA	.92	5.2	13	53	17⅝	17¼	17⅝	+ ⅛
45	30⅛	Emhart	2.20	6.4	6	92	34½	34	34¼	+ ¼
15½	13⅛	EmpDs	1.40	10.	8	31	13¾	13⅝	13⅝	+ ⅛
18⅛	13½	EmpGas	.50	2.8	7	14	u18⅜	18	18⅛	+ ⅛
36½	20⅝	EngIMC	1.40	4.0	8	677	35⅛	35	35	
16⅞	9⅝	EnnisB	.60	3.7	6	8	16¼	16⅛	16¼	+ ⅛
24½	16⅝	Ensrch	1.36	7.0	12	133	19⅝	19⅜	19½	— ⅛
18	14⅛	Entex	.80	5.3	6	50	15⅛	15	15⅛	+ ⅛
29¼	16	Envrtec	1	5.7	11	12	17⅝	17½	17½	— ⅛
28½	20⅝	Equifx	2.20	9.4	8	31	23⅝	23⅛	23⅜	+ ⅛
13	10⅛	Equimk	.96	8.4	5	6	11⅛	11⅛	11⅛	
26½	22⅝	Eqmk pf2.31		9.8		4	23⅛	23½	23⅝	+ ⅛
36¼	32⅛	EquitGs	3.04	9.2	6	1	32⅝	32⅝	32⅝	
25	16⅛	EsfLf	2	11.	10	12	18⅝	18⅛	18⅛	+ ⅛
32⅝	23⅝	Esmrk	1.84	7.0	7	44	26⅝	26¼	26⅜	— ⅛
14¼	8½	Esquire	.50	3.7	6	11	13½	13¼	13½	+ ¼
17⅝	10⅞	EssexCh	.70	5.6	6	75	12⅝	12¼	12½	+ ¼
19⅛	9½	Estrlin	.60	3.9	6	32	15⅝	15⅛	15⅛	— ⅛
25⅝	18½	Ethyl	1.20	4.6	6	460	u26	25	25⅞	+ ⅞
63¼	48	Ethyl pf2.40		3.7		4	u65	65	65	+1⅜
25⅞	15	EvanP	1.20a	6.4	5	327	18⅞	18⅜	18⅜	— ½
15¼	13⅛	Evan pf1.40		10.		6	13¾	13½	13½	
35	22¼	ExCelO	1.60	6.2	6	36	25⅞	25½	25⅞	— ⅛
19¾	15⅝	Exclsr	1.73e	10.		13	17⅛	17	17	— ⅛
53⅝	43	Exxon	3.60	6.8	9	2897	u53⅝	53	53¼	+ ¼
		— F—F—F —								
28⅝	20½	FMC	1.40	5.5	6	78	25⅜	24⅞	25¼	+ ⅜
37½	31½	FMC pf	2.25	6.7		4	33½	33½	33½	
13⅞	7¾	Fabrge	.40	4.6	8	62	9	8⅝	8¾	— ⅛
8¼	5¼	FabricCtr	.24	3.3	6	30	7⅛	7	7⅛	+ ¼
7⅛	3⅞	FacetEnt			34	3	4⅝	4⅜	4⅝	+ ⅛
41¼	25⅝	FairCm	.80	2.1	8	529	38	36¾	37⅝	+1½
35½	17⅞	Fairlnd	1	3.6	6	11	28	27⅞	28	+ ⅛
11⅝	8⅛	FalrmtF	.76	8.7	9	5	8⅞	8⅝	8¾	+ ⅛
19½	10⅞	FrWstFn			4	16	14⅝	14¼	14½	— ⅜
5⅞	2⅞	FarahMf				156	4	3⅝	3¾	— ⅛
7½	4	Fedders			109	127	4½	4⅜	4⅜	— ⅛
41⅛	29	FedCo	2	4.9	5	12	41⅛	41	41	— ¼
29¾	22½	FedExpr			10	211	25⅝	25¼	25⅝	+ ⅛
17⅞	15⅞	FdMog s			6	89	17	16⅞	16⅞	
19⅝	13⅝	FedNM	1.28	7.7	4	149	16¾	16⅝	16⅝	— ⅛
27½	13½	FedPB	.90	3.6	25	153	24⅞	24⅝	24¾	
33½	17	FPap pf1.20		3.9		150	31	31	31	+ ½
13½	12⅛	FdSignl s			6	40	13½	13¼	13½	+ ⅛
41⅛	30⅛	FedDSt	1.70	5.6	7	42	30⅜	30⅛	30⅜	
35	18¼	Ferro	1.08	4.7	6	264	24	23	23	— ¾
12⅞	7	FidFin	.40	5.8	4	x21	10⅞	10¼	10⅜	+ ⅛
35½	29½	FidUnl	2.60	8.5	6	5	30½	30½	30½	— ⅛
31¾	22⅛	Fidcst	1.40a	5.0	5	109	28⅝	28	28¼	+ ¼
18⅝	9	Filmwy	.20b	1.4	8	107	14⅞	14½	14⅝	— ⅛
14	10	FinCpA	.50	3.7	6	1	13½	13½	13½	+ ¼
18⅞	11⅞	FinSBar	1	5.9	5	147	17⅛	17	17	— ¼
38½	21¼	FinlFed	1.20	3.5	5	x75	34⅞	33⅞	34	— ⅞
15⅛	11⅞	Firestn	1.10	8.1		217	13⅝	13¼	13½	+ ¼
20⅝	14	FtChrt	.80	4.8	5	136	17	16⅝	16¾	— ⅛
25⅝	17	FstChic	1.10	6.1	5	104	18⅝	17⅞	18	— ⅛
39⅜	31½	FtBnTx	1.32	4.0	7	7	32¾	32⅝	32⅝	— ⅛
38¼	31¼	FtInBn	1.30	4.2	8	144	31⅝	31¼	31¼	
16½	8	FstMiss	.40	3.2	13	101	13	12½	12½	— ⅜
32¾	25	FstNBo	2	7.5	5	x76	27⅛	26⅝	26⅝	
25½	21	FNStBn	2.20	9.6	6	15	23	22⅞	23	
17⅞	12⅝	FstPa	1.32	9.5	7	82	14	13⅝	13⅞	+ ⅛
3⅝	1⅜	FstPa wt				20	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛	— ⅛
3⅛	1⅛	FtPaMtg				17	2	1⅞	2	
12½	10½	FtUnRl	1.08	9.3	11	52	11⅞	11½	11⅝	
7	6⅝	FtVaBk	.50	8.0	6	6	6¼	6⅛	6¼	
29¾	22½	FtWisc	1.76	7.8	5	11	22¾	22½	22½	— ½
36	23	FischM	1.40	6.1	6	65	23⅞	23	23	— ¼
13⅛	7⅝	FishFds	.60	4.6	8	310	13	12½	13	+ ⅜
19¾	13¾	FishrSci	.44	2.8	7	193	16½	15⅞	16	+ ⅜
16¼	10	FleetEnt	.52	4.9	4	204	10⅞	10⅝	10⅝	— ⅛
25⅛	13	FlexiV	.80	4.5	5	372	18	17	17⅞	— ¼
39⅝	20½	Flntkt	1.40b	4.4	6	147	31½	31¼	31½	+ ½
54¾	38⅛	FlaECst			9	9	52½	52⅛	52⅛	— ⅛
30¼	21½	FlaGas	1.64	6.0	7	52	27¾	27¼	27½	+ ⅜
29⅝	24½	FlaPL	2.08	7.4	6	347	28⅛	27⅝	28	— ⅛
33¾	28⅝	FlaPow	2.76	8.8	7	117	31¼	31	31¼	+ ¼
31⅜	20⅛	FlaStl	1.60	5.5	4	5	29⅛	29⅛	29⅛	+ ⅛
43½	29⅛	Fluor	1.40	3.7	8	231	37⅞	37⅛	37¾	
103	74	Fluor pf	3	3.4		2	88½	88½	88½	
23¾	16¼	FooteC	1.40	8.0	6	2	17½	17½	17½	
51⅝	39	FordM	3.60	8.3	3	783	43⅝	43⅛	43¼	— ⅜
23½	17	ForMK	1.24	6.7	5	99	18⅞	18⅝	18⅝	
37⅛	27¾	FMK pf1.80		6.1		7	29¾	29⅝	29⅝	— ⅛
14⅝	12⅛	FtDear	1.24	9.9		30	12½	12⅜	12½	
42¾	29⅝	FrtHow	1.20	3.0	11	85	40½	40¼	40⅛	+ ¼
42⅞	26¾	FosWh	1.20	3.0	8	109	40⅝	39⅝	39⅝	— ½
19¼	9⅝	Folomat	.50	4.4	10	135	11⅝	11¼	11¼	— ⅛
44¾	24⅛	FourPho			13	139	33⅝	32½	32¾	— ½
40½	29⅝	Foxbro	1.20	3.8	8	162	31⅞	31¼	31¼	+ ⅛
11⅞	5⅛	FrankM	.30	4.2	5	84	7¼	7	7⅛	+ ⅛
39⅝	18⅞	FrpMin	1.60	4.2	21	518	38⅝	37⅞	38⅝	— ⅛
20	9	Frigtm	.22	1.3	13	37	17½	17⅛	17⅛	— ⅜
34⅛	25⅛	Fruehf	2.20	7.7	5	33	28⅝	28½	28⅝	+ ⅛
14	7½	Fuqua	.44	4.3	5	82	10⅜	10⅛	10¼	— ⅛
		— G—G—G —								
15⅝	9⅝	GAF	.68	5.7	5	144	12⅛	11⅞	11⅞	— ⅛
19⅞	14⅛	GAF pf	1.20	7.3		8	16⅝	16½	16½	— ⅛
32	23⅛	GATX	2	8.0	5	129	25	24⅝	25	
40	30	GAT pf	2.50	7.3		1	34¼	34¼	34¼	
22½	9⅝	GCA	.20	1.1	13	97	17⅞	16⅞	17⅝	+ ⅜
14	6⅝	GDV			4	57	8¼	7⅞	7⅞	— ¼
7⅝	4½	GF Eqp			40	18	5⅝	5½	5½	
4	1⅜	GMR Pr			10	258	2⅜	2¼	2¼	— ⅛
38⅝	22⅛	GamSk	1.40	5.0	7	20	28¼	27⅞	28¼	+ ⅛
50⅝	34⅝	Gannett	1.76	4.2	14	126	42⅝	42⅛	42⅝	+ ⅜
17½	6¾	GapStr	.30	2.6	6	73	11⅜	11⅛	11⅛	
30⅞	15¾	GardDn	1	3.4	11	16	29¾	29⅛	29⅛	— ⅛
30⅛	28⅝	GardDn wd				27	29⅝	29¼	29¼	— ½
29⅛	16⅝	Garfink	1.24	6.7	7	7	18⅞	18½	18½	— ⅜
15⅞	12⅞	GasSvc	1.28	8.8	6	18	14½	14½	14½	
9⅝	6	Gateway	.60	8.0	4	22	7½	7½	7½	+ ⅛
40	23⅝	GearhtO	.28	.7	19	74	38⅝	37¾	38⅛	+ ⅜
34⅜	21⅜	Gelco	1	3.5	9	51	28½	28	28½	+ ⅜
24⅞	17¾	GemCa				11	21⅞	21⅜	21⅞	— ⅜
16⅛	13½	Gemin	1.80	13.		6	14⅛	14¼	14⅛	+ ⅛
11⅛	8⅝	GAInv	1.22e	12.		17	9⅞	9⅝	9⅝	— ⅛
49½	29	GnAmO	.60b	1.3	22	308	46½	45¼	45½	+ ⅜
20⅝	12⅛	GnCable	1.10	6.4	11	155	17⅜	16⅞	17⅛	+ ⅛
24⅛	20	GnCol pr1.94		8.3		14	23¼	23	23¼	+ ⅛
9½	6¼	GnCore s			8	105	7⅛	7	7⅛	+ ½
45⅝	29½	GCinma	1.12	2.8	9	27	40½	40	40	— ⅜
37½	28⅝	GnDyn s	1.20	3.7		267	33	32⅜	32⅝	— ⅜
59	51	GnDyn pf4.25		7.7		1	55½	55½	55½	+ ⅞
57⅜	45½	GenEl	2.60	5.5	9	593	47⅞	47	47⅛	— ⅛
36⅝	27¼	GnFds	1.80	5.5	7	122	32½	32⅛	32⅜	— ⅛
29¼	21⅞	GnGth	1.54e	5.4	19	78	28⅝	28¼	28⅜	— ⅛
15	8⅝	GnHost	.60	4.1		44	14⅝	14⅜	14½	+ ⅛
41⅞	21⅜	GnInst	.60	1.8	9	321	34½	33⅞	34	— ¼
40⅝	31	GnInstr pf	3	8.2		3	36¾	36¾	36¾	+ ⅛
21½	11⅛	GenMed	.44	3.6	11	54	12¾	12⅛	12⅛	— ⅜
34⅛	25⅛	GnMills	1.16	4.5	9	330	26	25⅝	26	
66½	53⅝	GMot	6e	11.	5	1625	56⅜	56	56	— ½
52	43⅛	GMot pf3.75		8.2		4	46	46	46	— ⅛
69½	59	GMot pf	5	8.1		4	61½	61⅛	61½	+ ⅛
16⅝	9¼	GnPort	.40	3.9	6	106	15⅝	15	15¼	— ⅛
20⅜	16⅛	GPU	1.80	10.	8	545	17⅞	17¼	17⅜	+ ⅛
10⅛	5	GnRefr				67	9⅛	8⅝	8⅝	— ⅜
33⅜	24⅛	GnSignl	1	3.8	9	135	26⅝	26¼	26½	+ ¼
9¼	6¼	GnSteel	.40b	4.4	7	50	9	8⅝	9	
32⅛	27⅞	GTE	2.48	8.8	7	797	28¼	28	28⅛	
32⅛	27⅝	GTE pf	2.50	8.9		1	28	28	28	+ ⅛
28⅝	24½	GTE pf	2.48	9.9		9	25	24⅞	25	
31⅞	22¾	GTire	1.50	5.8	5	1722	26⅜	25⅝	26	— ¼
8⅛	3⅝	Genesco				126	4½	4⅜	4⅜	
33⅝	22⅝	Genstr	2		6	22	33¾	33⅜	33⅝	
41¼	31½	GenuPt	1.32	3.6	13	5	37	36⅝	36⅝	— ¼
32½	23⅞	GaPac	1.10	4.0	9	219	27¾	27½	27⅝	
36¼	34¼	GaPac pf n	.45e	1.3		75	34½	34½	34½	
27⅜	23½	GaPw pf2.52		11.		2	23⅞	23⅞	23⅞	— ⅛
29⅛	25¼	GaPw pf2.75		10.		45	26⅛	26⅛	26¼	+ ⅛
82	71	GaPw pf7.72		10.		z120	75	75	75	+4
33	21¼	Geosrc	.68e	2.2	9	824	32⅛	29⅞	30⅝	—1⅞
34⅛	25⅛	GerbPd	1.50	5.1	9	50	29⅝	29¼	29⅝	— ⅜
44⅝	33	Getty	1.20	2.9	10	293	41⅝	41¼	41⅝	+ ⅜
10⅝	6⅛	GiantPC	.60	7.6	26	5	8⅛	7⅞	7⅞	— ⅛
16½	10⅛	GibrFn	.60	4.0	7	106	14⅝	14¼	14⅝	+ ⅜
16⅜	12⅛	GldLew	.70	4.8	4	48	14⅜	14⅛	14⅝	
16⅜	13⅛	GiffHll	s.80	5.4	5	13	14¾	14½	14¾	+ ¼
33	24	Gillette	1.60	6.2	8	125	26	25¾	25¾	— ⅛
12¼	6¼	GinosInc			5	62	7½	7⅜	7½	+ ⅛
23⅝	13¼	GleasW	.80	4.3	7	50	19	18¾	18¾	+ ⅛
20	10⅝	GlobMar			9	89	17⅝	17¼	17½	
12⅞	10⅝	GldWFn	.50	4.2	5	112	12⅛	12	12	
23⅞	16⅛	Gdrich	1.44	7.8	4	115	18⅝	18⅜	18⅜	
10½	8¾	Gdrich pf.97		10.		z100	9½	9½	9½	— ¼
18⅝	15⅝	Goodyr	1.30	7.7	5	739	17⅛	16⅞	16⅞	— ⅛
22½	16¼	GordJw	.60	3.2	5	24	19¼	19	19	— ¼
34¼	24⅞	Gould	1.60	5.9	8	263	27¼	27⅛	27⅛	— ⅛
33	24¼	Gould pf1.35		5.1		1	26⅝	26⅝	26⅝	— ⅛
32⅛	24⅝	Grace	1.90	6.7	7	187	28⅝	28	28⅛	+ ⅜
38	27⅞	Grainr	.76	2.4	11	178	31½	31⅛	31½	
17¼	10⅞	Granitvl	1	8.7		383 67	11½	11¼	11½	+ ⅛
19⅛	12½	GrayDr	.80	5.8	5	73	13⅝	13⅝	13⅝	
9¼	5	GtAtPc			53	47	6⅝	6¼	6½	+ ⅛
38	24⅝	GtLkD	1a	2.8	5	24	36	35½	35½	— ½
27⅝	21⅝	GNIrn	2.25e	8.9	19	5	25¾	25¼	25⅝	+ ⅛
37½	24½	GtNoNk	1.40	3.9	9	152	36⅛	35⅛	36	+ ¼
34⅝	20¼	GtWFin	1.26	4.6	5	289	27⅝	26⅞	27¼	— ⅜
14⅞	11	Greyh	1.04	8.9	9	133	11⅝	11⅜	11⅝	— ⅛
1⅛	5-16	Greyhnd wt				39	½	15-32	½	
11⅞	7¾	GrowC	.44b	4.9	6	49	9¼	8⅞	9	— ⅛
6⅝	2⅝	GthRty				23	4½	4⅛	4½	+ ⅛
24⅝	14⅝	Grumm	1.20	8.0	6	69	15⅛	14⅞	15	
20⅛	14	Guardin	.36	2.3	6	84	15½	14½	15½	+1⅛
16¼	11¼	GlfWstn	.75	5.8	4	838	15⅛	14⅝	15⅛	+ ⅜
78	55⅝	GlfW pf 3.87		5.4		3	72	71	72	+1⅜
36⅛	28¼	GlfW pf 2.50		7.6		7	33	32⅝	33	+ ⅛
26⅝	22¼	GulfOil	1.90	7.6	6	890	25⅛	25	25	— ⅛
14	8½	GulfRes	.32	2.8	8	99	11⅝	11½	11⅝	— ⅛
17⅝	10	GulfR pf .20		1.4		1	14¼	14¼	14¼	
19⅛	15¼	GulfR pf1.60		9.0		3	17⅝	17⅝	17⅝	
14⅛	11⅛	GlfStUt	1.36	10.	8	1020	13⅛	12⅞	13	
16⅜	12⅛	GulfUtd	.92	6.5	6	60	14⅝	14⅛	14⅛	— ⅜
11⅞	6	Gulton	.40	4.2	8	29	9⅝	9⅛	9⅝	— ⅛
		— H—H—H —								
4⅞	2⅜	HMW			25	7	3	3	3	
7¾	4⅝	Halaco			5	56	6⅞	6⅝	6⅝	— ¼
31	20⅝	HallFB	1.24	5.0	10	21	25¼	24⅞	25	— ½
78⅝	54½	Hallibt	1.80	2.8	10	676	64⅝	63⅝	64⅛	+1
26⅞	17⅞	HamrP	1.40	6.1	7	33	23⅛	22⅞	22⅞	— ⅛
17⅝	14	HanJS	1.51e	10.		23	15⅝	14⅞	14⅞	— ⅛
22	17¾	HanJI	1.84a	9.9		22	18⅝	18⅜	18½	— ⅛
24¼	10⅞	Hndlmn	1	6.6	6	41	15⅝	15	15⅛	+ ¼
23⅝	14¾	HandyH	.60	2.8	1	50	21⅝	21⅜	21⅜	+ ⅜
41¼	28⅝	Hanna	1.80	5.0	13	90	36⅛	35⅞	36	+ ⅜
40⅝	26	HarBrJ	1.44	3.7	23	40	39⅛	38¾	38⅞	— ⅛
18⅞	8⅝	Hardees	.24	2.0	5	88	12	11⅞	11⅞	— ⅛
23⅞	12⅝	Harnishf	1	7.8	11	125	13⅛	12⅞	12⅞	— ⅛
40½	15⅝	Harrah	.50	2.0	12	193	25⅛	24⅝	24⅝	— ⅛
34⅝	26¼	HarrBk	1.66	6.0	7	28	27⅞	27⅝	27⅝	— ⅛
37	25¼	Harris	.60	2.3	11	352	26¾	25⅝	25⅞	— ¾
36⅞	27⅛	Harsco	1.80	6.2	6	53	29	28⅞	29	+ ⅛
16	10	HartSM	.88	7.6	6	91	12¼	11½	11⅝	+ ⅛
27⅞	16⅞	HarteHk	.56	2.5	14	7	22¼	22	22	— ¼
14¼	7	HartfZd	.40	3.2	6	116	13	12½	12⅝	+ ⅛
17⅝	14⅞	HattSe	1.50	9.8	10	18	15⅛	15¼	15¼	— ⅛
28¼	24	HwllEl	2.24	8.7	8	19	25⅝	25⅝	25⅝	
26¼	15¾	HayesA	1.28	7.0	12	17	18½	18¼	18¼	
17¼	10¼	Hazeltn	.40	2.7	7	16	14⅝	14½	14⅝	— ⅛
27⅞	15	HeathTec			6	56	23⅝	23	23⅛	+ ⅛
14½	8½	Hecks	.24	2.2	6	47	10⅞	10⅝	10¾	+ ¼
8⅝	4⅝	HeclaM				61	7⅝	7⅛	7½	+ ⅛
23½	20	HellmB s			7	67	23⅝	22⅞	23	— ⅛
44¼	33¼	HeinzH	2	5.0	8	117	40	39½	39¾	— ¼
11½	6⅞	HeleneC			5	13	6⅝	6⅝	6⅝	— ⅛
21¼	16	Helirlnt	1.10	6.5	6	118	17	16⅞	17	+ ⅛
50¼	35¼	HelmrP	.48	1.0	10	3	46⅞	46⅛	46⅞	+ ⅜
2	1⅛	HemCap				5	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	
8⅞	7⅛	Heminc	.66e	8.8		3	7½	7½	7½	— ⅛
20½	12¼	Hercules	1	4.9	9	466	20⅝	20¼	20½	+ ⅛
23½	18½	Hershy	1.30	6.8	6	62	19½	19⅛	19¼	+ ⅛
13¼	5⅞	Hesston				1	8⅝	8⅝	8⅝	+ ⅛
31⅞	25⅛	Heublin	1.52	5.4	9	145	28¼	27⅞	28⅛	+ ⅛
94⅝	61⅝	HewlPk	.60	.7	16	223	90⅞	89½	90⅛	— ⅛
11⅝	5½	HighVlt	.10	1.3	11	80	8⅛	8	8	
33⅞	21¼	Hillenbd	1.08	3.4	9	8	32	32	32	
28⅝	22	Hilton	1	3.8	10	336	27½	26½	26½	— ⅞
23¼	15⅛	Hobart	1.08	6.5	7	24	16⅝	16⅜	16½	
32⅜	15¼	Holiday	.56	3.3	8	584	17⅛	16⅝	16⅝	— ⅜
48	24½	HlldyA	1.70t	6.0		9	28½	28½	28½	+ ⅛
29⅝	15	HollyS				14	16⅜	16	16	— ¼
11½	10	HmeG pf1.10		11.		27	10¼	10⅛	10¼	
40	29	Homstk	1.10a	3.3	12	78	33⅝	33¼	33½	+ ¼
30⅛	22½	Honda	.37e	1.6	12	11	23	22⅞	23	+ ⅛
75¾	43⅜	Honwll	2.20	3.4	8	565	65½	64⅛	64⅛	—1
25½	18⅛	HoovU	1.24	5.6	6	22	22	21⅞	22	
5⅝	2⅛	Horizon				18	3⅞	3⅜	3⅞	
34½	24⅝	HospCp	.50	1.9	11	160	27	26⅝	26⅝	
27	13⅜	HostIntl	.60	4.0	6	56	15	14⅝	14⅝	— ⅛
36¼	17⅞	Houdle	1.20a	3.3	11	598	36¼	35⅝	36	+ ¼
45	27½	Houdpf	2.25	5.0		16	45	44⅞	45	+ ⅜
31¼	21¼	HouoM	1.40	4.8	7	4	29⅛	29⅛	29⅛	+ ⅛
11⅞	5⅛	HousFb	.36	5.9	8	20	6⅛	6	6⅛	+ ⅛
21¾	16⅞	HoushF	1.45	7.9	6	159	18⅝	18⅛	18⅝	
35½	28⅞	HouF pf2.50		8.1		8	31	31	31	
33⅝	26⅞	HousIn	2.36	8.2		70	29	28⅝	28⅝	
28	19⅞	HousNG	1	3.6	9	692	u28⅛	26⅞	28⅛	+ ⅞
17	9	HowdJn	.44	3.7	8	785	12¼	11⅞	12	
18	15⅞	Hubbrd	1.60	9.3	9	21	17¼	17⅛	17¼	+ ⅛
20½	17	HudsMin			39	2	19½	19¼	19½	+ ¼
48⅛	28⅝	HughsTl	.92	2.1	9	276	43⅞	43½	43¾	
28⅛	14¼	Human	.75	2.7	16	170	28⅛	27¼	27¼	— ¼
24⅝	21⅛	Huma pf2.50		11.		32	22⅝	22⅜	22⅝	+ ⅛
17⅝	10¼	HuntCh	.40	2.5	12	33	15⅞	15⅝	15⅞	
16½	8⅛	HuntIR				11	12⅛	12¼	12⅛	
24	11⅛	HuttEF	.68	4.1	4	52	16¾	16½	16½	— ¼
14¾	9⅝	Huyck	.72	6.2	9	21	11⅝	11¼	11⅝	+ ⅜
		— I—I—I —								
32½	19⅜	IC Ind	1.68	6.7	5	60	25⅛	25⅛	25⅛	
51	39⅝	IC In pf 3.50		8.5		15	41½	41½	41⅝	+ ⅛
8	4	ICN				847	6½	5⅞	6¼	+ ½
47⅞	36	INACp	2.60	6.3	5	203	41¾	41⅛	41⅜	+ ¼
18¾	15⅞	INAIn	1.62	9.9		14	16½	16⅜	16⅜	+ ⅛
13	9⅞	IU Int	.95	9.0	35	557	10½	10⅜	10½	
17	13⅛	IUInt pf1.36		9.8		8	14	13⅞	13⅞	— ½
27½	24	IdahoP	2.28	9.4	8	43	24½	24¼	24⅜	+ ⅛
28	18⅝	IdealB	1.60	6.9	6	110	23⅜	23⅛	23¼	— ½
8⅝	4	IdealT	.24r	5.2		27	4⅝	4⅜	4⅝	— ⅛
25⅝	21⅞	IllPowr	2.28	10.	8	168	22⅝	22⅜	22½	
25	20⅞	IlPow pf2.10		10.		z200	21	21	21	—1
28½	24	IlPow pf2.35		9.6		z100	24½	24½	24½	— ½
46⅝	40	IlPow pf3.78		9.2		z180	41	41	41	
28½	19¼	ITW	.80	3.4	8	32	24	23⅝	23⅝	— ⅛
24⅜	15	ImplCp	.80	3.8	4	537	21½	21	21	— ½
20	14⅝	INCO	.40	2.1	25	954	19¼	19	19¼	
7¼	5⅛	IncCap				7	6⅝	6⅜	6⅝	
10½	9	IncCC	1.02e	11.		2	9⅛	9⅛	9⅛	— ⅛
77½	64⅛	IndlM pf7.08		10.		z100	67½	67½	67½	
98⅝	80	IndlM pf8.68		11.		z50	79¼	d79¼	79¼	
24⅞	20⅛	IndlM pf2.25		10.		9	21½	21¼	21½	— ⅛
27¼	24	IndlGas	2.40	9.1	5	7	26⅜	26	26¼	+ ⅛
24¾	21⅛	IndlPL	2.12	9.4	10	25	22⅝	22½	22⅝	— ⅛
20	15⅜	IndlNat	1.44	8.1	6	13	17⅝	17⅛	17⅝	+ ⅜
22⅝	11⅞	Inexco	.10	.6	18	160	16⅛	15⅞	15⅞	— ⅛
64¼	44¼	IngerR	3.16	6.5	7	185	48⅞	48⅝	48⅞	
44	30⅝	IngR pf	2.35	7.3		x3	32¼	31¾	32¼	+ ½
15⅝	10½	IngrTec	.50	3.4	16	48	14½	14⅛	14½	
41⅝	33½	InlndStl	2.80a	7.5	5	231	37⅝	37½	37½	
17¼	11½	Inslico	.94b	7.7	5	52	12⅜	12	12¼	+ ¼
19½	13½	Inslic pf1.25		8.5		5	14⅜	14⅜	14⅜	+ ¼
2⅞	1⅝	InstinvTr				276	2¼	2⅛	2⅛	— ⅛
21	13⅝	Intlegon	.44a	2.7	7	41	16⅞	16½	16½	
22¼	18⅝	IlcpSe	1.92a	9.6		32	20⅛	20	20	
45½	34	Interco	2.20	6.0	6	20	36¾	36⅛	36⅜	+ ¼
28	12½	IntDiv	8.11e	.7		6	27⅝	27⅛	27⅛	+ ⅜
29⅝	21⅛	Intrlk	2.20	9.5	13	12	23¼	23	23¼	— ⅛
18⅞	10	IntAlum	.50	3.7	8	x115	13⅞	13⅝	13⅝	+ ⅛
316¼	234⅞	IBM	13.76	4.5	14	805	309⅝	306⅝	307½	—1
27¾	19⅞	IntFlav	.68	3.0	15	107	22⅞	22⅜	22⅞	+ ¼
44⅞	26¼	IntHarv	2.30	5.8	5	297	39¾	39⅜	39½	— ⅛
45½	34	IntMin	3	6.6	7	152	u45⅞	45¼	45⅝	— ⅛
25½	17	IntMult	1.10	5.9	6	20	18½	18⅛	18½	
49⅝	35⅝	IntPapr	2.20	4.9	9	770	45½	44½	45	+ ⅛
16	8¼	IntRectf	.25	2.3	6	33	11⅛	10⅝	10⅞	— ⅛
34⅝	26⅛	IntTT	2.20	7.6	7	691	29	28½	29	+ ⅜
61¼	47½	IntTT pfH	4	7.7		3	52	51½	52	+ ¾
55⅝	44	IntTT pfK	4	8.5		31	47	46⅝	47	+ ¾
41¾	32⅝	IntTT pf2.25		6.3		66	36	35½	35⅝	+ ⅛
58¾	47½	IntTT pf4.50		8.9		22	50⅛	50⅛	50⅛	+ ⅜
23⅝	15	Intrpce	1.30	6.9	5	69	18⅝	18¼	18⅝	+ ⅛
93	60½	Intrpce pf	5	6.8		8	73	72	73	+2
39¼	27¾	IntrpGp	1.60	4.6	7	23	34½	34⅛	34½	+ ⅛
16¼	14	IntstPw	1.50	10.	9	68	15⅛	14⅞	14⅞	— ⅛
38¼	17¾	Intrway	.80	4.1	3	77	20¼	19⅛	19⅝	+ ⅛
53¾	29½	IowaBf	.52	1.1	6	239	46⅝	45	46¼	+1
17⅝	14⅛	IowaEl	1.50	10.	7	116	15⅛	14⅞	14⅞	+ ⅛
22¼	19¼	IowaIG	2	9.6	7	17	20⅞	20⅝	20⅞	+ ⅛
28	23⅝	IowaPL	2.40	9.6	7	35	25	24	24⅞	+ ⅛
23⅝	19¼	IowaPS	2.04	9.7	7	45	21⅛	21⅛	21⅛	— ⅛

(Continued on Page 9)

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according to law no. 21629 (Charter of Incorporation of Banco Nacional de Desarrollo)

WESTDEUTSCHE LANDESBANK GIROZENTRALE

COMMERZBANK Aktiengesellschaft

DEUTSCHE BANK Aktiengesellschaft

DRESDNER BANK Aktiengesellschaft

CREDIT LYONNAIS

CREDIT SUISSE FIRST BOSTON Limited

MERRILL LYNCH INTERNATIONAL & CO.

NOMURA EUROPE N.V.

N. M. ROTHSCHILD & SONS Limited

SOCIETE GENERALE

AFIN S.p.A.
American Express Bank International Group
A. E. Ames & Co. Limited
Bache Halsey Stuart Shields Incorporated
Banca Commerciale Italiana
Banca del Gottardo
Banca Nazionale del Lavoro
Banco di Roma
Bank of America International Limited
Bank Julius Baer International Limited
Bankers Trust International Limited
Bank für Gemeinwirtschaft Aktiengesellschaft
The Bank of Tokyo (Holland) N.V.
Banque Bruxelles Lambert S.A.
Banque Française du Commerce Extérieur
Banque Générale du Luxembourg Société Anonyme
Banque de l'Indochine et de Suez
Banque Internationale à Luxembourg S.A.
Banque Nationale de Paris
Banque de Neuflize, Schlumberger, Mallet
Banque de Paris et des Pays-Bas
Banque de l'Union Européenne
Baring Brothers & Co., Limited
Bayerische Hypotheken- und Wechsel-Bank
Bayerische Landesbank Girozentrale
Bayerische Vereinsbank
Joh. Berenberg, Gossler & Co.
Bergen Bank
Berliner Bank Aktiengesellschaft
Berliner Handels- und Frankfurter Bank
Blyth Eastman Dillon & Co. International Limited
B.S.I. Underwriters Limited
Chase Manhattan Limited
Chemical Bank International Group
Citicorp International Group
Copenhagen Handelsbank
County Bank Limited
Creditanstalt-Bankverein

Crédit Commercial de France
Crédit Industriel et Commercial
Credito Italiano
Daiwa Europe N.V.
Richard Daus & Co. Bankiers
Delbrück & Co.
Den Danske Bank af 1871 Aktieselskab
Deutsche Girozentrale – Deutsche Kommunalbank –
Deutsch-Südamerikanische Bank Aktiengesellschaft
DG Bank Deutsche Genossenschaftsbank
Dillon, Read Overseas Corporation
Effectenbank-Warburg Aktiengesellschaft
Euromobiliare S.p.A.
Europartners Securities Corporation
European Banking Company Limited
Fuji International Finance Limited
Genossenschaftliche Zentralbank AG Vienna
Girozentrale und Bank der österreichischen Sparkassen Aktiengesellschaft
Goldman Sachs International Corp.
Groupement des Banquiers Privés Genevois
Handelsbank N.W. (Overseas) Limited
Hessische Landesbank – Girozentrale –
Hill Samuel & Co. Limited
Istituto Bancario San Paolo di Torino
Kansallis-Osake-Pankki
Kidder, Peabody International Limited
Kleinwort, Benson Limited
Kredietbank N.V.
Kredietbank S.A. Luxembourgeoise
Kuhn Loeb Lehman Brothers International
Landesbank Rheinland-Pfalz – Girozentrale –
Lazard Brothers & Co., Limited
Lloyds Bank International Limited
Loeb Rhoades, Hornblower International Limited

Manufacturers Hanover Limited
McLeod Young Weir International Limited
Merck, Finck & Co.
B. Metzler seel. Sohn & Co.
Mitsubishi Bank (Europe) S.A.
Morgan Grenfell & Co. Limited
Morgan Stanley International Limited
The Nikko Securities Co., (Europe) Ltd.
Nippon European Bank S.A.
Norddeutsche Landesbank Girozentrale
Österreichische Länderbank Aktiengesellschaft
Sal. Oppenheim jr. & Cie.
Orion Bank Limited
Postipankki
Privatbanken Aktieselskab
Renouf & Co.
Rothschild Bank AG
Salomon Brothers International
J. Henry Schroder Wagg & Co. Limited
Skandinaviska Enskilda Banken
Smith Barney, Harris Upham & Co. Incorporated
Société Générale de Banque S.A.
Sparbankernas Bank
Svenska Handelsbanken
Swiss Bank Corporation (Overseas) Limited
Trinkaus & Burkhardt
Union Bank of Finland Ltd.
Union Bank of Norway Ltd.
Vereins- und Westbank Aktiengesellschaft
J. Vontobel & Co.
M. M. Warburg-Brinckmann, Wirtz & Co.
S. G. Warburg & Co. Ltd.
Westfalenbank Aktiengesellschaft
WestLB Asia Limited
Dean Witter Reynolds International
Wood Gundy Limited
Yamaichi International (Europe) Limited

NYSE Nationwide Trading Closing Prices Mar. 14

Tables include the nationwide prices up to the closing on Wall Street.

(Continued from Page 8)

12 Month High	Low	Stock Div. in $	Yld.	P/E	Sls. 100s.	High	Low	Close Quot.	Ch'ge Prev Close
9¼	4⅝	IpcoHp .12	2.3		28	5⅝	5¼	5¼	
32½	14	ItekCp		14	117	22⅛	21½	21¾	
37½	16⅞	ItelCp .64	3.1	5	611	21⅛	20⅝	20⅝	— ½
15⅝	13	Itel pf 1.44	10.		11	13⅝	13⅝	13⅝	
		— J—J—J —							
28¼	19⅛	JmesF 1.20	5.6	10	18	21⅜	21¼	21¼	+ ¼
14½	6⅞	Jamswy .08b	.8	5	7	9⅝	9⅝	9⅝	
19⅜	14⅜	Jantzen 1	5.6	6	3	17⅞	17⅞	17⅞	— ⅛
13⅛	8	JapnF 1.56e	16.		295	10⅛	9¾	9¾	— ⅜
35½	27½	JeffPilt 1.04	3.4	8	38	30½	30	30½	+ ⅜
44	36¼	JerC pf 4	11.		z370	39	38	38	—1
101½	87½	JerC pf 9.36	10.		z10	91	91	91	
122½	112	JerC pf13.50	12.		z100	115	115	115	+1
26	18⅞	JewelC 1.44	6.5	7	58	22⅛	22¼	22¼	— ½
6	2⅞	Jewelcor		8	11	3⅝	3¼	3⅝	+ ⅛
34¾	22½	JhnMan 1.80	7.4	4	301	24⅜	23⅞	24⅜	+ ⅝
62⅞	60	JhnMn pf n 5.40	8.8		606	61½	61⅜	61⅜	
89	65⅝	JohnJn 2	2.8	14	326	72	71½	71½	— ½
12	4¼	JohnEF		15	61	8¼	8	8	— ⅛
34½	21¾	JohnCn 1.10	3.8	8	230	28⅝	28⅝	28⅞	+ ½
39½	28¼	JohnC pf 2	5.6		10	35⅝	35¼	35¼	
16¼	11⅛	JonLan .60	4.4	7	45	13¾	13⅝	13¾	+ ¼
52	44	JonLoupf 5	11.		z20	44	44	44	— ¾
23⅞	16¾	Jostens .84	4.6	9	48	18⅜	18	18¼	
38½	27½	JoyMfg 1.64	5.4	8	70	30⅜	30	30⅛	
		— K—K—K —							
87	49	KLM 1.35r	2.7	4	10	50⅝	50½	50½	+ ½
29⅝	22¼	K mart .72	3.1	9	956	23⅝	23⅜	23½	
21⅛	16⅞	KaisrAl 1	4.8	6	456	21	20¾	20¾	— ¼
77½	63	Kai S7pf4.75	5.8		1	u82	82	82	+4½
29⅝	15¼	KaiCe 1.20	5.1	3	45	23⅝	23½	23⅝	
23⅝	16¼	KaiC pf 1.37	7.1		19	19⅝	19⅝	19⅝	+ ⅛
63½	34	KaiC pf 2.50	4.9		3	51½	51½	51½	
31	17⅝	KaisrSt 1.50	5.6	15	111	27¼	26⅝	26⅝	— ⅛
9¾	6½	KaneMil .28	3.6	8	38	7⅝	7¾	7¾	— ⅛
19½	12¼	Kaneb .70	5.0	8	161	14⅜	13⅞	14⅛	
29⅝	24	KCtyPL 2.56	10.	7	30	25⅝	25½	25⅝	
26⅝	23	KCPL pf2.33	10.		5	23¼	23¼	23¼	— ¼
25½	17½	KCSoln .90	4.1	6	26	22¼	21⅝	22	— ⅛
21	17¾	KanGE 1.90	10.	8	41	18⅝	18⅝	18¾	
23	18⅝	KanNb 1.48b	7.8	7	22	19	19	19	
22½	19	KanPLt 1.96	9.9	7	30	19⅝	19⅝	19⅝	— ⅛
11	5¼	Katyind		3	296	7⅛	6¼	7	+ ¾
28⅝	16¾	Katy pf 1.46	7.6		156	19¼	18½	19¼	+ ¾
10⅝	5⅝	KaufBr .20	2.5	7	184	8	7¾	8	+ ⅜
19¼	11	Keene .40	2.8	5	30	14¼	14⅛	14⅛	— ⅛
14⅝	6¾	Keller .30b	4.0	5	27	7⅞	7½	7½	— ⅜
24⅝	17	Kellogg 1.20	6.5	10	85	18⅝	18	18⅝	+ ⅜
23½	12¼	Kellwd 1.12	8.4	7	24	13⅝	13⅛	13⅜	+ ¼
39	27¼	Kenmtl 1.32	3.7	8	1	36	36	36	
29	19	Kennct .60e	2.7	151	235	22¾	22⅛	22⅛	— ⅛
22½	17¾	KyUtil 2.04	11.	10	20	19¼	19⅛	19¼	+ ⅛
17¼	10¼	KerrGls .40	3.2	5	24	12½	12¼	12½	
55¼	41⅛	KerrM 1.55	2.8	12	628	55⅝	54⅝	54⅞	— ⅞
16½	9½	KeysCon		6	8	11½	11¼	11½	+ ½
25¼	16¼	Keysint .48	2.2	12	63	22⅛	21	22	+ ⅜
38⅝	27⅜	KiddeW 1.60	5.6	5	39	28¾	28⅛	28¾	+ ¼
38¼	20	Kidde pr1.64	6.8		6	24¼	23¾	24	+ ½
58¼	39⅝	KimbCl 2.88	6.4	7	87	45⅛	44¾	45	— ⅜
18	11½	KingDSI .80	6.3	6	24	12⅝	12½	12¾	+ ⅛
30⅛	16¼	Kirsch 1.25	5.8	5	12	21⅝	21½	21⅝	+ ⅛
29⅝	22	KnigtRd .60	2.6	10	112	23	22⅝	23	+ ¼
25⅝	14½	Koehrin 1	5.3	5	144	18⅞	18⅝	18¾	+ ⅛
29¼	16⅞	Kollmr .64	2.3	10	70	27½	26⅝	27¼	+ ¾
24⅝	17⅞	Koppers 1.20	6.4	6	41	19	18⅞	18⅞	
54	44¼	Kopprpf 4	8.7		z30	46	46	46	— ½
12⅝	7½	Koracp .34	3.7	4	x25	9¼	9	9⅛	
149⅞	43	Kraft 2.80	6.0	7	75	46⅞	46¾	46⅞	+ ⅛
12⅝	7⅞	Kroehir			24	9⅝	9½	9⅝	+ ⅛
42	27⅞	Kroger 2.32	5.6	7	61	42	41½	41¾	
19¼	13⅛	Kuhlm .80a	5.4	6	8	15⅛	14¾	14⅞	— ⅜
14	9	Kysor .80	7.0	5	24	11⅝	11½	11½	— ⅜
		— L—L—L —							
13¼	5⅝	LFE .10r	1.4	6	29	7⅛	7⅛	7⅛	+ ⅛
19	14¼	LITCO 1	6.6	7	5	15⅛	15¼	15⅛	+ ⅛
13½	5¼	LTV		5	299	8¼	8	8	— ¼
19	8½	LTVA .32t	2.6		4	12½	12½	12½	
9¼	6½	LTV pf I			5	8	8	8	— ¼
27	21¾	LTV pf 2.60	10.		21	25½	25⅛	25⅛	— ⅛
22½	17⅝	LacGas 1.86	8.7	6	10	21⅝	21½	21½	
19⅜	13¼	LamSe 1	5.4	7	19	19	18½	18½	— ½
23½	12¼	LaneBry .90	4.9	8	116	19⅜	18⅝	18⅝	— ⅜
35⅝	21	Lanier .50	1.7	13	6	29⅞	29⅝	29⅝	+ ⅛
13⅝	8¼	LawtCh .48	3.8	1	224	12⅝	12½	12½	— ⅛
24	14½	LearSg .80	4.4	4	51	18⅝	18⅛	18⅛	— ⅜
23¼	19⅛	LswTrm s 1.20	6.1	6	6	19⅝	19⅝	19⅝	+ ⅛
25	19½	LeeEnt .64	2.8	12	3	23⅛	23⅛	23⅛	
25	16¾	Leesona 1.16	5.7	6	2	20¾	20½	20½	— ½
3⅛	1⅝	LehValy		5	29	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜	
11⅝	9⅛	Lehmn 1.30e	14.		89	9¾	9⅝	9⅝	
14¼	6⅛	Lennar .40	3.9	4	64	10½	10⅛	10⅛	— ⅛
32¼	24	Lenox 1.30	4.9	8	7	26½	26⅜	26½	+ ⅜
10¼	6⅝	LesFay .48	6.2	5	x19	7⅝	7¾	7¾	— ⅛
18⅞	11¼	LevFdC		8	176	17⅛	17¾	17⅛	+ ⅛
46⅜	27⅜	LeviStr 1.80	3.9	7	222	46	45⅜	45⅝	— ⅛
26⅝	17⅛	LevitzF .60	3.2	5	11	18⅝	18⅝	18⅝	— ⅛
29½	23	LOF 2a	8.2	4	60	24⅜	24½	24½	— ⅜
61¼	51	LOF pf 4.75	8.7		4	54¾	54½	54½	— ⅛
34½	24½	LibrtyCp .88	2.8	7	x25	32	31⅝	32	+ ⅜
5⅞	2½	LibrtyLn		5	8	3	2⅞	2⅞	
41¾	27⅝	Ligget 2.50	6.6	6	320	38⅜	37⅞	38	—1
54	39⅝	LillyEli 1.80	3.4	14	523	53⅝	52⅝	53¼	
43	34	LincNt 2.80	7.4	5	16	37⅜	37¼	37¾	— ⅛
19¼	15½	LincPl 1.76	10.		7	17⅜	17⅛	17⅛	+ ⅜
8⅝	3	Lionel .12	2.1	8	430	5⅝	5⅛	5¾	+ ⅜
28½	16½	Litton .58t	2.7		415	21½	21⅛	21¼	
21⅛	17¾	Litton pf 2	10.		x13	19¾	19⅝	19⅝	+ ¼
37⅝	15⅝	Lockhd		5	62	19⅝	19⅜	19⅜	+ ⅛
34¾	28⅝	Loctite .40	1.7	10	36	23⅞	23¾	23¼	— ⅛
55¼	34⅞	Loews 1.20	2.5	4	93	47⅝	47¾	47½	+ ½
15½	9¾	LomFn .80	7.4	7	43	10⅞	10½	10¾	+ ⅛
20¼	14½	LomM 1.85e	11.	9	160	16⅞	16⅝	16⅝	— ⅛
27⅝	18	LnStar 1.40	6.0	6	55	23⅝	23⅛	23¼	— ⅛
19¼	17	LILCo 1.70	9.5	7	1182	17⅞	17⅝	17⅞	+ ⅛
91⅞	77	LIL pfJ 8.12	10.		z50	79	79	79	—1½
27	23	LIL pfP2.43	10.		2	23⅞	23⅞	23⅞	
27¾	24¼	LIL pfO2.47	9.6		18	25⅝	25½	25⅝	+ ⅛
34	22⅝	LongDr .64	2.4	13	9	26¾	26½	26¾	+ ⅛
39¼	22¼	LoralCp 1	3.4	9	22	29⅝	29	29¼	+ ¼
25⅝	19½	LaLand 1.28	5.0	9	515	25⅝	25⅛	25⅝	+ ⅛
24½	13⅝	LaPac .60b	2.9	7	248	21	20¾	21	+ ⅜
24¾	20¼	LouvGs 2	9.4	10	40	21⅝	21⅛	21¼	+ ¼
19¼	10½	Lowenst .60	4.1	4	20	14½	14¼	14⅝	
49⅝	35⅝	Lubrzl 1.60	3.7	11	72	43	42¾	42¾	
18½	13⅞	LuckyS 1	6.3	9	163	15⅝	15⅝	15⅝	
18⅝	7⅝	Ludlow .60	3.8	14	183	16½	15⅞	15⅞	— ⅝
16⅞	16⅝	Ludlow wd			169	16½	d16	16	— ½
19	14⅝	Lukens .96	6.5	6	30	14¾	14¾	14¾	
19⅞	9⅛	LynCSvs .40	2.3	16	40	18	17½	17⅝	— ¼
		— M—M—M —							
43	24⅞	MACOM .40	1.0	19	15	41½	40¾	41	— ⅜
46⅜	31⅜	MCA 1.20	2.9	7	230	42	41	41	— ⅜
14¾	8	MEI .40	2.9	9	97	13⅝	13⅝	13¾	
28⅝	15⅝	MGIC 1	4.9	7	123	20½	20¼	20¼	— ½
21⅞	13	MacAF 1	6.3	7	4	16¼	16	16	+ ⅛
14	8¼	MacDn .40	4.4	5	32	9⅛	9	9⅛	+ ⅛
15	6⅝	Macke .48	5.7	5	65	8½	8¼	8⅜	+ ⅛
13⅞	8⅛	Macmill .72	6.2	7	129	11⅞	11⅝	11⅝	— ⅛
19¾	15½	Mcml pf1.20	6.9		6	17½	16¾	17½	
45⅞	32	Macy 1.65	4.6	6	175	36¼	36	36⅛	+ ¼
53½	43	Macypf 4.25	9.2		z70	46	46	46	—1
15⅝	12¼	MdsFd 1.29e	9.6		84	13¾	13½	13½	
14⅞	7⅜	MagicCf .60	6.1	5	111	9⅞	9⅝	9⅞	+ ⅛
32¾	23⅞	MalonH .96	3.2	11	115	30	29½	30	+ ⅜
13⅞	7¾	Manhln .30	3.1	4	x23	9⅞	9⅝	9¾	
14¼	4⅞	ManhLf .30	3.4	12	26	8⅞	8⅝	8¾	
48½	29⅝	MfrHan 2.28	7.1	6	283	32¼	32⅛	32⅛	
38⅝	26¼	MAPCO 1.40	4.9	9	180	29½	28⅝	28¾	— ¾
38½	17½	MaratM .80	2.3	8	374	35⅝	34⅝	34⅞	—1⅛
63¾	39⅞	MaratO 2.40	3.8	10	525	u63⅞	63	63	— ½
28⅝	17½	Maremt 1	4.2	7	85	23⅞	23⅝	23⅝	+ ⅛
17⅞	11½	MarMid .80	5.2	8	127	15¼	15⅛	15¼	+ ⅜
17⅞	11⅞	MarionL .64	4.3	10	x77	14⅞	14¾	14⅞	+ ⅛
18⅜	9⅞	MarkCtl .36	2.9	13	30	12½	12¼	12½	— ⅛
35¾	21	Marley 1	4.5	7	130	22⅝	22⅜	22⅜	— ¼
16⅝	10¼	Marriot .16	1.2	9	231	13	12⅞	13	+ ¼
68⅝	53⅝	MrshM 3.20	5.0	13	88	64¼	63⅝	63½	— ¼
26¼	15½	MrshF 1.24	7.5	9	93	16½	16⅛	16½	+ ¼
34⅞	24	MartM 1.80	5.5	6	70	32⅝	32⅜	32½	+ ⅛
14	9	MaryK .48	4.4	9	57	11¼	10⅞	11	— ⅜

12 Month High	Low	Stock Div in $	Yld.	P/E	Sls. 100s.	High	Low	Close Quot.	Ch'ge Prev Close
26¾	18	Md Cup .56	2.8	7	93	20¼	19⅞	20⅛	+ ⅛
26	16⅞	Masco .52	2.6	9	389	20¼	20	20⅛	+ ⅜
27½	15¼	Masonit 1.20	4.5	9	431	26⅝	26½	26⅝	+ ⅛
13	8	MassyF			126	10⅜	10½	10⅝	
17¾	15⅛	MasCp 1.68	10.		16	16½	16⅛	16½	
11¾	10⅛	MasInc 1.08	9.7		46	11⅛	11	11⅛	— ⅛
42⅞	26¾	MatsuE .39e	1.3	8	9	31¼	31⅛	31⅛	— ⅛
13½	6½	Mattel .15e	1.9	7	234	7⅞	7⅝	7¾	
9¼	3½	Mattel wt			836	4¾	4⅝	4⅝	
27⅞	22⅜	MayDS 1.28	5.5	6	37	23¼	23	23⅛	+ ⅛
24⅝	18½	MayerO 1	4.6	10	10	21⅜	21¼	21⅜	— ⅛
5⅞	3⅛	MaysJW		4	23	4⅝	4¼	4¼	— ⅛
29¼	22½	Maytg 1.60a	6.8	9	168	23⅝	23⅝	23⅝	— ⅛
31½	19⅝	McDermt 1	5.1	5	273	19⅝	d19⅛	19½	— ⅜
35⅝	25¾	McDr pf2.20	8.5		362	26⅝	26	26	— ⅜
32⅛	28¼	McDr pf2.60	8.9		481	29⅝	29⅜	29⅝	— ¼
60½	39⅛	McDnld .36	.9	10	394	42	41⅝	41⅞	+ ⅞
40½	24⅝	McDonD .75	2.4	7	177	31⅝	30⅝	31	
30⅜	21⅛	McDonh 1.20	4.5	5	3	26⅝	26⅝	26⅝	
30⅛	22½	McGEd 1.80	6.8	7	254	26⅝	26	26⅛	— ⅛
34	17¾	McGrH 1.28	5.8	10	349	26	25	25½	— ⅜
27	18½	McIntyr			z3430	u29	27¾	29	+2
22¾	12	McLean .64	4.8	6	40	13⅝	13¼	13⅜	+ ⅛
13	8¼	McLoul		6	36	11⅞	11½	11¾	— ⅛
16¼	9¾	McMorO .10	.6	41	224	16¼	15⅝	15⅞	— ⅛
15¾	10	McNeil .80	6.0	6	89	13⅝	13⅛	13⅝	+ ¼
33⅞	18⅝	Mead 1.60	5.9	5	151	27⅜	27	27	— ⅛
44	20⅝	Measrx .50	1.2	16	128	43⅛	42⅛	42½	— ½
17½	13¾	Mednco s.40	2.7	9	38	15	14¾	15	+ ¼
40⅝	19¼	Medtrn .48	1.4	13	26	35⅝	35½	35½	— ⅜
33⅝	24⅞	Melville 1.40	4.8	8	146	29¼	28⅝	29½	— ⅜
40¾	25½	Memorex		5	235	34⅜	33¼	33¼	—1⅛
37	29⅝	MercStr la	2.9	6	1	34½	34½	34½	— ¼
32⅝	24⅝	MerTx 1.48	5.6	6	9	26⅝	26	26½	
71⅝	47⅝	Merck 1.90	2.9	16	255	66⅞	65⅝	65⅝	— ⅜
40¼	26¼	Merdith 1	3.5	6	14	28⅝	28¾	28¾	— ¼
24⅞	14¼	MerrLy .88	5.2	8	266	17¼	16⅝	16⅞	— ¼
39⅝	24⅝	MesaPet .48	1.2	15	618	u39⅝	39	39	
16⅝	13¼	Mesab 1.47e	9.0	25	53	16¼	16	16¼	+ ⅛
24⅞	20¼	MGM s .60	2.6	10	538	23⅝	22⅝	22⅞	— ⅜
71	41½	Metrm 2.20	4.1	8	39	53½	53	53¼	+ ¼
97	81	MtE pf 8.32	10.		z150	81	d80½	81	
25¼	21½	MhCn pf2.05	8.7		2	23⅝	23⅝	23⅝	
16	12½	MchGs 1.30b	9.3	8	3	14	13¾	14	
29	25½	MhWI pf2.67	10.		14	26⅝	26½	26½	— ½
19	16⅝	MdCTel 1.40	7.9	7	20	17¾	17⅝	17⅝	
17⅝	14¼	MidSUt 1.52	10.	6	547	15⅝	15⅛	15¼	+ ⅛
3	1	MidlndM			3	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝	
20⅜	14	MidRos 1.10	6.4	6	118	17⅜	17⅛	17⅛	— ⅛
30½	19½	MillerW .90	3.3	12	65	27⅛	26⅝	26⅞	
25⅞	13	MiltBrd .80	3.7	7	69	22⅛	21⅜	21⅜	— ½
18¼	11½	MiltRay .30	1.7	12	6	17⅝	17½	17½	— ⅜
23½	19	MinnGs 1.84	8.3	6	1	22⅛	22⅛	22⅛	
66	43	MMM 2.40	4.1	12	531	59⅝	58⅝	58⅝	— ⅝
21¼	18½	MinPL 1.94	9.7	6	307	20⅛	20	20	
14⅛	9⅞	MirroAl .96	9.1	12	3	10½	10½	10½	— ¼
39⅝	20⅛	Misnins .80	2.4	7	371	33	32⅛	33	+ ½
59½	41¾	MPacC 2.80	5.7	5	86	49	48¼	49	+ ⅜
15⅝	10⅝	MoPSv 1b	9.0	8	12	11⅛	11	11⅛	
26	21	MoPS pf2.44	11.		1	22⅛	22⅛	22⅛	— ¼
27½	23	MoPS pr2.61	11.		1	24⅛	24⅛	24⅛	+ ¼
74¾	60	Mobil 4.80	6.4	7	478	74½	74⅛	74½	+ ¼
4⅝	2⅛	MobileH		11	118	2⅝	2¼	2¼	
19¾	11½	MdMer .20	1.5	7	132	13⅝	13¼	13⅛	
15¾	10⅛	Mohasco .90	8.3	6	25	11	10⅞	10⅞	— ⅛
14⅝	6⅝	MohkDta		11	429	11⅝	11	11⅛	+ ⅜
24⅞	13⅛	MohkR 1.20	8.6		3	14	14	14	— ⅛
35¾	22	Monrh 1.84	6.2	5	3	29½	29¼	29½	+ ½
28⅜	15	Monogr .52	1.9	7	187	27⅜	26¾	27	+ ¼
60¼	45	Monsan 3.20	6.6	6	596	48⅞	47¾	48⅛	+ ¼
66⅜	51¾	Mons pf2.75	5.1		7	54	54	54	+1¾
18¼	15⅛	MntDU 1.50	8.7	7	6	17¼	17⅛	17¼	
24½	19½	MonPw 2.04	9.6	8	50	21½	21¼	21¼	— ⅛
22¼	18⅝	MonSt 1.80a	9.3		22	19⅝	19⅝	19⅝	
10⅝	7⅜	MONY .92e	12.	9	43	8	7⅞	8	
39¼	27	MooreM 1	3.3	5	79	31⅞	30⅝	30⅝	— ⅞
52	40⅝	Morgan 2.50	5.3	7	170	47½	47⅛	47⅛	— ⅛
30	18⅜	MorKn 1.50	6.7	5	72	22½	22⅝	22⅝	— ⅛
20½	13	MorseSh .66	4.2	5	50	15⅝	15½	15⅝	+ ½
8⅝	5⅛	MtgTrAm		6	89	7	6¾	6¾	— ¼
34⅞	23½	MorNor 1.28	4.6	9	35	28	27¾	28	+ ¼
54⅝	36	Motrola 1.20	3.2	9	142	37⅝	37⅛	37¼	— ⅜
40½	27	MtFuel 2.20	7.3	9	71	31	29⅞	30	—1
27¾	24⅛	MtSTel 2.08	8.3	7	36	25½	25⅛	25⅛	— ⅜
14¾	5¼	Munford			105	13	12½	13	+ ⅛
8¼	4	Munfd pf.40	5.2		16	7⅝	7½	7⅝	
20⅞	14⅝	Munsng 1.20	7.4	7	4	16¼	16¼	16¼	
18⅝	11⅛	MurphC 1.28	9.4	9	7	13⅝	13⅜	13⅝	+ ¼
57½	33	MurpOil 1	2.3	12	201	44¼	43⅝	44	
25½	14	MurryO 1	5.8	6	8	17⅝	17¼	17¼	— ⅜
15	12⅞	MutOm 1.32	9.8		23	13⅝	13½	13½	
15¼	7½	MyersL .50	5.1	6	36	10⅛	9⅞	9⅞	— ¼
		— N—N—N —							
22⅝	12¼	NCH .64	3.8	9	102	16⅝	16½	16⅝	
70½	41⅛	NCR 1.60	2.4	9	1081	66⅞	66	66⅛	— ⅜
25¼	15⅝	NLInd 1.20	5.6	8	285	21⅝	21	21⅜	+ ⅜
27⅝	19	NLT 1	4.7	6	102	21⅝	21⅜	21½	— ¼
8⅝	7½	NVF s		5	136	7⅝	7⅝	7⅝	+ ⅛
28½	23⅛	Nabisco 1.50	6.1	8	35	24⅞	24⅝	24⅝	— ⅛
32¾	24⅛	Nalco 1.36	4.3	16	258	32¼	31¾	32	
33¼	12¼	Narco .48	3.8	9	102	18⅜	18⅛	18⅛	— ⅜
38	21⅝	Nashua 1.30	5.3	5	43	25	24½	24⅝	
42¾	14½	NatAirl .50	1.2	19	1558	40⅞	39⅝	40⅛	+ ⅛
38	20⅝	NAvia 2.13e	7.7		28	27⅝	27½	27½	— ⅜
22⅝	13⅝	NatCan .72	4.0	8	32	18⅛	17¾	17¾	— ⅛
18¼	9	NtCtyL .60	5.1	7	2	11⅝	11⅝	11⅝	
31⅞	27⅛	NtDetr 1.88	6.0	6	18	31⅛	31⅛	31⅛	+ ⅛
23½	18	NatDist 1.80	8.9	6	263	20¼	20⅛	20⅛	— ⅛
22¼	20	NDist pr1.85	9.2		1	20⅛	20⅛	20⅛	— ⅛
28	24¼	NatFG 2.38	8.9	6	20	26⅝	26¼	26⅝	+ ⅜
26½	24	NFG pf 2.30	9.2		12	25	25	25	+ ¼
22⅝	15	NatGyp 1.32	8.0	5	70	16⅝	16½	16½	— ¼
4⅞	2¼	NatHom		14	62	2⅝	2½	2½	
9⅝	7⅝	NtLibty n .28	3.2	6	48	8¾	8⅝	8¾	
27	15⅝	NMdCr .56	2.4	11	163	23¾	23⅛	23⅝	— ¼
31¾	17⅝	NMedE .75	3.8	8	211	19⅝	19¼	19⅝	+ ⅛
20⅝	11⅜	NMineSv .56	4.3	20	40	13½	12⅞	13½	— ½
34	15⅝	NtPrest 1.50	8.9	11	40	16⅞	16½	16⅝	+ ⅛
33¼	15⅝	NtSemic		10	698	20⅞	20½	20⅞	+ ⅛
17⅞	12⅝	NtSvIn 1.08	6.6	6	13	16¼	16	16¼	+ ⅛
23⅞	14½	NStand 1.24	7.9	5	39	16	15⅝	15⅝	
35⅝	28⅝	NatStl 2.60	8.1	5	58	32⅛	32⅛	32⅛	
52⅞	33⅝	Natom 2.10	4.7	5	308	45⅝	44⅝	45	— ⅜
35	23⅝	Natm pf1.60	5.4		59	29⅝	29¼	29½	— ⅛
24½	20⅝	NevPw 2	9.6	8	14	20⅞	20½	20⅝	+ ⅛
18⅝	15	NevP pf1.60	10.		z200	15½	15½	15½	— ⅜
24½	21	NevP pf2.30	11.		z770	21⅝	21½	21½	— ⅛
21⅝	18¼	NevP pf1.95	10.		8	19¼	19	19	+ ⅛
24⅜	21	NEngEl 2.18	9.6	6	38	21⅞	21⅜	21⅞	+ ⅛
17½	15	NEnGE 1.52	9.8	6	11	15½	15½	15½	+ ⅛
46	27	NENucl .40	1.0	16	102	38⅝	38	38¼	
36	31⅜	NEngT 3.16	9.1	8	18	34⅝	34⅝	34⅝	— ⅛
19⅝	16⅝	NYSEG 1.68	9.6	7	240	17⅝	17⅝	17½	+ ⅛
30	21⅞	Newhall .66	2.6	9	8	25⅝	25⅝	25⅝	— ⅛
26⅝	15⅜	Newmt .80	3.1	20	357	26½	25⅝	25⅝	— ⅛
83	66	Newt pf 4.50	5.4		40	u83¾	83	83⅞	+ ⅜
12⅝	6⅞	Newprk		7	52	9½	9⅜	9⅝	
15¾	13⅛	NiaMP 1.44	10.	7	161	14⅛	14	14⅛	+ ⅛
39½	33	NiaMpf 3.60	11.		z100	33⅝	33⅝	33⅝	— ⅜
43	36½	NiaMpf 3.90	10.		z10	38	38	38	
12¼	9⅞	NiagSh 1.01e	10.		21	10½	10⅛	10⅛	— ⅛
30¼	26⅝	Nicor 2.40	8.5	6	38	28⅝	28⅛	28⅝	+ ⅛
30¼	26	Nicor pf1.90	6.8		6	28	28	28	— ½
27⅞	20⅝	NorfWn 1.84	7.9	7	157	23⅞	23¼	23¼	— ⅜
26⅞	18½	Norlin 1.60	8.1	4	31	20	19¾	19⅞	
27	20⅝	Norris 1.40	5.9	6	450	23⅞	23	23⅞	+ ⅜
24½	14⅝	NACool .56	2.9	7	10	19¼	19⅛	19¼	— ⅛
5	2⅝	NoAMtg			102	3½	3¼	3⅜	+ ⅛
34⅞	24¼	NoAPhl 1.50	5.6	5	5	27	26⅞	27	+ ¼
11⅞	4⅝	NoCAir .20	3.1	4	68	6⅝	6¼	6⅝	
7½	1	NoCAir wt			60	1⅝	1¾	1¾	
10⅜	9	NoestUt 1.02	11.	7	136	9¼	9⅛	9¼	
17⅝	11	NCoISL .70	4.4	4	43	16⅛	16	16	— ⅛
18⅝	15¼	NIndPS 1.50	9.7	10	510	15⅝	15½	15½	— ⅛
41¾	32¼	NorNGs 2.60	6.7	6	103	39⅞	37⅞	38⅝	— ½
27⅞	23¼	NoStPw 2.16	8.7	7	1037	24⅞	24⅝	24⅝	— ⅛
105	95⅝	NSPw pf8.80	8.9		z100	98½	98½	98½	+1½
40⅞	23¼	NorTel .80	2.0	11	223	40¼	39⅞	40¼	— ⅛
6½	3⅝	Nthgate		75	17	5¼	5	5¼	
49⅞	22⅝	Nortrp 1.80	5.0	6	173	36	35⅝	35⅞	+ ⅜
37⅞	22¼	NwstAirl .80	2.9	9	574	27⅝	27½	27½	— ⅜
28¾	21⅝	NwtBco 1.16	4.9	7	176	24	23⅝	23⅝	— ⅛

12 Month High	Low	Stock Div. in $	Yld.	P/E	Sls. 100s.	High	Low	Close Quot.	Ch'ge Prev. Close
35⅝	25⅝	NwtEnr 2.40	7.8	6	107	31	30½	30⅝	+ ⅛
35	23	Nwtind 1.75	6.5	5	305	27⅝	26⅝	26⅞	— ¼
46½	29	Nwtind wt			35	32½	32¼	32¼	+ ⅛
26⅝	24	NwtP pf2.36	9.4		1	25⅛	25⅛	25⅛	— ⅛
12⅝	9⅝	NwMLf 1e	10.	9	31	10	9¾	10	+ ⅛
38⅞	27⅞	NwStW 1.80	5.7	7	8	32¼	31⅝	31⅝	— ½
27⅞	22	Norton 1.15	4.6	7	74	24⅝	24½	24⅝	— ¼
21⅞	15⅛	NorSim .92b	5.7	7	398	16½	15⅝	16⅛	+ ⅛
40	25¼	Nucor .36	1.0	6	12	38	37⅜	37⅝	— ¼
		— O—O—O —							
31½	16⅞	OKC 1.20	4.2	11	108	29⅛	28½	28½	— ⅛
24⅞	14⅝	Oakind .40	1.6	17	308	24⅝	23¾	24½	+ ⅜
26⅝	14⅞	OcciPet 1.25	6.3		1020	19⅞	19⅝	19¾	+ ¼
13⅛	4⅝	OcciPet wt			177	7⅛	6⅞	7	
84⅞	48½	OccIP pf3.60	5.7		4	63½	63	63⅝	+ ⅜
82½	48¼	OccIP pf 4	6.5		1	62	62	62	+1
26¾	22	OccIP pf2.50	11.		7	23	22¾	23	+ ¼
23¾	18½	OccIP pf2.12	11.		5	19⅛	19⅛	19⅛	— ⅛
24⅞	19⅛	OccIP pf2.30	11.		6	20⅜	20½	20½	— ¼
35⅛	24½	Ogden 1.80	6.2	5	20	29⅛	29⅛	29⅛	
19	14⅝	OhioEd 1.76	11.	13	286	16⅛	15⅝	16	— ⅛
43¼	37	OhEd pf3.90	10.		z40	37¼	37¼	37¼	+ ¼
96¾	86	OhEd pf9.12	11.		z1000	86	86	86	—1⅞
97½	80¾	OhEd pf8.64	11.		z50	82¼	82¼	82¼	— ½
85½	71½	OhP pfB7.60	10.		z70	73½	73	73½	+2
25⅝	21¼	OhP pfG2.27	10.		15	22½	22¼	22½	+ ⅜
124	113½	OhP pfA 14	12.		z30	116¼	116¼	116¼	
123	114	OhP pfF 14	12.		z210	116	115⅝	115⅝	— ⅜
18⅝	16⅛	OklaGE 1.60	9.1	9	919	17⅝	17½	17½	— ⅛
24⅝	18	OklaNG 1.60	7.5	6	31	21⅜	21¼	21¼	— ¼
25¼	13⅛	Olin .88	4.9	7	143	18⅝	18⅛	18⅛	— ⅛
36⅛	19⅝	Omark 1.12	3.7	5	35	30⅛	29⅞	30	+ ⅜
23½	15½	Oneida .84	4.0	7	3	21	20¾	20¾	— ¼
11¼	9¼	Opelika .84	8.3	6	1	10⅛	10⅛	10⅛	
16¾	14⅝	OranRk 1.52	10.	7	16	15	14¾	14⅝	+ ⅛
10⅜	4⅝	Orange .20	3.0	4	67	6⅞	6⅝	6⅝	+ ⅛
9¼	7⅛	OrionC .30	3.3	6	33	9⅛	9	9	
23½	15⅞	OutMar 1.40	7.5	5	27	18⅞	18⅝	18¾	+ ⅛
33⅝	18⅝	OutletCo 1	4.8	5	14	20⅝	20⅝	20⅝	+ ⅛
18½	13	OverhDr .84	5.2	6	25	16¼	16	16¼	
26⅛	16	OvrnTr 1.10	6.3	4	6	17⅝	17½	17½	— ¼
29	20¼	OverSh .50b	2.4	4	40	21¼	21	21¼	— ¼
35⅛	24⅝	OwenC 1.20	4.1	7	231	29⅛	29⅛	29⅜	+ ⅛
34¾	17⅞	Owenill 1.26	6.3	5	89	20¼	19⅞	20	— ¼
76	60	Owill pf4.75	7.3		1	65	65	65	
12⅝	8	Oxirdin .68	7.0	5	5	9⅝	9¾	9⅝	— ⅛
		— P—Q —							
19¼	15⅛	PHH Gp .64	3.8	9	66	17	16¾	16¾	— ⅛
12⅝	8	PNBMt .82a	8.2	8	11	10	9⅞	10	
31½	23⅞	PPG 1.84	6.9	6	66	26¾	26⅝	26⅝	+ ⅛
21⅞	11⅝	PSA		5	25	14⅛	14	14	— ⅛
13⅞	11¼	PacAS 1.24	10.		18	12⅝	12¼	12¼	
25⅛	21⅞	PacGE 2.32	9.7	7	713	24	23¾	23⅞	— ⅛
21⅞	18⅝	PacLtg 2	9.3	7	35	21⅝	21½	21½	+ ⅛
57⅜	36⅛	PacLm 2.20	5.0	13	35	44½	43½	43⅞	— ⅜
21½	17	PNwTel 1.64	9.1	7	119	18	18	18	
23	19¼	PacPw 1.92	9.3	8	115	20⅝	20⅝	20⅝	
16¾	14	PacTT 1.40	9.7	8	49	14¾	14⅝	14½	— ¼
71¾	62	PacTT pf 6	9.5		z20	63	63	63	
16½	10	PacTin .80	5.6	6	2	14⅝	14¼	14⅝	+ ⅛
13⅝	6¼	PaineW .44	5.6	4	30	7⅞	7¾	7⅞	
17	12¾	PalW pf1.30	9.7		16	13⅝	13¼	13⅝	+ ¼
20⅝	13⅝	PalmBc 1.20	7.0	5	46	17⅝	17¼	17¼	— ¼
8¾	3⅞	Pamida .12	2.9	10	158	4¼	4⅛	4⅛	— ⅛
10¾	4⅝	PanAm		3	774	6	5⅝	6	
48	36⅛	PanEP 2.80	6.1	7	82	46¼	45⅝	45¾	— ¼
23⅛	14⅝	Paprcll 1.14b	6.0	8	30	19⅛	18⅞	18⅞	— ¼
16¾	10¾	Pargas 1.08	8.3	12	29	13⅛	12⅞	13	+ ¼
22½	18⅝	ParkDr s .24	1.2	7	188	20¼	20	20¼	+ ⅛
30¾	21½	ParHan 1.10	4.4	7	19	25⅛	24⅞	25⅛	— ⅛
30¼	17⅞	ParkPn .60b	2.0	10	89	30⅛	29⅞	30⅛	+ ⅛
14¼	7	PatPtl		26	103	11⅝	11⅜	11½	+ ⅛
24½	15½	Pavlsnw .50	2.7	9	4	18¼	18	18¼	+ ½
29⅞	19⅝	Peabdy .28b	1.4	8	626	20½	20	20¼	+ ½
7	5⅛	Pengo			39	6⅝	6¼	6⅛	+ ⅛
5-16	⅛	Pengo rt			96	3-16	⅛	⅛	
20¼	13⅝	PenCen			656	u20⅝	20⅝	20⅛	+ ⅜
10½	9⅝	PennCn prA			7	10	9⅝	10	+ ¼
6⅝	5	PenCn prB			139	6	5⅝	5⅝	— ⅛
4⅞	2¾	PenDix			26	4	3⅞	3⅞	
43¼	29	Penney 1.76	6.0	6	389	29⅞	29⅛	29⅛	— ¼
64	51½	PaCo pf4.62	8.1		1	57	57	57	
22½	19	PaPL 2.04	9.8	7	66	20⅞	20⅝	20⅝	
50½	43½	PaPL pf4.40	9.7		z50	45½	45½	45½	+1
99½	84	PaPL pf8.60	10.		z60	86	85	86	+1¼
94	80	PaPL pf8.40	10.		z300	81¼	81	81¼	— ½
106	99	PaPL pf9.24	9.2		z70	100¾	100⅝	100⅝	
89	74½	PaPL pf 8	10.		z10	78	78	78	+1
95½	82	PaPL pf8.70	10.		z120	85½	85½	85½	
42½	30½	Penwlt 2.20	7.0	7	17	31⅝	31⅝	31⅝	
23	20	Penw pf1.60	7.8		3	20½	20½	20½	+ ⅜
35⅝	26⅝	Pennzol 2.20	6.2	9	493	u35¼	34⅞	35¼	+ ⅜
95½	84	Pennz pfB 8	8.9		z40	90	90	90	— ½
14	7	PeopDr .24	2.3	6	19	10½	10⅜	10½	— ⅛
37⅞	31⅝	PeopGs 2.88	8.7	7	121	33⅛	32⅞	33	+ ⅜
33⅞	23¼	PepsiCo 1	4.0	10	694	24⅝	24½	24¾	+ ⅛
31	17⅞	PerkinE .52	1.7	14	353	30½	30⅛	30½	— ⅛
17¾	8⅝	Pertec		7	100	9⅞	9⅝	9⅝	+ ⅛
49⅝	35½	Petrie 1.40	3.9	11	12	36⅛	36	36⅛	+ ⅛
35⅝	27½	Petroln 1.04	3.1	8	33	33⅝	33⅝	33⅝	— ⅛
25⅛	20⅝	PetRs 2.47e	11.		19	22	21⅝	21⅝	+ ⅛
23⅛	19	PetRs pf1.75	8.5		5	20½	20½	20½	— ⅛
39	26	Pfizer 1.32	4.2	11	126	31⅞	31½	31⅝	
28⅝	19⅝	PhelpD .60	2.1	24	307	28⅝	28	28⅛	+ ⅛
19	15	PhilaEl 1.80	11.	9	199	16½	16¼	16⅜	
48½	41½	PhilE pf4.40	11.		z90	42¼	41¾	41¾	+ ¼
100⅝	83½	PhilE pf8.75	10.		z610	86¼	85½	86	
88⅞	73⅝	PhilE pf7.85	10.		z50	78½	78½	78½	— ¼
106	98	PhilE pf9.52	9.4		z50	101⅝	101⅝	101⅝	
106½	91½	PhilE pf9.50	10.		201	95¼	93⅞	95¼	+ ¼
85	70	PhilE pf7.75	11.		z50	72½	72½	72½	—1
28¾	17⅞	PhilaSub 1.10	4.4	8	258	25½	24⅞	25	+ ⅛
76¾	57	PhilMr 2.50	3.8	10	869	66⅛	65¼	65¼	— ⅜
8½	3⅞	PhilInd .28	5.9	5	32	4⅞	4¾	4¾	
13¾	9¾	PhilInd pf 1	9.9		8	10¼	10⅛	10⅛	— ⅛
36⅝	28⅛	PhilPet 1.20	3.6	7	671	33⅝	33½	33⅝	— ⅛
18	8½	PhilVH .60	4.8	4	12	12⅛	11⅞	12⅛	+ ⅜
14½	8⅝	PiedAvt .24	2.0	6	463	12½	11	12¼	+ 1½
17¾	15⅝	PiedNG 1.56a	9.0	7	3	17¼	16⅞	17¼	+ ⅛
10¼	6	Pier 1 .20	2.0	5	45	10	10	10	
47¾	32	Pilsbry 1.52	4.3	8	327	35¾	34⅝	35¼	+ ¾
31½	24½	Pioner 1.92	6.3	8	51	30½	30	30⅛	+ ⅛
29	18⅞	PitneyB 1.20	4.8	7	49	25⅛	24⅝	24⅝	— ½
25½	19⅝	PittFrg .90	4.5	8	2	20⅝	20⅛	20⅛	+ ⅛
26	16	Pittstn 1.20	6.2	28	325	19⅝	19⅝	19⅝	— ⅛
10⅞	4⅝	PlanRsc		7	231	6	5⅝	5⅝	— ½
23⅞	11⅛	Plantrn .16	.8	14	37	19⅝	19¼	19½	+ ⅛
32¾	6⅜	Playboy .12	.5	30	1154	24¼	22¼	23⅝	+ 1⅜
24¼	16⅛	Plessy 1e	4.7	8	14	21¾	21½	21½	+ ⅛
31½	16½	Pneumo 1	4.7	10	60	22	21½	21½	—1
14⅞	11⅛	PogoPd .20b	1.4	10	573	14⅝	13¾	14	— ⅝
68¼	24⅛	Polaroid 1	2.5	11	836	41⅝	40⅝	40⅝	— ⅞
30½	15⅝	Pndrosa .40	2.2	6	94	18½	17⅝	18	— ⅜
36	21	PopeTal 1.16	3.9	5	5	29⅞	29⅝	29⅞	
22½	13	Portec .80b	5.0	8	17	16⅝	16⅝	16⅝	— ⅛
80¼	70½	Portr pf5.50	7.5		z20	73	71¾	73	+2½
20	16½	PortGE 1.70	9.4	13	92	18⅛	18⅛	18⅛	— ⅛
111½	99¾	PoG pf11.50	11.		z40	106½	106½	106½	
28	23⅝	PorG pf2.60	10.		5	25	25	25	
39¼	24⅛	Pottch 1.16	3.3	8	112	35⅛	34⅝	34⅞	+ ⅛
15¼	13⅛	PotmEl 1.34	9.8	8	208	13⅝	13⅝	13⅝	+ ¼
47	39	PotEl pf4.04	9.9		z150	41	41	41	—1
26½	16	Premier .64	2.5	10	6	25⅝	25⅛	25¼	
44⅝	21¼	PrimeCm		22	212	31⅞	31	31⅞	+ ⅛
93	73⅝	ProctG 3	3.7	12	183	80⅞	80½	80½	— ⅛
16¼	8½	ProdRsh .50	4.1	8	1	12⅛	12⅛	12⅛	+ ¼
26¾	18¾	Proler		39	7	26¼	26	26	— ¼
18½	15⅝	PSvCol 1.60	9.6	10	593	16¾	16½	16¾	+ ¼
29	24	PSInd 2.16	8.5	9	189	25⅝	25¼	25⅜	— ⅛
13¾	11	PSIn pf 1.08	10.		z400	10⅝	d10⅝	10⅝	— ½
109¼	101	PSIn pf 9.44	9.3		z50	102	102	102	— ⅜
22½	18⅞	PSvNH 2.12	11.	6	83	20⅛	19⅞	19⅞	— ⅛
29⅝	25	PSNH pf2.75	10.		z500	26⅝	26	26⅝	+ ½
22⅝	18⅞	PSvNM 1.76	9.1	7	214	19⅝	19¼	19¼	+ ⅛
24⅝	20	PSvEG 2.20	10.	7	119	22	21⅝	21¾	— ⅛
16	14⅛	PSEG pf1.40	9.7		10	14½	14½	14½	+ ¼
50½	42	PSEG pf4.30	9.4		181	45⅝	44⅞	45⅝	+2⅝
59½	52¼	PSEG pf5.05	9.6		z40	52¾	52¾	52¾	
25⅛	21⅝	PSEG pf2.17	9.7		5	22⅜	22⅜	22⅜	
78⅝	66	PSEG pf6.80	9.4		z200	72	72	72	+3
123½	109	PSE pf12.25	11.		z220	110⅜	110⅜	110⅜	— ¼

12 Month High	Low	Stock Div. in $	Yld.	P/E	Sls. 100s.	High	Low	Close Quot.	Ch'ge Prev Close
91	79⅝	PSEG pf7.70	9.5		z2500	81	81	81	
10⅝	5½	Publick			44	6½	6¼	6½	
8⅝	3½	Pueblo		4	55	4¼	4⅛	4⅛	— ⅛
7⅜	4¼	PR Cem		3	1	4⅝	4⅝	4⅝	
18¾	15⅝	PuSPL 1.56	9.2	8	170	16⅞	16⅝	16⅞	+ ⅛
48	24⅝	Pullmn 1.60	5.0	5	90	32½	32	32	— ⅛
20⅛	14⅝	Purex 1.16	7.3	7	12	16	15⅝	15⅝	+ ⅛
6⅝	2⅝	PurlinFa		10	772	6⅛	5½	6⅛	+ ⅛
30⅝	20½	Purolt 1.28	4.8	8	11	27	26⅝	26⅞	— ⅛
27⅝	20⅝	QuakO 1.20	5.4	6	118	22⅞	22⅜	22⅜	— ⅛
19⅛	12⅝	QuakStO .88	5.9	10	36	15	14¾	14⅞	+ ⅛
26½	18⅝	Quanex s 1	3.9	8	40	26	25	25⅝	+1¼
72½	4⅝	Questor .20	2.1	12	346	9⅝	9¼	9⅝	— ⅛
		— R—R—R —							
33⅞	23⅝	RCA 1.60	5.8	8	636	27⅞	27½	27½	— ½
44	37	RCApf 3.50	8.7		z100	40¼	40⅛	40¼	+ ⅛
17½	9⅝	RTE .40	5.2	6	7	11¾	11½	11½	— ¼
20	9	RLC .56	4.1	4	55	13⅞	13½	13⅝	— ⅜
16⅛	11	RalsPur .58	4.9	8	999	11¾	11½	11¾	+ ⅛
17	4½	Ramad .12a	1.1	28	791	11⅝	11⅜	11⅜	— ¼
20⅝	14	Ranco .76	5.1	7	75	15	14⅝	14⅝	
16¾	7⅝	RapAm .40e	2.5	3	61	16⅛	16	16	— ⅛
48⅝	24½	Raybt 1.60b	4.7	6	8	34½	34⅝	34⅝	— ¼
27⅝	14⅝	Raymndin 1	6.6	4	84	15⅝	15⅛	15⅛	— ⅛
58¾	34⅛	Raythn 1.40	3.3	10	470	49¼	48⅛	48⅛	— ⅜
32⅝	18⅝	ReadBat 1	4.7	7	75	21¼	20⅞	21⅛	+ ¼
21	12⅝	RitRel 1.93	13.	8	4	15¼	15⅛	15⅛	
7⅜	3½	Redmon .03	.6	4	47	4¾	4⅝	4⅝	
11⅞	7⅛	ReeceCp .60	6.6	7	33	9⅝	9⅛	9⅛	— ⅜
29⅞	21⅝	ReevsB 1.80	6.0	4	16	u30	29⅝	30	+ ⅝
16½	10⅛	ReichCh .74	6.3	9	19	11⅞	11⅝	11¾	— ⅛
41	29⅝	ReinEl 1.60	4.5	9	66	36⅛	35⅝	35⅞	— ⅜
39⅞	27⅞	ReinGp 1.60b	4.1	4	36	39	38⅝	38⅞	
59	43	RelG pf 2.20	3.7		3	59	59	59	
27⅞	23⅞	RelG pf 2.60	10.		15	25¼	25¼	25¼	— ⅛
28⅝	25	Relin pf2.68	10.		5	26⅝	26⅝	26⅝	+ ⅛
23½	11⅝	RepCp .45e	2.0	4	126	23¼	22⅝	22⅝	+ ⅛
31½	20⅜	RepFnS 1.84	6.1	5	36	30⅜	29⅞	30⅛	+ ¼
3	1⅝	RepMtg			17	2⅛	2	2	
27¾	21¼	RepStl 1.80a	7.0	4	74	26¼	25⅞	25⅞	
25⅝	20⅝	RepTex 1	4.5	7	65	22⅛	22	22⅛	+ ⅛
16⅞	9	ResvOil .24	1.7	11	120	14	13⅝	13⅞	
26¾	19⅝	RsOil pf1.75	7.5		27	23⅝	23⅜	23⅜	— ¼
31½	19⅝	RevcoD .64	2.7	10	175	23⅞	23⅝	23⅞	
19⅝	11⅞	Revere		4	86	15⅝	15¼	15¼	
59	37⅞	Revlon 1.30	2.6	13	430	49⅞	49⅛	49½	— ½
20½	11⅝	Rexham .60	3.2	9	28	18⅝	18⅝	18½	+ ⅛
21¼	15½	Rexnrd .96	5.3	6	10	18¼	18	18¼	+ ¼
65	53½	Revnin 3.80	6.6	6	534	58½	57⅝	58	+ ⅛
75	58¼	Revln pf2.25	3.5		6	64¼	64	64¼	— ¼
49⅛	48⅝	Revln pf n 4.10	8.4		312	48⅞	48⅝	48¾	
39⅞	27¼	ReyMtl 1.80	5.0	6	145	36¼	36	36	
25¼	16½	RichCo 1.20	6.3	5	3	19⅛	19	19⅛	+ ⅛
31	21⅛	RchMer 1.06	4.8	8	105	22⅝	22	22	— ⅛
22¼	15⅝	RiegelT 1.50	8.7	6	69	17¼	16⅞	17¼	+ ⅜
35¼	21	RioGron 1	3.7	6	23	27	26¾	26¾	— ⅜
18⅞	12¼	RioGr pf .80	5.4		115	14¾	14⅝	14⅝	+ ⅜
26	16⅞	RiteAid .42	2.1	7	44	20⅝	20⅛	20⅝	+ ⅛
29½	17	Robshw 1.30	6.8	6	33	19¼	19⅛	19¼	
35	22⅝	Robtsn 1.90	6.6	6	14	29⅛	28¾	29	— ⅛
12⅞	8½	Robins .40	4.5	8	130	9⅛	8⅞	8⅞	— ⅛
19⅜	16½	RochG 1.44b	8.5	7	38	17	16⅞	17	+ ⅛
20⅛	15½	RochTl 1.56	8.1	8	72	19⅛	18⅝	19⅛	+ ½
15¼	10⅛	Rockowr 1	7.5	5	80	13¼	13⅛	13¼	— ⅛
38⅛	30⅝	Rockwl 2.40	6.6	6	578	36⅞	36⅝	36⅝	
40¼	30	RohmH 1.52	4.1	9	16	37	36¾	37	+ ⅛
19⅞	8⅞	Rohrind		6	75	15⅞	15⅝	15⅝	— ⅛
23	15⅝	Rollins .60	3.5	8	253	17	16¾	17	+ ¼
62¾	25½	Rolm		32	48	61½	60⅝	60⅝	— ⅞
31⅝	25⅝	Rolm wi			12	31¼	30½	30⅝	— ⅜
6¼	2½	Ronson			73	3⅝	3½	3⅝	— ⅛
11⅞	9⅞	Roper s .90	9.0	5	62	10⅛	10	10	
21½	13	Rorer .76	4.6	12	239	17	16½	16⅝	
25¼	15	Rosario .50a	2.1	12	80	23½	22¾	23½	+ ½
27¼	12⅛	Rowan .10	.4	12	400	23⅝	22⅞	23	— ½
20⅞	13	RC Cos 1.04	7.6	81	135	14	13⅝	13⅝	— ⅛
67	55⅝	RoylD 4.85e	7.3	6	185	66⅝	66	66⅝	
34¼	21¾	Rubbrm .76	3.1	10	44	24⅞	24⅝	24⅝	
13⅝	9⅞	RussTog .88	8.7	8	30	10⅝	10⅛	10⅛	
23⅞	14⅝	RyanH 1	6.1	7	34	16⅝	15⅞	16⅛	+ ⅜
30⅝	14	RyderS .80	3.5	6	145	23½	23⅛	23⅛	+ ⅛
		— S—S—S —							
10⅞	5⅝	SCA .35t	4.0	13	233	8⅞	8⅝	8⅝	+ ¼
23½	15⅛	SCM 1.10	6.0	4	36	18½	18¼	18⅛	+ ⅛
23¾	7	SPSTec .50	3.0	7	37	17	16⅝	16⅝	
36⅞	22½	Sabine .56	1.6	28	81	34	32⅞	34	+1⅜
13	7	Safadin .32	2.8	11	63	11⅝	11⅛	11⅛	— ⅛
46	36⅝	Safewy 2.60	6.1	8	80	43	42⅝	42⅝	— ⅜
16⅝	9½	SagaCp .44	4.3	5	33	10⅛	10	10⅛	
29⅝	21¾	StJoMn 1.30	4.9	14	64	26⅞	26⅝	26½	— ⅛
14	12⅛	StJoLP 1.26	10.	7	2	12¾	12⅝	12⅝	
43⅞	34⅝	StLSaF 2.50	6.7	5	2	37¼	37¼	37¼	
12⅝	10	SPaul 1e	9.3		11	10¾	10⅝	10⅝	— ⅛
35¼	25½	StRegP 1.80	5.9	8	203	31¼	30½	30¾	— ¼
8⅝	5½	Salant .40	6.2	5	42	6⅝	6½	6½	— ⅛
21¾	8½	Sambos .60	6.7	6	359	9⅛	9	9	— ⅛
16⅝	14¼	SDieGE 1.44	9.4	8	x178	15½	15¼	15⅜	
16½	9½	SJuanR 1.05t	6.6	22	122	16⅛	15¾	16	
23⅝	12⅞	Sanders .40	2.0	10	188	20⅛	20	20⅛	+ ⅛
39½	29⅝	SFeInd 2.20	6.2	6	191	35½	35¼	35¼	— ⅛
10¾	8	SFeIn pf .50	5.1		7	9⅞	9⅝	9⅞	
40½	22⅝	SFeInt .72	2.7	10	253	27¼	26⅝	26⅝	— ⅛
19⅞	13	SafWel .88	6.5	7	1	13⅝	13⅝	13⅝	— ⅛
7⅝	4⅝	SaulRE			9	7⅝	7¼	7⅝	+ ¼
8½	3½	SavASip		18	29	7⅝	7⅝	7½	+ ⅛
15	7	SavOnD .40	4.4	7	58	9⅛	9	9	
13⅜	10⅝	SavElP 1	8.9	4	1	11¼	11¼	11¼	+ ⅛
15⅝	12¾	SavE A 1.34	9.7		2	13¾	13¾	13¾	+ ⅛
13⅝	11½	SavE pf1.28	11.		4	12	12	12	
24⅝	11¾	Savin .50	3.6	4	155	13⅞	13¾	13⅞	— ⅛
8⅝	4⅝	Saxon		7	78	5	4⅞	4⅞	
6	2⅞	Schaefer			2	3½	3⅜	3⅜	
38	27⅞	SchrPlo 1.24	4.3	8	306	29¼	28⅞	29	
16⅝	9¼	Schlitz .40	4.0	25	159	10⅜	10⅛	10⅛	— ⅛
103⅞	64⅛	Schlmb 1.65	1.4	17	433	99⅞	98⅝	99	— ⅜
67¼	66⅝	Schlmb wi			4	66⅝	66⅝	66⅞	+ ⅛
22¼	18	SCOA s .80	3.5	9	203	u22⅝	22	22¾	+ ⅛
6⅝	3½	ScotLad .36r	7.4		60	4⅞	4¾	4⅞	
36⅛	22	ScotFet 1.60	6.0	6	151	27	26½	26¾	+ ⅛
21¾	15⅞	ScottF .64	3.5	7	105	18½	18½	18½	— ⅜
19¼	12⅝	ScottP .84	4.7	7	1422	18¼	17⅞	18	— ⅛

12 Month High	Low	Stock Div. in $,	Yld.	P/E	Sls. 100s.	High	Low	Close Quot.	Ch'ge Prev Close
12⅞	8⅛	Scottys .32	2.7	8	79	12¼	11⅞	12	+ ⅛
24⅞	17¼	Scovill 1.40	7.1	6	45	19⅝	19¼	19⅝	+ ¼
8⅞	6½	Scudder		15	20	8⅛	8	8	— ⅛
9¼	8½	Scud pf .81e	9.1		9	8⅞	8⅞	8⅞	
14⅞	11⅝	SeaCA pf1.46	12.		31	12½	12⅜	12⅜	— ⅛
36⅜	16⅝	SeaCont .42	2.0	5	113	21	20⅝	20¾	
35⅞	23⅝	SeabCL 2.20	8.8	5	133	25⅝	24⅞	25	— ⅜
15½	7⅜	SeabWA .40b	3.1	5	343	13	12⅝	13	+ ⅜
31½	23	Seafst 1.12	4.4	7	265	25⅝	25	25⅝	+ ⅛
30¼	21⅝	Seagrm 1.12	3.7	11	68	29⅞	29¾	29⅝	— ⅛
17½	10	Segrv .27e	1.7	8	34	15½	15⅜	15½	+ ⅜
29¼	15⅝	SealPw 1.10	5.3	6	26	20¾	20⅝	20¾	+ ½
16⅝	10⅝	SearleG .52	3.6	10	1462	14½	14⅛	14⅜	+ ⅛
28½	19⅛	Sears 1.28	6.1	7	2287	21⅛	20⅞	21	+ ⅛
14¾	7⅛	Seatrain		5	50	7⅝	7½	7½	
		SecPac n1.80	6.4	5	689	28¼	27⅞	28	
48¼	25¼	Sedco .64	2.4	8	76	27⅛	26½	26½	— ½
15⅝	11⅝	Selglt 1.20b	9.8	6	6	12⅛	12⅛	12⅛	+ ¼
11½	7⅛	SvCpInt .28	3.5	5	38	8⅛	8	8	— ⅛
11⅝	7⅛	Shaksor .52	5.9	6	6	8⅝	8¾	8¾	— ¼
28¼	11⅛	Shaklee .74	5.1	6	24	14⅝	14⅝	14⅝	— ⅛
34½	19½	Shapell .15	.5	3	63	28	27⅝	27⅝	
17½	5⅝	ShearH .40	3.8	3	92	10⅞	10⅝	10⅝	— ⅛
37⅝	30¼	ShellOil 2	5.6	7	250	36	35⅝	35⅝	— ⅛
58¼	37¾	ShellT 1.33e	2.3	9	2	57	57	57	— ⅛
14⅝	8⅝	ShelGlo .70	6.8	4	16	10⅜	10¼	10¼	
31⅞	19⅝	Shrwin		29	38	22⅝	21⅞	22	+ ¼
14⅝	12½	SierPac 1.22	8.9	8	50	13⅝	13½	13⅝	+ ⅛
27⅝	19⅛	Signal .80	3.4	6	257	23⅝	23⅝	23⅝	+ ⅛
38⅝	28⅝	Signode 1.48	4.8	6	8	30⅞	30⅝	30⅞	+ ⅛
21⅝	9½	SimPrec .24	1.4	14	16	16⅞	16⅝	16⅝	— ⅛
14⅝	8⅛	SimpPat .56	4.6	12	470	12⅝	12⅛	12⅛	
24⅝	13⅛	Singer .80	5.8	4	71	14	13⅝	13⅞	+ ⅛
38⅛	30¼	Singr pf3.50	11.		6	31⅞	31⅞	31⅞	
30⅝	20¼	Skaggs .80	3.3	8	93	24¾	24½	24½	— ¼
29½	11¾	SkilCp .40e	1.4	11	33	29⅝	29⅛	29½	— ⅛
17⅞	9½	Skyline .48	4.5	7	583	10⅝	10⅝	10⅝	+ ⅛
24⅝	14½	SmithA 1.40	7.5	3	80	18⅝	18¼	18¾	+ ⅛
50⅝	32⅝	Smithint .92	2.0	9	54	47	46¾	46⅞	+ ⅛
102½	52⅝	Smtkln 2.40	2.6	17	398	91⅝	90½	91	— ⅜
22	14½	SmithTr .80	5.2	4	1	15½	15½	15½	
26¼	16½	Smucker 1	5.2	7	38	19½	19¼	19¼	
44⅞	28½	SnapOn 1.28	3.3	13	158	38½	38¼	38⅜	— ⅛
9¼	7	SonyCp .10e	1.2	14	120	8½	8⅜	8⅜	
21½	17⅝	SooLin s		7	12	19⅞	19¼	19½	+ ¼
6½	2⅝	SoAtlTr			12	4⅛	4	4	— ⅛
19	16	SCrEG 1.68	9.8	8	55	17¼	17	17⅛	— ⅛
20¼	17	SoJerin 1.68	9.5	7	5	17⅝	17⅝	17⅝	— ¼
45⅝	24⅝	Soutdwn .60	1.5	7	35	40⅝	39½	40⅝	+ 1⅜
15⅞	10⅝	SoetBk .80	6.2	6	25	13⅛	13	13	— ⅛
9¼	7¼	SoetPS 1.17t	15.	7	6	7⅝	7½	7⅝	— ⅛
27⅞	22⅛	SoCalE 2.48	9.3	8	257	26⅞	26¾	26¾	
17½	13¼	SouthCo 1.54	11.	9	1641	13⅞	13⅝	13⅝	— ⅛
20½	17¾	SoInGE 1.52	8.4	6	8	18⅜	18⅛	18⅛	
38⅝	29½	SoNRes 1.25	3.5	7	122	35⅞	35⅝	35⅝	+ ½
39½	34½	SNETel 3.20	8.2	6	45	39¼	38⅛	39¼	+1
34⅝	25	SouPac 2.40	8.4	7	230	29	28⅝	28⅝	— ⅛
57¼	44½	SouRy 3.20	6.3	6	39	51	50½	50½	— ½
29⅝	26¾	SoRy pf n2.60	9.5		3	27¼	27¼	27¼	— ¼
26⅝	18½	SoUnCo 1.76	7.7	8	209	23⅞	23	23	— ⅛
34¼	22⅛	Soutlnd .72b	2.8	9	59	26	25⅝	25⅞	
58½	39⅛	SouRoyl 1	1.8	16	217	57⅝	56⅝	57	+ ¼
17⅞	16⅛	SwtAir s .28	1.5	5	78	u18⅝	17⅞	18½	+ ⅜
29⅜	23½	SwtBsh 1.24	5.1	7	19	24⅛	24⅛	24⅛	
17⅝	8⅝	SwtFore .30	1.8	5	533	17⅛	16¾	16⅞	— ⅛
34	20⅛	SwtFt pf1.50	4.6		14	32¾	32⅛	32¾	+ ¼
15⅝	13¼	SwtPS 1.28	9.1	9	86	14¼	14	14⅛	
15½	9⅛	Spartan .60	4.7	12	18	13¼	12⅝	12⅞	— ½
26⅞	15⅛	SpectPh		15	72	22⅝	22½	22⅝	
23½	14½	SperryH 1	6.5	5	156	15½	15⅛	15½	— ¼
49⅝	34½	SprryR 1.32	2.8	8	976	47⅝	46¾	46⅝	— ⅜
20⅞	12⅝	SprnasM 1.05	6.3	7	9	16¾	16¼	16¾	+ ¼
27	19⅝	SquarD 1.50	6.6	8	133	23	22¾	22¾	— ¼
37⅞	22	Squibb 1.08	3.2	13	602	34⅛	33⅝	33¾	+ ¼
13⅞	11⅛	StaRite n.70	6.0	6	12	12	11⅝	11¾	
23	16½	Staley 1	5.0	16	43	20⅝	20	20	— ⅜
29⅝	22¼	StBrnd 1.36	5.7	9	534	24⅛	23⅝	23⅞	+ ⅜
35	19⅝	StBPnt .56	2.5	10	236	23⅛	22⅝	22¼	+ ¼
20½	11⅜	StdMotA .64	3.7	8	15	17⅜	17⅛	17⅛	
48⅞	37⅝	StOilCl 2.80	6.0	7	678	47⅝	46⅞	46⅞	— ½
58⅝	45⅝	StOInd 3	5.2	8	1214	58⅝	57⅝	58⅛	+ ⅛
50	28⅝	StOilOh .88	1.9	12	806	47⅝	46¼	46¾	+ 1⅜
12¼	6¼	StPacCp .50b	6.2	4	13	8⅛	8	8⅛	+ ⅛
17¾	12⅝	Standex .65	4.0	7	21	16⅝	16⅛	16⅛	— ⅛
29	22¼	StanWr 1.08	4.0	8	140	26¾	26½	26¾	+ ¼
30¼	22⅝	Starret 1.32	4.6	6	1	28⅝	28⅝	28⅝	+ ¼
5⅝	3½	StMutlnv		24	17	5¼	5⅛	5¼	
12½	9¾	StaMSe 1.05	10.		19	10⅝	10⅛	10⅛	— ¼
49¼	36½	StaufCh 2	5.0	7	201	40⅝	39⅝	39⅝	
13	8½	Sterchl .56a	5.7	5	3	10⅛	9⅝	9⅞	— ⅛
8	6¼	SterlBcp .66	9.4	4	3	7	7	7	
19¼	12⅝	SterlDg .77	4.7	10	2435	16⅛	15⅞	16¼	+ ¼
4⅞	3⅛	SterPre .12b	3.7	11	3	3¼	3¼	3¼	+ ⅛
25½	12⅝	Sterndnt .50	2.1	10	38	24	24	24	
18⅝	13⅛	StevenJ 1.20b	7.9	5	299	15½	15¼	15¼	— ⅛
38⅝	27½	StewWa 2.10	6.7	6	29	31⅞	31⅜	31⅝	
31½	18	StokVC 1.32	4.5	10	36	29⅞	29⅝	29⅝	— ⅛
54¼	42⅛	StoneW 2.75r	6.2	8	52	44⅞	44⅝	44⅝	— ⅛
29⅞	10⅛	StonCon .60	2.1	21	83	29⅞	28	28	—1⅜
20⅝	13¾	StopShp 1.10	6.8	4	37	16½	16⅛	16¼	
38⅝	17⅝	StorTec		15	667	34⅞	34	34⅞	+ ½
35¾	24	StorerB 1.30	3.8	9	61	34	32⅛	34	+1⅞
17¾	12½	StrldRit 1.08	7.8	6	5	13⅞	13⅞	13⅞	
32⅞	27⅝	StuWor 1.25	4.2	5	51	30¼	29⅝	29⅞	— ⅛
5	2⅝	SuavSho .20	5.5	13	37	3⅝	3½	3⅝	+ ⅛
23¼	16⅝	SubPrG 1.32	6.1	7	17	21½	21⅛	21½	+ ⅛
32	20⅝	SunChm .60	2.1	5	11	28⅝	28	28	— ⅜
27¼	19	SunEl .60	2.4	13	90	25⅝	25	25	
47⅝	36⅝	SunCo 2.80	6.2	7	260	45⅝	44⅞	45⅛	+ ⅜
48⅝	37½	SunC pf 2.25	4.9		38	46½	46	46⅛	+ ¼
24⅜	16⅝	Sunbm 1.40	6.1	7	870	23⅛	22¾	23	
24⅝	19	Sundstr .80	3.5	7	103	23¼	22½	22⅝	— ⅜
69¾	50	Sunds pf3.50	6.2		2	56⅝	56¾	56⅝	—1⅜
16¼	9	SunsM .20e	1.3	27	430	15½	15	15¼	— ⅛
20¼	15⅝	SuprVal .54	3.1	9	236	17⅝	17¼	17⅝	
345	241	SuprOil 2.80	.8	38	41	u347	345	346	+2
16½	9⅝	SupmkG .42	3.4	5	124	12¼	12	12¼	+ ⅛
13¼	5	Supscp			40	5⅞	5¾	5⅞	
11⅞	7⅜	SutroM .90e	9.5	9	3	9½	9½	9½	+ ⅛
29⅝	15⅝	Swank 1.40a	6.9	6	80	21⅛	20¼	20¼	— ⅞
21¼	14½	Sybron .96	4.9	8	81	19⅞	19½	19½	— ⅛

12 Month High	Low	Stock Div. in $	Yld.	P/E	Sls. 100s.	High	Low	Close Quot.	Ch'ge Prev Close
40¼	30	Sybrn pf2.40	6.9		1	34¾	34¾	34¾	+ ¼
16	7⅞	Systron .10	1.1	9	100	9⅝	9¼	9⅝	— ¼
		— T—T—T —							
20⅜	10⅝	TRE .84	5.6	8	22	15	14⅞	14⅞	— ⅛
42⅞	33⅛	TRW 1.80	5.1	6	192	35⅛	34¾	35	+ ⅛
92⅝	73⅝	TRW pf 4.40	5.8		2	76¼	76¼	76¼	+ ¾
81	63⅝	TRW pr4.50	6.6		2	68	67½	68	
25¼	17½	TaftBrd .60	2.9	7	118	21	20⅝	20⅝	— ⅛
5	1⅜	Talcott		14	2⅞	2¾	2⅞		+ ⅛
15⅝	10⅝	Talley 1	9.2	6	81	10⅞	10⅝	10⅞	+ ¼
15⅝	11⅛	Talley pf 1	9.0		14	11⅛	11⅛	11⅛	— ⅛
21⅞	16½	TampE 1.32	7.2	7	112	18⅜	18	18¼	+ ⅛
34⅝	19⅝	Tandy		8	521	23¾	23	23⅛	— ⅛
30⅝	14⅝	Tandycft		12	25	27⅝	27	27	— ⅛
13¼	7¼	Tappan .28	2.7	53	32	10¾	10½	10½	— ⅛
15½	8⅛	Tchncolr .60	4.7	9	68	13	12½	12¾	+ ⅛
14⅝	7⅝	Technicn		10	156	11⅞	11¾	11⅞	
54	32¾	Tektrnx .64	1.2	15	97	u54¼	53¼	53¼	— ⅜
10⅝	6¾	Telecor		7	81	10⅛	10	10	— ⅛
127	72½	Teledn 9.92t	8.5	6	445	118¾	117	117⅝	— ⅜
15½	8¼	Telprmt		20	556	15¼	14¾	15	
9¼	3⅝	Telex		10	152	5½	5¼	5⅜	— ⅛
34½	29	Tennco 2.20	7.3	7	339	30½	30¼	30¼	— ⅛
89½	81½	Tenc pr 7.40	8.8		4	84	84	84	
12⅝	6⅞	Tesoro		6	657	10⅛	9⅞	10⅛	+ ⅛
25¾	19⅛	Tesor pf2.16	9.5		50	23¼	22¾	22¾	— ¼
27⅞	22⅛	Texaco 2	7.9	8	1847	25⅝	25	25¼	+ ¼
41¾	35½	TexCm 1.40	3.7	8	16	38	37⅞	37⅞	+ ⅜
47	32	TexEst 2.30	5.6	8	133	41⅝	41⅛	41¼	+ ¼
27¾	25⅛	TxET pf2.40	9.1		201	26⅝	26¼	26¼	— ¼
30¼	26¼	TxET pf2.87	11.		8	27⅛	27⅛	27⅛	+ ¼
48⅞	34⅝	TexGT 2.64	6.5	7	141	40⅝	40⅝	40½	
21	16	TexInd .60	3.2	5	40	19¼	19	19	
92½	62¼	TexInst 2	2.5	13	204	81⅝	80¼	80½	— ½
13½	5⅝	TexInt		26	3906	12⅞	11⅝	12¼	— ⅜
36½	24⅝	TexOGs .36b	1.0	10	1043	u37⅝	36½	37¼	+ ⅜
57	41¼	TxPcLd .40e	.9	15	1	46	46	46	
22¼	18	TexUtil 1.64	8.5	8	902	19⅝	19½	19¼	— ⅛
24⅞	16⅝	Texsalf 1.20	5.0	18	108	23⅞	23⅝	23⅝	
44⅝	35¼	Texalf pf 3	7.1		5	42½	42	42	— ½
13½	2¼	Texfi Ind		4	75	7⅛	6⅞	7⅛	+ ¼
35	23½	Textron 1.80	7.0	6	114	25¾	25½	25⅝	+ ⅛
38½	27	Textr pf2.08	7.4		6	28	28	28	— ¼
39⅝	25⅛	Thiokol 1.30	4.0	7	49	32⅝	32½	32½	— ¼
48¾	35⅝	ThmBet 1.52	3.7	13	5	41⅜	41⅜	41⅜	
14⅞	8¼	Thomln .52b	5.5	5	9	9⅝	9⅜	9⅝	+ ⅛
33⅞	20	ThmJW 1.50	5.8	6	49	25⅝	25¼	25⅝	+ ½
16	7⅝	Thrifty .60	4.0	13	168	15	14⅝	15	
36⅝	18⅞	Ticor 1.28	3.5	9	100	36¼	36⅛	36⅛	
28⅝	19¼	Tidwatr .80	3.6	8	37	22⅝	22¼	22¼	
34⅝	16⅞	TigerInt .80	3.7	6	399	21⅝	21¼	21½	+ ⅜
50⅝	35⅝	TimeIn 1.50	3.8	7	1015	40⅞	40	40	— ⅛
38½	27¾	Timl pfA1.57	5.4		3	29⅝	29⅝	29⅝	— ⅝
32⅞	28	Timl pfB1.57	5.3		1581	29½	29⅝	29½	— ⅛
35¾	23⅞	TimesM 1.20	4.0	7	36	30½	30⅛	30⅛	— ⅛
56¼	43	Timkn 3	5.6	7	15	54⅝	53⅝	54	+ ⅜
9	5⅛	TobinP			1	6½	6½	6½	+ ⅛
34½	13⅛	ToddSh		7	15	24¾	24½	24¾	+ ½
19½	12¾	Tokheim .60	3.1	9	91	19⅜	18⅝	19¼	— ⅛
25½	20⅝	TolEdis 2.20	9.7	8	149	22⅝	22½	22⅝	+ ⅛
12½	7⅝	TonkaCo			21	9¾	9⅝	9¾	+ ⅛
14⅝	8¼	ToolRol .40b	3.9	7	3	10⅜	10⅜	10⅜	
25⅝	17⅞	ToroCo .72	2.8	9	x336	u26½	25¾	26	+1⅛
16	15⅝	Tracor s .40	2.5	7	53	u16¼	15⅝	16¼	+ ⅜
21⅝	17½	Trane s		7	164	18⅝	18⅛	18⅜	— ¼
38¼	27¾	TranUn 2.12	7.3	6	11	29¼	29	29	
30⅜	12½	TWC		3	312	16¼	15⅝	15⅝	— ⅝

(Continued on Page 10)

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COMBUSTION EQUIPMENT ASSOCIATES, INC.
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This announcement appears as a matter of record only



KINGDOM OF DENMARK

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ALGEMENE BANK NEDERLAND N.V.

AMSTERDAM-ROTTERDAM BANK N.V. — BANK MEES & HOPE NV

COÖPERATIEVE CENTRALE RAIFFEISEN-BOERENLEENBANK B.A. — PIERSON, HELDRING & PIERSON N.V.

PRIVATBANKEN AKTIESELSKAB — DEN DANSKE BANK af 1871 Aktieselskab

COPENHAGEN HANDELSBANK — R. HENRIQUES jr.

UNION BANK OF SWITZERLAND (SECURITIES) Limited — WESTDEUTSCHE LANDESBANK GIROZENTRALE

March 15, 1979.

Report from Number One Wall Street

The Irving tie to the Winter Olympics.

The official bank.
When the XIII Olympic Winter Games come to Lake Placid in 1980, Irving will be there as the official bank. It's an international banking role for which Irving has ample credentials.

We do business in more than 120 countries where we are banker to major commercial banks, central banks, governments and leading corporations.

Irving international specialists handle trade, project and syndicated financing on a worldwide scale. And we provide lines of credit, advances, acceptances and both short- and medium-term financing in all major foreign currencies.

Our overseas expansion continues.
Milan is the home of our newest fully staffed branch office. It adds another key financial center to our international network which includes branch offices in London, Frankfurt, Milan, Tokyo, Taipei, Singapore and Grand Cayman. Plus representative offices in Beirut, Buenos Aires, Caracas, Hong Kong, Manila, Melbourne, Paris, Rio de Janeiro, Teheran and Toronto.

In other words, in addition to our strong U.S. banking position, Irving is a major factor on the international banking scene.

Banking, personal style. Just as we're getting ready to serve an international gathering at Lake Placid, we're ready to serve customers anywhere in the world. You'll find that our style is very personal: personal commitment and personal attention. We think that's unique. Perhaps you will, too.

Irving will have banking offices at the Olympic Games, Lake Placid, New York.



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THE OFFICIAL BANK OF THE 1980 OLYMPIC WINTER GAMES.

A CHARTER NEW YORK BANK

Offices in:
London Frankfurt Milan Tokyo Taipei Singapore Grand Cayman Beirut Buenos Aires Caracas Hong Kong Manila Melbourne Paris Rio de Janeiro Teheran Toronto

Toronto Stocks

Closing Prices March 13, 1979

Quotations in Canadian funds.
All quotes cents unless marked $

Sales	Stock	High	Low	Close	Ch'ge
31025	Abitibi	$19½	19¼	19⅜	
300	Acklands	$16½	16½	16½	
2600	Agnico E	$6½	6⅜	6½	+ ⅛
500	Agra Ind A	$7	6⅞	7	+ ⅛
21755	Alta Gas A	$17⅜	16⅞	17⅜	+ 1½
50	Algo Cent	$21	21	21	
19737	Am Banzo	$18¾	17¾	18¼	+ ½
7850	Andres W A	$14¾	14⅜	14½	
625	Argus C pr	$15½	15	15	— ⅛
9850	Atco A	$19½	18½	19¼	+ ⅜
10682	BP Can	$24⅝	23¾	24⅛	+ ⅛
17574	Bank N S	$23½	23⅜	23½	
525	Beth Cop A	$17¼	17¼	17¼	
3330	Bralor Res	$10½	10¼	10⅜	
125	Bramalea	$17¼	17¼	17¼	— ¼
3050	Brenda M	$18⅝	18¼	18⅝	+ ⅛
6000	BCFP	$20¾	20½	20½	
1185	BC Phone	$17¾	17½	17¾	+ ¼
2800	Brunswk	$6⅞	6¾	6⅞	
200	Budd Auto	$9	9	9	
2217	CAE A	$21½	21¼	21½	
15119	Cad Frv	$13½	13	13	— ½
3898	Cal Pow A	$42¼	41¼	42⅛	+ 1⅛
4440	Comflo	$13¾	13½	13½	— ⅛
5575	C Nor West	$9⅞	9½	9½	— ⅛
4655	C Pakrs C	$22	21¾	22	
3960	Can Perm	$17⅞	17⅜	17⅝	— ⅛
1458	Can Trust A	$24⅞	24⅝	24⅞	+ ⅜
100	C Tung	$21½	21½	21½	+ ¼
1800	CCablesv A	$19	19	19	
2380	Can Cel	$9⅝	9⅜	9⅝	+ ⅛
75	CGE	$28⅜	28⅜	28⅜	+ ⅛
14188	CI Bk Com	$27	26¾	26⅞	
3299	Cdn Tire A	$29⅞	29⅜	29⅜	
2410	C Uilties	$18	18	18	+ ¼
325	Candel Oil	$35½	35⅛	35½	+ ¼
2100	Cassiar	$10⅞	10⅝	10⅝	— ⅛
6200	Celanese	485	480	485	
150	C Holiday	$9⅝	9⅝	9⅝	+ ⅛
6020	Con Distrb	$10⅝	10⅜	10⅝	
27369	Cons Gas	$20¾	19¾	20	+ ¼
1500	Con Fardy	335	335	335	— 5
12550	Craigmt	$6½	6	6⅛	— ½
3700	Cyprus	$14½	14⅜	14⅜	— ⅛
28100	Czar Res	$7¾	7½	7⅝	+ ⅛
10045	Daon Dev	$10⅝	10⅛	10½	+ ⅛
100	Daon A	$7½	7⅛	7⅛	+ ⅛
11369	Denison	$21⅜	21¼	21⅜	
7500	Dicknsn	$6¾	6⅜	6⅝	— ⅛
16650	D Bridge	$31	30⅜	30⅝	— ½
1825	Dofasco A	$31⅜	31½	31⅝	+ ⅛
5810	Dom Store	$17¼	17	17¼	+ ⅛
6065	Du Pont	$19⅝	19¼	19⅝	+ ⅜
350	Dylex L A	$15¼	15¼	15¼	
9000	East Mal	175	175	175	— 2
1300	Electhom A	470	465	470	+10
3111	Emco	$9¼	9	9¼	
16188	Falcon C	$8⅝	8½	8½	— ⅛
8375	Fibre Nik A	$43¾	43	43	+ ¼
1130	Fed Ind A	$5¾	5⅝	5⅝	+ ⅛
2700	Francana	$10¼	10⅛	10¼	+ ½
1950	Fraser A	$15	14⅝	15	
5351	G M Res	435	425	435	
4200	G Distrb A	$8¾	8¾	8¾	
7200	G Distrb w	280	270	280	+10
11550	Gibraltar	$8⅞	8½	8⅝	— ⅛
4000	Granduc	165	160	165	+ 3
200	Gt Oil Sds	$9½	9½	9½	
600	GL Forest	$46	45⅜	45⅝	+ ⅜
110	Greyhnd	$19½	19½	19½	
50	H Group A	400	400	400	—40
6700	Hard Crp A	370	355	360	+10
18350	Harlequin	$15¾	15½	15¾	
4300	Hawker A	$9⅞	9¾	9⅞	+ ⅛
5445	Hayes D	$12	11¾	11¾	— ¼
70179	H Bay Co	$27¾	27⅛	27¾	+ ½
10155	IAC	$17	16⅞	16⅞	— ⅛
2700	Indal	$14⅝	14⅝	14⅝	— ⅛
1610	Inland Gas	$11⅞	11⅝	11⅝	+ ½
38	Int Mogul	$5⅝	5⅝	5⅝	— ½
9675	Int Pipe A	$17⅝	17½	17½	
1600	Ivaco A	$15	14⅝	14⅝	— ⅛
1400	Jannock	$23¼	23	23⅛	+ ⅛
9200	Kaiser Re	$17¾	17½	17⅝	+ ⅛
27100	Kam Kotia	470	440	470	+30
1700	Kelsey H	$25	24½	24¾	+ ¼
21682	Kerr A A	$12½	12⅛	12¼	— ¼
3590	Labatt A	$20¾	20⅜	20⅝	+ ⅛
150	Lab Min	$39½	39½	39½	— ½
2275	Lacana	$6⅜	6¼	6⅜	
1600	LOnt Cem	$5⅝	5⅝	5⅝	
2100	LL Lac	290	285	285	+ 2
200	Lob Co A	460	460	460	
200	Lob Co B	440	440	440	
120	Loeb M	$9½	9½	9½	
400	MICC	$10	10	10	
15249	MB Ltd	$23⅞	23⅜	23⅝	— ⅛
4789	Matami A	$19½	18½	19⅜	+ ⅞
7275	Molson A	$26	25¾	25⅞	— ⅛
100	Molson B	$25	25	25	+ ¾
29478	Moore	$35½	35¼	35½	
9395	Murphy	$16⅝	16¼	16⅝	+ ⅛
340	Nat Trust	$22	22	22	
23588	Noranda A	$43⅝	42⅝	43¼	+ 1¼
50625	Norcen	$18¼	17⅝	18¼	+ ⅜
37940	NTecm B w	$25½	24⅝	25½	+ 1⅛
1800	Nowsco W	$25½	25¼	25¼	— ⅝
127501	Oakwood P	$6¾	6⅝	6¾	+ ⅜
8200	Ocelot B	$14	13⅜	13⅝	+ ⅛
3425	Oshawa A	$8	7⅜	8	+ ⅛
11900	Page Pet	$11⅜	11½	11¼	+ ⅛
500	Pamour A	$6½	6¼	6¼	— ⅛
6800	PanCan P	$47½	45⅝	47½	+ 2¼
5630	Pembina	$9	8⅞	8⅞	
1700	Petrofina	$24⅝	24⅛	24⅝	+ ⅛
980	Pine Point	$28½	28⅛	28⅝	+ ⅛
58050	Placo G	325	320	320	
350	Placer	$27⅝	27½	27½	— ⅛
2800	Ram	$9⅝	9⅜	9⅝	
200	Redpath A	$14	14	14	
1220	Rd Stenhs A	$8½	8⅜	8½	
4630	Reichhold	$11¾	11½	11½	— ⅛
17890	Revnu Prp	170	165	168	— 2
1600	Roman	$29¾	29¼	29¾	+ ¾
11320	Sceptre	$8	7⅞	8	
13100	Scotts A	$11	11	11	
16117	Shell Can	$18½	18¼	18⅜	
56325	Sherritt A	$10½	10¼	10½	+ ¼
50	Sigma	$40	40	40	+ ⅜
3266	Simpsons	245	248	245	
22157	Simpsn S A	$8½	8⅛	8⅜	+ ⅜
3450	Slater Stl	$16⅝	16	16⅝	— ⅛
1750	Southm	$28	27¾	28	+ ⅜
875	St Brodcst	$12½	12⅜	12½	+ ⅛
15026	Stelco A	$29⅝	29⅛	29⅝	+ ¼
2090	Steep R	385	380	385	+ 5
1126	Talcorp A	$11	10¾	11	+ ½
100	Tara	$14	14	14	
1700	Teck Cor A	$13	12¾	13	+ ¼
6829	Teck Cor B	$12⅞	12½	12½	— ¼
500	Teledyne	$8	8	8	+ ⅛
1612	Tex Can	$54	53½	54	+ ¾
5600	Thom N A	$16⅝	16½	16⅝	+ ⅛
73126	Tor Dm Bk	$21⅛	21½	21½	
300	Torstar B	$18	18	18	+ ⅛
3900	Traders A	$16⅞	16⅝	16¾	— ⅛
1760	Trns Mt A	$9⅝	9½	9½	— ⅛
23499	TrCan PL	$19⅝	19¼	19½	+ ⅛
27187	UGas A	$10⅝	10⅜	10⅜	— ⅛
2420	Union Oil	$23¼	22¾	23¼	+ ⅜
100	U Keno	$10⅝	10⅝	10⅝	— ⅛
7997	U Siscoe	$9⅞	9½	9½	— ⅛
360	Un Carbid	$21½	21½	21½	+ ¼
1400	Van Der	425	420	420	— 5
1300	Versil Cor	$12½	12⅜	12½	
1810	Westgron	$14½	14⅜	14⅜	— ⅛
1200	Weldwod	$21⅜	21¼	21⅜	+ ⅜
3300	West Mine	$5⅞	5¾	5⅞	
200	Westnhse	$28	28	28	
16325	Weston	$24⅛	23½	24	+ ½
850	Woodwd A	$20⅜	20⅜	20⅜	— ⅜
1560	Yk Bear	$6½	6⅜	6⅜	

Total sales 5,908,254 shares

International Bonds Traded in Europe

Midday Indicated Prices

Dollar Bonds

Bond	Bid	Asked
Amev 8-87	92¼	93¼
Ashland 7½-85	95¼	96½
Australia 8¼-83	94½	95½
Australia 8¾-91	94¾	95¾
Australia 8¼-92	89½	90½
BTokyo 7⅝-84	91¼	92¼
Barclays 8½-92	90	91
BCHyd. 7¾-85	90	91
Bell Can 7¾-87	88¾	89¾
BFCE 8¾-83	96¾	97¾
Brazil 9¼-84	94¾	95¾
Brit Gas 9-87	98¼	99¼
BrokenHill 8-85	91½	92½
Coc Berm. 8¼-84	94¾	95¾
Cdn NatlR 8⅝-86	92	93
Charbonas 8⅝-81	96½	97½
Citvinvest 8¾-84	93¼	94¼
Cons Food 7½-91	87¼	88¼
Conoco 8-86	95¼	96¼
Cutler Ham 8-87	92	93
EEC 8¼-82	95	96
EEC 7¾-84	91½	92½
ECS 8¾-81	97¾	98¾
ECS 8¾-97	90	91
EIB 8¼-83	94¼	95¼
EIB 8-84	92½	93½
Elf Aquit. 8¼-85	92¾	93¾
EMI 9¼-89	93¼	94¼
Ericsson 8½-89	92	93
Esso 8-86 nov	97½	98½
Eurofima 8½-83	95½	96½
Fiat 8-82	93	94
First Chic 7-80	97	98
Golaverken 8½-87	90¾	91¾
Gould 9¾-83	99½	100½
GulfWestn 8¼-84	91½	93½
Hamersley 8½-84	95	96
Home Oil 9½-86	97¾	98¾
ICI 8¼-87	91¾	92¾
ISE Cndo 9-82	97½	98½
I.U.Overseas 9-83	96	97
Kidde W. 8½-85	92¼	93¼
Kockums 8-83	95½	96½
Manitoba 8¾-83	95¾	96¾
Michelin 9¼-86	97¾	98¾
Midld Intl 8¾-86	95	96
Montreal 9¼-83	98	99
NCBoard 8-87	90	91
NatWest 9-86	96½	97½
NBrunswick 9-83	97¾	98¾
NBrunswick 8-84	91¾	92¾
NZealand 9¼-82	98¾	99¾
NZealand 8½-83	96	97
NrsKombk 8½-91	92¾	93¾
Norskhyd 8½-92	90½	91½
Norway 8½-81	97	98
Occidental 9¾-83	98½	99½
Offsh Min 8¼-85	91¾	92¾
Ontario 9-83	97¾	98¾
OntarioHyd 8-87	89½	90½
ProvSaskat 8¾-86	94½	95½
QuebProv 8½-81	97	98
QuebProv 9-83	96¾	97¾
Ralston 7½-87	91¼	92¼
SaabScania 8½-89	90½	91½
S.A.S. 8-85	94½	95½
Shell 8-86	94½	95½
Shell 7½-87	91½	92½
Singer 8¾-82	94	95
Stind 8¾-88	97½	98½
Sweden 8½-87	91¾	92¾
SwedSICo. 7¾-82	94	95
TMay 7¾-87	88¾	89¾
Textron 7¾-87	90	91
Transocean 8-86	95½	96½
Transocean 7½-87	91½	92½
UnOil 7½-87	91	92
Utah 8-87	96½	97½
Vwagen 7¾-87	89¾	90¾
Volvo (Mar) 8-87	90	91

Convertible Bonds

Bond	Bid	Asked
Amexco 4¼-87	74½	76½
Baker 5½-93	108	110
Beatrice 6¼-91	99½	101½
Beatrice 4½-92	84½	86½
Beecham 6¼-92	113½	114¼
Boots 6¾-93	102¾	103¾
Borden 6¾-91	97½	99½
Borden 5-92	86½	88½
BroadHole 4¾-87	72	74
Carnation 4-88	72	74
Chevron 5-88	149½	151½
Chrysler 4¾-88	59½	61½
Chrysler 5-88	62	64
Coke Btl. 6¾-93	85	87
Cr Suisse 4¼-91	117	119
Cumminl 6¼-86	86½	88½
Dartind 4¾-87	82	84
EastKodak 4½-86	84½	86½
Ford 6-86	90	92
Ford 5-88	79½	81½
GenElec 4¼-87	78	80
GenFoods 4⅝-82	91	93
Gillette 4¾-82	85	87
Gillette 4¾-87	72	74
GulWestn 5-86	86½	88½
Honneywell 6-86	85½	87½
ICI 6¾-97	96	97
INA 6-97	92	94
ISE 6¾-89	86½	88½
ITT 4¾-97	76	78
Jusco 6-92	112¾	113¾
Komatsu 7¼-90	141½	142½
MorganJP 4¼-87	91	93
Nabisco 5¼-88	97	99
Owensill 4½-87	105	107
PenneyJC 4½-87	72½	74½
RCA 5-88	80	82
Revlon 4¾-83	144½	146½
Revlon 4¾-87	123½	125½
Sperry 4¾-88	95	97
Squibb 4¼-87	83	85
Texaco 4½-88	75½	77½
Texas 7½-93	91	93
Tyco 8½-88	100½	102½
UnCarb 4⅝-82	88½	90½
WarnLamb 4½-87	76½	78½
WarnLamb 4¼-88	71	73
Xerox 5-88	75	77

Bondtrade—Index

Basis Dec. 31, 1966 = 100)

	Med.	Long.
Wednesday	95.21	88.86
Previous	95.21	88.88

Selected Over-the-Counter

Closing Prices, March 14, 1979

NEW YORK (AP)— The following list is a selected National Securities Dealers Assn. over the counter Bank, Insurance & Industrial stocks.

Stock	Bid	Asked
AELind	7¾	8¼
AFAProt	10½	11½
AVMCp	3⅞	4⅜
AddisnW	12	12¾
AdvRoss	2¾	3½
AdvMicr	20	20¾
AlexAlex	28⅝	29
Alicoinc	18⅞	19⅝
AllynB	11	12
AFinCp	22½	23½
AFurn	3 15-16	4 3-16
AGreet	11⅛	11½
AMicros	11¼	11¾
AWeldng	15½	16½
Amterr	2¾	3
Anadlie	6⅛	7⅛
AnheusB	25	25½
AntoCp	8½	9
ArdenGp	2⅜	2⅝
ArkWGs	19⅝	20½
AsdCola	21½	22¼
AtlGsLt	15⅞	16¼
BairdCp	7⅞	8⅝
BangHE	14⅞	15⅛
BkamRt	11½	12
BasicRs	6⅝	7
BassFr	16	16¾
BaylaMk	10⅛	10⅝
Beeline	8½	9½
BetzLab	30¾	31½
BibbCo	13⅞	14⅛
BirdSon	21	22½
Birtchr	2⅜	2¾
BlkHillP	26⅛	27⅛
Bonanza	4⅛	4½
BrookS	31	32½
BrwTom	17⅞	17⅞
Buckbee	5½	6
Buckeye	14⅞	14⅞
BurrupS	5⅝	6⅛
CalWtSv	33	34½
ConradH	2¼	2¾
CapSwC	10½	11¼
CapInAir	2⅜	2⅝
CareCp	7	8
CnVIPS	15⅞	16⅛
ChmLea	24½	25½
ChesUtl	9¼	10½
CircleF	5½	6½
CitzUtA	35¾	36½
CitzUtB	30¾	31½
ClarkJL	31	32½
ClowCp	9¼	9¾
ColuVent	1¼	2¼
ComCIH	22½	23
CmlShr	23	25
CmwTel	37½	39½
ConnGn	35⅜	35⅞
ConPap	58¼	59¼
Crowfd	17¼	18¼
CrosTre	17⅛	17½
CultrFed	1	1⅛
Cyclron	15	16½
DanlvM	22¼	23¼
DtaDes	11¼	11⅝
DaytMal	21½	23½
DekibAg	24½	25¼
DeLuxC	29½	30¼
DefConT	12¾	13¾
DetintB	21	24
DeweyEl	1⅜	2¾
DiaCrys	22¾	23¾
DixnCru	23½	25
Dacutel	5⅝	6¼
DalirGn	10½	11
Donldsn	22	23
DorchGs	13	13¾
DovIDB	18⅜	19½
DunkInD	13⅛	13⅝
Durlron	16½	17½
Eberline	11¼	12¼
EconLab	23	23½
ElPasEl	10⅞	10⅞
ElderBe	8¾	9½
EleNucl	6½	7
ElModul	5	6
EnrDev	16	17
Entwistl	3¼	4
EqtOil	23¼	24¼
EthanAl	28½	29¼
Fabri	¾	1
FidUnLf	29¾	30¼
FIBkSys	35⅞	36½
FtBostn	16½	17¼
FIEmpS	9⅝	10⅛
FtWnFin	5⅞	6⅜
Flicker	14¼	14¾
FloatPnt	11¼	12¾
FlaWatU	7-16	⅝
ForestO	17⅛	17⅝
Formigil	3⅛	4
FrankCp	8½	9
FrankEl	13½	14
Frndlce	22¼	23¼
GnRIEst	7½	9
GnReins	171	175
GovEFn	11½	12¼
GreenM	12⅜	13¼
GrevAdv	35	38
Gilintst	14½	16
Gvrodyn	4½	5¼
Hardwk	13½	14¾
HrpRow	13¼	13¾
HarpGp	22¼	23
HartHNt	16	16½
HenrdF	19½	20¼
Holobm	2⅜	2⅝
Hoover	11	11½
HarizRs	⅞	1⅜
Hyattint	14½	16
IndNucl	3⅞	4⅛
Infraind	3⅞	4⅛
IntelCp	62	63½
IntrcEnr	5	6
InlmtGs	13⅞	14⅝
InBkWsh	9¾	10⅝
IwaSoUt	25	25½
JamWPr	8	8⅝
Jamsby	16	16¾
JiffyFd	½	⅝
JoslynM	18¾	19½
KalsSt pf	18	18¾
Kalvar	1⅝	2⅛
Kaman	17¾	18½
KmpAm	13⅛	13¾
KateGre	¼	¾
Kaysam	2¾	3½
KellySv	28	29½
Keuffel	12½	13½
Kimball	16¼	17¼
Kinglnt	10¼	11¼
KnapeV	14¼	15¼
Kratos	13	14
Lancein	19⅛	20½
LandRes	2⅝	3¼
LaneCo	20¼	21¼
LtdStor	8	8¾
LinBest	37¾	38½
Lopetrn	10⅞	11⅛
MadsGE	15⅝	16⅝
MagellPet	1⅝	2
MaiorRt	1	1¼
Mallkrt	30¾	31¾
MgtAsst	21¾	22½
MaulLP	25½	27
McCorm	13⅞	14⅝
McQuay	10¼	11
MidsxW	19¼	20¼
MdldCap	6¼	6¾
MldRes	4 5-16	4 9-16
MldBks	27¾	28¼
Miller	27¾	28
MissVIG	14¼	15¼
MontCal	8	8⅝
MoorePd	15½	16½
MorgRes	2¼	3
Mostek	19⅞	20⅝
MotchM	13	14
MatClub	5¼	5⅝
Mueller	21	22
NorgCp	22⅛	24
NatGOil	16¼	17¼
NwldRE	14¼	15¼
NJNGas	14¼	15¼
NielsnA	22½	23
NielsnB	22½	23
NoCarGs	11⅛	11½
NoEOI un	75½	77
NwtNGs	10⅝	10¾
NwstPS	16¾	17¼
Noxell	18⅝	19⅝
OgilvyM	23¼	24
OhFerro	9⅝	10⅝
OtterTP	22	22½
PCAInt	8½	8⅝
PabstB	13	13½
PcGaR	22	22¾
PaulevP	6¼	7
PeerMf	7¾	8½
PenaEnt	16⅜	16⅜
Petrolli	45½	46½
Pettibon	18¾	19¼
PierceSS	10¾	11½
Pinkrtn	28	29
PlanHlB	18⅝	19⅝
Plastine	1⅜	2¾
Possis	3⅜	4⅛
Propro	1⅝	1½
PbSvNC	10⅝	11½
PurtBen	21½	22¼
PutDCap	8⅝	8⅞
Qualinns	4⅞	5¼
RapenPr	7½	8
Raychm	78½	80½
Raymnd	24	25
RecoEq	8	8⅝
RoadEx	28¾	29
RobbMy	33½	35½
Roselon	3⅜	4⅝
Rouse	8⅝	9⅝
RusStov	14⅝	15¼
Sadller	3⅝	4⅛
ScanDt	2⅜	2⅞
ScrippH	50	53
SelsDelt	10½	11
Svcmstr	28¼	29¼
Shawmt	31	32
SolidSIS	8¼	9¼
SCalWtr	14⅝	15½
SwGsCp	10⅞	11¼
SwEISv	15⅜	16½
Standyn	25½	26¼
StdRegs	25	26
StanHP	23⅝	24⅝
SterlSt	5⅝	6⅛
StrawCl	27½	29
SuperEl	7	7⅝
TIME DC	5¼	5¾
Tampax	29⅞	30½
TecumP	65½	67½
Tennant	28½	30½
Tiffany	38¼	40¼
Tiprary	8⅝	9¾
ToscoCp	8 13-16	9 1-16
TrnsOcO	18⅝	19½
TricoPd	59	62
TrimOG	4½	5
TysonFd	13¼	14¼
UnMcGil	10½	11½
USSurg	19⅝	20¼
USTrck	14	14½
UVaBsh	23	23½
UpPenP	17½	18¼
ValyGas	10⅝	10⅝
VanDus	17	17¾
VanceSn	4⅝	5½
Velcro	8⅝	9¼
VaNBsh	14¼	15
WshEnr	13⅞	14⅜
WebbRs	11⅜	12½
Weldtrn	2	3⅛
WistnMg	8½	9¼
WellsGa	3	3⅝
WhMtg	3⅝	4⅛
WmorC	28½	29¼
WoodLot	27¾	28½
WWEns	6⅝	6⅝
WrightW	5⅝	6
ZionUta	18¼	19¼

International Herald Tribune What Sophisticated Europeans have in common.

This announcement appears as a matter of record only.

damson
OIL CORPORATION

$5,000,000

Convertible Senior Subordinated Notes due 1993

We arranged the private placement of these securities.

Donaldson, Lufkin & Jenrette

March 15, 1979

London Metals Market

(Figures in sterling per metric ton)
(Silver in pence per troy ounce)
March 14, 1979

	Today Bid	Today Asked	Previous Bid	Previous Asked
Copper wire bars: Spot	966.00	967.00	961.50	962.50
3 months	964.50	965.00	979.00	979.50
Cathodes: spot	961.00	963.00	957.50	958.50
3 months	979.00	980.00	974.00	975.00
Tin: spot	7,380.00	7,400.00	7,330.00	7,340.00
3 months	7,275.00	7,280.00	7,225.00	7,230.00
Lead: spot	594.00	596.00	604.00	606.00
3 months	547.50	548.00	556.50	557.50
Zinc: spot	379.50	380.50	351.90	352.10
3 months	392.00	392.50	388.00	388.50
Silver: spot	351.80	352.50	351.90	352.10
3 months	360.50	360.70	360.20	360.40

Paris Commodities

(Figures in French francs per metric ton)
March 14, 1979

	High	Low	Close (Bid-Asked)		Ch.
SUGAR					
May	900	900	900	905	— 2
Jul	N.T.	N.T.	921	927	Unch.
Aug	945	937	945	950	+ 2
Oct	985	980	980	987	— 3
Nov	N.T.	N.T.	976	985	+ 5
Dec	1,025	1,025	1,025	1,028	+ 10
Mar	N.T.	N.T.	1,061	1,070	+ 9
May	N.T.	N.T.	1,080	1,090	+ 8
365 lots.					
COCOA					
Mar	1,443	1,443	1,410	1,450	— 60
May	1,470	1,416	1,415	1,418	— 63
Jul	N.T.	N.T.	1,423	1,450	— 37
Sep	1,496	1,460	-	1,460	— 42
Dec	1,495	1,495	1,490	1,500	— 45
Mar	N.T.	N.T.	1,490	-	— 50
179 lots					

Montreal Stocks

Closing Prices March 13, 1979

Sales	Stock	High	Low	Close	Ch'ge
500	AlgomaSt	$26⅝	26⅝	26⅝	— ½
6488	Bnk Mont	$23¾	23½	23½	— ⅜
9900	Basic Res	$7⅜	7	7⅜	+ ⅜
3400	Can Cmt	$12½	12⅛	12⅛	— ½
50	CanSo Ry	$57	57	57	—2
1500	Can Bath	$13⅝	13¼	13⅝	— ⅛
400	Dom TxtA	$13¾	13⅜	13⅜	— ⅛
670	FCA Intl	280	275	275	—8
1100	Imasco	$38	38	38	— ½
4904	Power Cp	$26½	26½	26½	+ ½
200	RollandA	$8⅝	8⅜	8⅝	+ ⅛
4957	Royal Bk	$39⅞	39⅜	39⅝	— ¼
235	Steinbrg A	$25¼	25⅛	25⅛	+ ½
200	Zellers	$9⅝	9⅝	9⅝	— ⅜

Total sales 633,106 shares.

London Commodities

(Figures in sterling per metric ton)
March 14, 1979

	High	Low	Close (Bid-Asked)		Previous (Close)	
SUGAR						
May	109.25	108.00	108.70	108.75	108.60	108.65
Aug	113.20	112.00	112.65	112.70	112.50	112.60
Oct	116.10	115.00	115.65	115.70	115.50	115.60
Dec	119.00	117.75	118.40	118.50	118.30	118.40
Mar	123.10	122.50	122.75	122.85	122.80	122.90
May	125.25	125.00	125.15	125.25	125.10	125.20
Aug	128.00	128.00	127.90	128.25	127.85	128.00
2,739 lots of 50 tons.						
COCOA						
Mar	1,715	1,645	1,635	1,645	1,716	1,719
May	1,750	1,673	1,673	1,674.5	1,750	1,752
Jul	1,746	1,676	1,679	1,679.5	1,747.5	1,748
Sep	1,755	1,700	1,700	1,701	1,756	1,757
Dec	1,812	1,755	1,766	1,769	1,810.5	1,811
Mar	1,825	1,790	1,785	1,790	1,840	1,843
May	1,825	1,810	1,800	1,830	1,863	1,866
7,702 lots of 10 tons.						
COFFEE						
Mar	1,464	1,453	1,460	1,461	1,463	1,465
May	1,462	1,445	1,448	1,449	1,465	1,467
Jul	1,465	1,441	1,446	1,447	1,469	1,470
Sep	1,460	1,445	1,447	1,448	1,468	1,470
Nov	1,458	1,443	1,443	1,445	1,466	1,468
Jan	1,447	1,437	1,432	1,437	1,452	1,455
Mar	1,435	1,423	1,423	1,425	1,435	1,439
3,201 lots of 5 tons.						

European Markets

(Yesterdays closing prices in local currencies)

Amsterdam

AKZO	29.10
Albert Heijn	123.70
Algemnbank	352.50
Amrobank	75.70
A'Dam Rub	57.00
Fokker	23.70
Heineken	90.80
H.V.A.	43.00
Hoogovens	31.20
K.L.M.	103.00
Nat. Nedder	109.80
Pakhoed	48.80
Philips	22.70
Robeco	165.50
Rolinco	128.00
Rorento	122.30
Royal Dutch	133.40
Unilever	124.40
Van Ommer	169.00
VMF-Stork	38.00

Brussels

Arbed	2,360
GBL (B.lamb)	1,735
Cockerill	512
Electrobel	6,900
GB-Inno-BM	2,505
Hoboken	3,020
Petrofina	3,885
Ph. Gevaert	1,380
Soc. Generale	2,250
Solvay	2,650
Un. Miniere	806

Frankfurt

A.E.G.	61.80
B.A.S.F.	138.00
Bayer	139.10
Commerzbank	204.80
Cont. Gummi	68.30
Daimler	304.50
Demag	161.50
Deutsche Bnk	277.00
Dresdner Bnk	224.30
Hoechst	135.50
Hoesch	48.00
Karlstadt	335.00
Kaufhof	247.80
K.H.D.	193.50
Lufthansa	92.20
Mannesmann	162.30
Metallgesell.	270.30
Neckermann	176.50
RWE.new	167.30
Schering	245.20
Siemens	268.20
Thyssen	110.70
Varta	172.00
Veba	142.80
Volkswagen	233.70

London

Anglo-Am Cp	3.63
Anglo-Am	0.48
Barclays Bnk	4.38
Beecham Gp	6.88
BICC	1.32
Boots	2.23
Bowater	2.00
BAT Ind.	3.53
BOC Int'l	0.73
Brit. Pet.	11.00
Burmah	1.02
Cadbury Sc.	0.56½
Chartered	1.71
Courtaulds	1.12
De Beer D	4.47
Decca Rec	4.30
Distillers	2.47
Dunlop	0.68
E Mus Ind	1.25
GEC	3.81
Free St Ged	22.00
GKN	2.67
Glaxo Gp	5.58
Gold Fields	2.11
Gt Un St	3.80
Guinness	1.82
Hawker-Sidd	2.34
Hudson Bay	$16⅛
Imp.Chem.Ind.	2.97
Imps	1.02½
Marks & Spen.	1.01
Metal Box	3.26
Nichols	0.81
Plessey	1.09
Rand Mines	0.44½
Rank Org.	2.78
Royal Dutch	45⅝
R.T.Z.	3.03
Shell	6.95
Thorn (A)	3.86
Tube Invest.	3.92
Union Carb.	3.64
Vickers	1.88
War L3½	0.37½
West Deep	$11½
West Drief	$32.00
West Hold	$26⅜
West Min	1.77
Woolworth	0.71
ZCI	0.15

Milan

Bastogi	687.50
ERBA	1,331.00
ErcMarelli	281.80
Fiat	2,810.80
Finsider	186.00
Generali	41,410.00
IFI	2,294.00
Italgas	806.00
Italsider	435.00
LaRinas	63.00
Montedis	205.00
Olivetti	1,044.50
Pirelli	1,903.00
Snia Visco	1,049.00

Paris

Air Liquide	400.00
Allimentaire	N.Q.
Aquitaine	493.00
BSN	459.00
Carrefour	1,703.00
Clm Lafarge	225.00
Cie Bancaire	424.00
CFP	143.90
CGE	376.00
CCF	138.00
Ferodo	365.10
Imetal	53.00
L Oreal	676.00
Mach Bull	54.80
Michelin	1,115.00
Moet Henn	497.00
Moulinex	125.50
Paribas	216.00
PUK	76.00
Penarroya	43.30
Perrier	275.90
Peugeot	366.00
Rh Poulenc	102.00
Sacilor	16.20
St Gobain	134.70
Suez	276.00
Telemecan	731.00
Thomson	208.50
Usinor	11.65

Zurich

Alusuisse	1,425
Buehrle	2,440
B Boveri	1,830
Cib Geigy	1,225
Cr Suisse	2,350
Fisher	695
Hol RochN	7,750
Nestle	3,570
Sandoz	4,000
Ste B. Suisse	393
Sulzer	N.T.
U.B. Suisse	3,310

Market Summary

NYSE Most Actives

March 14, 1979

	Sales	Close	Chg.
Texas Intl	390,600	12¼	— ⅜
Exxon	289,200	53¼	+ ¼
Am Stores	276,400	52¼	+4⅜
Sterl Drug	243,500	16¼	+ ¼
SearsRoeb	228,700	21	+ ¼
CaesarsWld	208,400	55⅝	— ⅛
Am Motors	207,200	7½	
Texaco Inc	184,700	25¼	+ ¼
Alleg Airl	182,400	10¼	— ⅛
Gen Tire	172,200	26	— ⅛
Southern Co	164,100	13⅝	— ⅛
Gen Motors	162,500	56	— ½
AshindOils	159,800	39½	+ ⅜
TimeInc pfB	158,100	29½	— ⅛
Nat Airlines	155,800	40⅛	+ ⅛

	Today NYSE Close	Prev. Nationw Close
Volume (in millions)	24.63	35.28
Advanced	643	869
Volume Up (in millions)	9.88	17.90
Declined	737	586
Volume Down (in millions)	10.73	9.23
Unchanged	454	418
Total Issues	1,834	1,873
New highs	31	47
New lows	9	7

Dow Jones Averages

	Open	High	Low	Close	Chg.
30 Ind	848.84	852.56	841.74	845.27	— 1.56
20 Trn	215.13	216.64	213.53	214.55	— 0.73
15 Util	103.18	103.59	102.37	102.88	— 0.47
65 Stk	285.92	287.34	283.61	284.91	— 0.77

Standard & Poors

	High	Low	Close	N.C.
Composite	100.43	99.23	99.71	—0.13
Industrials	111.99	110.64	111.18	—0.11
Utilities	50.70	50.15	50.39	—0.15
Finance	11.70	11.57	11.62	—0.04
Transp.	13.58	13.41	13.46	—0.05

NYSE Index

	High	Low	Close	N.C.
Composite	56.11	55.90	55.95	—0.04
Industrials	61.71	61.54	61.60	—0.05
Transp.	43.22	43.13	43.13	—0.06
Utilities	38.85	38.78	38.84	+0.04
Finance	57.77	57.53	57.55	—0.14

Odd-Lot Trading in N.Y.

	Shares Buy	Sales	*Short
March 13	129,353	236,589	805
March 12	130,558	346,899	1,600
March 9	146,158	351,770	911
March 8	127,278	312,457	1,998
March 7	115,807	281,757	1,709

*These totals are included in the sales figures.

American Most Actives

	Sales	Close	Ch.
Cdn SupOil	181,000	87¼	+2¾
PrudRl Est	123,200	7⅛	— ⅛
ResrtIntA	96,600	52⅝	+1⅛
RangerOil	90,800	14⅝	
GoldNugel	87,700	24¼	+ ⅛
HouOilM	69,200	16⅝	+ ¼
Cdn Homstd	64,300	11¾	
TotalPtl NA	63,700	19	+ ⅛
Amdahl	62,700	38	— ⅜
Crystal Oil	58,000	28¼	+1½

	Today AMEX Close	Prev. Nationw Close
Volume (in millions)	3.70	4.41
Advanced	316	359
Volume Up (in millions)	1.98	2.32
Declined	257	223
Volume Down (in millions)	1.05	1.33
Unchanged	257	265
Total Issues	830	847
New highs	24	40
New lows	4	2

American Stock Index:

High	Low	Close	Chg.
171.13	170.14	170.83	+0.68

European Gold Markets

March 14, 1979

	A.M.	P.M.	N.C.
London	239.90	239.50	+0.40
Zurich	238.125	239.625	+0.50
Paris (12.5 kilo)	244.03	N.A.	+0.34

Official morning and afternoon fixings for London and Paris, opening and closing prices for Zurich.
U.S. dollars per ounce.

Gold Options
(prices in $/oz.)

Basis	May	Aug.	Options for Nov. 1979
245	9.00-10.00	16.00-17.00	[illegible]
250	6.25-7.25	13.50-14.50	
255	4.75-5.75	11.00-12.00	April 9th
260	2.75-3.75	8.75-9.75	1979
265	—	6.50-7.50	

Valeurs White Weld S.A.
1, Quai du Mont-Blanc
1211 Geneva 1, Switzerland
Tel. 310251 - Telex 28 305

NYSE Nationwide Trading Closing Prices Mar. 14

Tables include the nationwide prices up to the closing on Wall Street.

(Continued from Page 9)

12 Month High	Low	Stock Div. in $	Yld.	P/E	Sls. 100s.	High	Low	Close Quot.	Ch'ge Prev Close
23½	17½	TWC pf 2	11.		5	18⅞	18⅝	18⅝	
18⅛	15⅞	TWC pf1.90	12.		18	16¼	16⅛	16¼	+ ⅛
19⅝	13½	Transm 1	5.7	6	1195	17⅝	17⅜	17½	+ ⅛
23¼	19½	TranInc 2	9.9		17	20½	20¼	20¼	
25⅜	16⅝	Transco 1.24	5.0	9	394	25	24½	24¾	+ ⅛
13	7½	Transcn .40	4.5	8	83	u13⅝	13	13⅜	+ ⅜
27⅝	23½	TrGP pf2.50	10.		9	25	25	25	
18½	12⅛	TrnsOh .40b	2.6	4	3	15⅝	15⅝	15⅝	
29⅝	19¼	Tranwy 1.60	7.8	5	55	20¾	20⅝	20⅝	+ ⅛
40⅜	29⅜	Travlrs 2.08	5.5	4	262	37⅞	37⅛	37½	+ ¼
44⅞	33½	Travelr pf 2	4.9		16	41	41	41	+1
20⅜	16⅜	TriCon 1.94e	11.		72	17⅛	17⅛	17⅛	
3⅞	1⅜	TriSoM		6	1	2⅜	2⅜	2⅜	
13½	7⅜	Triaind .10r	1.0		149	11⅛	10½	10½	— ⅛
24¾	14⅜	TriaPc .72	3.8	6	30	18⅞	18½	18¾	
11⅛	6⅝	Trico .16	1.9	8	164	8⅝	8½	8½	+ ¼
25	15⅞	Trinyln 1	5.3	6	67	19⅝	19	19	— ¼
17¼	14⅝	TucsnG 1.42	9.2	8	158	15⅝	15½	15½	
40⅜	23¾	TCFox 1.40a	3.7	5	400	38¼	37⅝	37⅝	— ⅜
24½	15⅝	TwinDs 1	5.0	7	2	20	19⅞	20	+ ⅛
23⅝	14⅝	TycoLab .80	4.2	3	77	19¼	18⅞	19	— ¼
19¼	13½	TylerCp .45	2.7	8	21	16⅞	16⅝	16½	
40½	18½	Tymshr		15	186	35	34¼	34½	— ½
		— U—U—U —							
45¾	20¼	UAL 1	3.7	2	420	27½	26⅞	27⅛	— ¼
22½	16⅝	UGI 1.64	9.1	6	5	18	18	18	— ¼
22⅞	14	UMC 1.20	7.2	7	67	16⅝	16½	16⅝	— ⅛
3¼	1⅛	UMET Tr			61	2⅝	2½	2½	
34½	16	UNCRes .40	1.9	6	60	21⅝	20¾	20⅞	— ⅝
34⅛	17	UVind 1	3.1	7	397	32½	32⅛	32⅜	— ⅛
92½	60¼	UVin pf5.50	7.1		3	78½	77½	77½	—2
14⅝	10	Unarco .76	7.0	5	6	11	10⅞	10⅞	
30	13	UnBnco .92	3.2	11	1505	29½	28¼	29	+1⅜
51⅛	36½	UComp 2.40	4.8	10	292	50	49¾	49¾	— ¼
43½	33⅝	UnCarb 2.80	7.3	6	640	39	38½	38½	— ½
11¼	6⅛	UnCmrce .20	2.1	11	43	9½	9¼	9⅜	
7	3⅞	UnionCp .31r	5.3	7	122	6¼	5⅞	5⅞	— ¼
15¾	13¼	UnElec 1.44	10.	7	160	13⅝	13⅝	13¾	+ ⅛
44¼	37	UnEl pf 4	11.		z100	37½	37½	37½	— ½
49¼	39⅞	UnEl pf4.50	11.		z100	42½	42½	42½	—1
79	75	UnEl pfL 8	10.		z40	78	78	78	—1
28¾	25⅛	UnEl pf2.72	10.		1	26⅝	26⅝	26⅝	— ⅛
86	74⅛	UnEl pfH 8	10.		5	77⅝	77⅜	77⅜	+ ¼
63⅜	46⅛	UnOCal 2.60	4.1	7	273	63⅛	62⅞	63¼	+ ⅜
60¼	42⅜	UPacC 2.30	3.9	11	524	59	58⅛	58⅜	
20⅝	14⅜	UPac pf .47	2.4		3	20	20	20	— ⅜
8½	5	Uniroyal		169	351	6⅜	6⅝	6⅝	+ ⅛
84	42	Uniryal pf 8	14.		z530	56½	56¼	56⅜	+ ⅜
15½	6¾	UnBrnd .15e	1.6	5	30	9¼	9⅛	9¼	— ⅛
21⅜	11¼	UBrd pf1.20	10.		1	11½	11½	11½	+ ⅛
39⅛	29⅝	UEnRs 2.48	6.3	6	145	u39⅝	39	39½	+ ½
36¾	15⅛	UFinCal 1.13	3.2	7	263	35½	35⅛	35¼	+ ⅜
23½	13⅝	UnGrty .16	.7	8	151	22	21½	22	+ ½
28⅛	22½	Uilium 2.56	11.	8	26	23⅞	23½	23⅝	
23¾	19	Uillu pf2.20	11.		z300	20⅛	20	20⅛	
22	12½	Unilind .85b	5.8	5	4	14¾	14½	14¾	+ ⅛
19⅛	8¾	Unitinn .22	1.9	5	23	12	11¾	11¾	
13⅝	11	UJerBk 1.04	9.1	5	19	11½	11⅜	11⅜	
2⅜	1⅛	UnPkMn			14	1⅞	1⅞	1⅞	
25⅛	16	UnRetp .84	3.5	5	29	24½	24⅛	24⅛	
16¾	14½	USFoS 1.58e	10.		5	15⅝	15⅝	15⅝	— ⅛
37¼	29	USFid 2.40	7.0	4	193	34½	34⅛	34¼	+ ¼
33⅜	21½	USGyps 2	6.9	5	492	28⅞	28½	28⅝	+ ⅛
30⅛	22½	USGy pf1.80	6.7		8	26¾	26	26¾	+1¼
13⅛	6½	USHom .52	5.3	4	104	10	9¾	9¾	— ¼
10	6¾	USInd .64	7.6	5	309	8½	8⅜	8⅜	
20⅛	12¾	USLeasa .52	3.6	5	8	14⅝	14⅝	14⅝	+ ⅛
7	4⅜	US Rlty			10	5⅝	5⅜	5⅜	— ⅛
30⅛	19¾	USShoe 1.48	6.6	5	72	22⅜	21⅞	22⅜	+ ½
30⅜	21⅛	USSteel 1.60	6.6	9	640	24¾	24⅛	24¼	— ½
37	28	USTobc 1.84	5.6	10	58	34	33	33	—1
52½	35¼	UnTech 2.20	5.8	7	361	38⅛	37½	37¾	+ ⅛
70⅛	49⅛	UTch pf3.87	7.6		2	51⅛	51⅛	51⅛	— ½
20	17⅝	UniTel 1.44	7.6	7	90	19	18⅞	19	+ ⅛
24½	22	UniT 2pf1.50	6.3		5	23⅝	23⅝	23⅝	+ ⅛
23½	10⅝	Unitrod .50	2.3	12	49	21¾	21¼	21½	+ ¼
9⅛	6⅜	Univar .56	7.6	7	17	7⅜	7⅜	7⅜	
22	16½	UnivFd .96	5.4	8	20	17¾	17⅝	17⅝	+ ¼
24	15⅞	UnLeaf 1.20	6.3	7	4	19⅛	19⅛	19⅛	
56	34⅝	Upjohn 1.52	3.5	10	337	44⅜	42⅝	43⅝	— ⅜
25	17	USLIFE .64	2.8	7	158	23⅛	22⅞	23	— ⅛
11½	9¼	UslifeF .96a	9.5		39	10⅛	10⅛	10⅛	
19½	17	UtaPL 1.76	9.6	10	816	18½	18⅛	18¼	— ⅛
31¼	27½	UtPL pf2.80	9.9		4	28¼	28¼	28¼	
		— V—V—V —							
21⅛	16½	VF Cp 1.40	7.5	6	51	18⅝	18½	18⅝	
24⅛	10⅝	VSI Cp .60	3.2	7	18	18⅞	18⅝	18⅝	
9⅜	4¾	Valleyln .40	6.8	18	21	6⅛	5⅞	5⅞	
16½	10½	VanDrn .92	6.5	5	34	14½	14¼	14¼	+ ¼
21¾	11¾	Varian .40	2.4	63	141	17½	17	17	— ½
15	7½	Varo .32	3.8	5	249	8⅝	8¼	8⅝	
20¼	16½	Veeco .40	2.1	8	17	19⅝	18⅝	18⅝	— ¼
9⅝	4	Vendo			5	5⅜	5¼	5⅜	+ ⅛
3⅝	1⅜	Venice			4	2⅜	2¾	2⅜	
14¾	11¾	VestSe 1.36e	11.		4	12⅛	12⅛	12⅛	
29⅞	17¾	Viacom .25	.9	14	42	28⅛	27¾	27⅞	— ¼
15½	13¼	VaEPw 1.32	10.	7	1250	13⅝	13¼	13¼	— ⅛
86½	74	VaEP pf7.72	10.		z50	76	76	76	+1
99⅛	86	VaEP pf8.84	10.		z240	88	88	88	—1
99¾	90	VaEP pf8.60	9.3		z10	92½	92½	92½	
104½	94⅛	VaEP pf9.75	10.		z90	96	95⅝	96	+ ⅜
30⅞	27	VaEP pf2.90	11.		7	27¾	27½	27½	— ⅛
86⅞	75½	VaE pfJ7.72	10.		z1000	75⅝	75⅝	75⅝	—1⅛
16	7⅛	Vornado		64	155	13⅞	13⅛	13½	+ ⅛
16	8⅞	Vulcinc .68	4.9	5	3	13⅞	13⅞	13⅞	+ ⅛
		— W—W—W —							
37½	17½	WUI .60	1.7	12	53	34½	34	34½	+ ½
22½	10⅝	Wabash .50	3.3	5	8	15	14⅞	15	
21	15½	Wachov .76	4.7	7	12	16¼	16	16¼	+ ¼
56	42½	Wach pf2.20	5.1		25	43¾	43¼	43¼	— ⅛
7	3½	WachRtv			44	3⅝	3¼	3⅝	+ ⅛
29⅝	17⅛	WalMrt .30	1.2	13	9	24⅝	24⅜	24⅝	+ ¼
30½	18⅝	Walgrn 1.40	5.5	6	34	25⅝	25⅜	25½	+ ⅜
38	27¾	WlkrA 1.60a	4.4	8	27	36⅛	35¾	36¼	+ ⅜
33⅝	19⅞	WallBus .84	3.4	8	4	24⅜	24¾	24⅝	+ ⅜
29⅞	17¾	WalMu 1.40	6.2	4	8	22¾	22½	22½	— ⅛
35½	26⅛	WaltJm 1.60	5.9	5	64	27½	27	27	— ⅛
37½	27½	WaltJ pf1.60	5.5		1	29¼	29¼	29¼	+ ¼
12⅞	7⅛	WardFd		9	17	10¾	10½	10⅝	+ ⅛
13⅞	7⅜	Warnaco		5	64	10	9⅝	10	+ ¼
32½	21¼	WarnS 1.60	6.5	7	11	24¾	24⅜	24¾	— ⅛
57½	31	WrnCom 1	2.2	7	42	46	45½	45¾	+ ⅜
32½	22¼	WarnrL 1.20	4.9	9	326	24½	24¼	24⅜	
27	22⅛	WashGs 2.28	9.8	9	14	23⅝	23	23¼	+ ⅛
31⅞	20¼	WshNat 1.40	5.1	6	18	27½	27¼	27¼	
39¼	30¼	WasN pf2.50	6.8		2	36½	36½	36½	+1
39½	20¾	WashSft 1.40	3.6	11	507	39⅝	39⅜	39⅝	
24¼	20⅛	WshWt 2.08	9.2	7	27	22½	22¼	22½	+ ⅛
31⅞	20	WasteM .50	1.7	11	54	28⅝	28½	28⅝	— ⅛
26¼	15	WatkinJ .40	2.1	13	65	19⅝	19	19⅝	+ ⅛
7½	4¾	WayGos .48	8.0	7	8	6⅛	6	6	— ⅛
9½	4¾	WeanUn .20	3.6	6	13	5⅝	5½	5½	— ⅛
13¾	12⅜	Wean pf1.26	9.6		1	13⅛	13⅛	13⅛	— ⅛
38	10⅝	WebbD .20e	.9	14	1307	23	22	22½	+ ¼
40⅜	27⅝	WelsMkt 1.20	3.4	9	2	35½	35¼	35½	
33⅝	25⅛	WellsF 1.72	6.1	6	170	28⅝	28⅝	28⅝	— ⅜
15	10⅛	WelFM 1.20e	9.6	9	15	12⅝	12½	12½	
52½	45	WIPP pf4.50	9.8		z50	46	46	46	— ¼
40	31½	WIPtPe 2.80	8.6	5	22	32¾	32⅝	32⅝	— ⅛
11⅞	8¾	WstclT .80	7.4	9	5	10⅞	10⅞	10⅞	+ ⅛
14⅝	7⅛	WnAirL .40	4.9	3	141	8¼	8⅛	8⅛	
37	23⅝	WAir pf 2	8.0		3	25	24⅞	25	+ ⅛
30⅛	23	WnBnc 1.36	5.5	6	63	24⅞	24⅝	24⅞	
29	20⅛	WnCoNA .40	1.6	9	281	26⅛	25	25⅜	+ ⅜
43⅛	24¼	WPacin 1	2.4		19	42	41½	41⅝	
25½	15	WnPubl .88	3.6	24	268	24⅝	24¼	24⅜	— ¼
22	14½	WUnion 1.40	7.3	8	317	19⅝	19	19⅛	— ¼
52	42	WnUn pf4.60	10.		2	45⅛	45⅛	45⅛	— ½
58	47	WnUn pf4.90	9.7		3	50½	50½	50½	+ ½
11⅞	9⅜	WUn dpf1.18	12.		51	10⅛	10	10⅛	
25½	21	WUTI pf2.56	11.		2	22½	22½	22½	+ ⅛
25	16	WestgEl .97	5.0	6	1525	19½	19¼	19⅜	+ ⅛
53¾	42	Wstg pf3.80	8.8		z50	43⅝	43⅝	43⅛	+ ⅜
30¼	23⅜	Wstvac 1.32	4.9	7	53	27¼	27	27	— ¼
31⅛	22	Weyerhr 1	3.4	9	495	29⅝	28⅜	29	
47⅛	36⅝	Weyr pf2.80	6.6		62	42⅝	42⅝	42⅝	— ⅛
41	27⅜	WheelF 1.20	4.1	8	40	29⅝	29⅜	29⅝	— ⅜
44⅝	32	WheelF pf 2	6.0		4	33½	33½	33½	
18⅝	8⅝	WheelPit		4	67	17½	17⅛	17⅜	+ ⅛
58⅜	40½	WhelPit pf6	13.		z80	47⅝	47⅛	47⅝	— ⅛
49½	32	WhelPit pf5	13.		z110	39⅝	39½	39½	— ⅛
24⅝	17½	Whirlpl 1.20	6.7	7	197	18⅛	17⅞	18	— ⅜
24⅝	16⅜	WhitC 1.30	6.2	5	84	21	20⅝	21	+ ⅛
44	37	WhitC pfC 3	7.9		4	37¾	37⅝	37¾	+ ¼
15⅝	5⅝	WhitteMt			102	6⅝	6⅜	6⅝	+ ⅛
18⅝	9⅝	Whittak .50	3.7	6	270	13½	13¼	13⅜	+ ⅛
19½	11⅛	Wickes .92	6.4	5	114	14½	14⅛	14⅜	+ ⅛
12	6½	Wieboldt .44	5.0	9	1	8⅞	8⅞	8⅞	+ ⅛
23⅝	14	Williams 1	5.2	41	410	19¼	19	19⅛	— ⅛
10	6	WilshrO .14	1.6	23	115	8⅝	8⅛	8⅝	
31⅜	28¼	WinDx 1.44	4.9	9	219	29⅜	29⅛	29¼	
7⅛	3	Winnbgo		36	88	3⅞	3⅛	3¼	+ ⅛
13⅝	9⅜	WinterJ 1	9.2	13	18	10⅞	10⅞	10⅞	+ ⅛
29½	25	WisEP 2.24	8.6	7	228	26½	26⅛	26⅛	— ⅛
23	19	WisGs 1.92	9.1	7	25	21⅛	20⅞	21⅛	+ ½
28⅞	25⅜	WisG pf2.55	9.8		2	26	26	26	
21⅞	18⅜	WiscPL 1.76	9.2	9	11	19⅛	19⅛	19⅛	
21⅛	17⅝	WiscPS 1.62	9.0	7	20	18⅛	17⅞	18	
24⅝	18⅛	Witco 1.20	5.3	6	x30	22⅜	22⅛	22½	+ ⅜
17½	10	WitfrR .80	7.0	5	63	11⅝	11⅛	11½	— ⅛
13⅝	5⅝	WolvrW .30	2.9	7	138	10⅝	10⅛	10¼	— ⅛
19⅝	12⅛	Wometc .60	3.8	8	37	16¼	15⅞	15⅞	— ⅜
31⅜	15⅝	WoodPt .48	1.6	15	189	29⅝	29⅛	29½	+ ⅜
23	17⅛	Wolwth 1.40	6.4	6	504	22⅛	21⅞	22	
32⅜	26⅜	Wolw pf2.20	7.0		16	31½	31	31½	+ ½
12⅝	4⅝	WorldAir		48	71	7⅜	7⅛	7¼	+ ¼
77⅛	56⅜	Wrigly 2.40a	3.7	8	34	66½	65	65½	+ ⅜
19⅝	8⅝	Wurltzr .48	4.6	6	18	10⅛	10⅛	10⅛	— ⅛
19⅛	10⅝	Wylain .80	5.8	7	40	13¾	13	13¾	+ ⅜
11½	6¼	WyleLb .50	5.3	6	34	9½	9⅜	9½	
7½	2⅜	Wyly		18	38	4⅛	4⅛	4⅛	
		— X—Y—Z —							
64	41⅛	Xerox 2.40	4.2	10	1025	57⅞	57⅛	57⅛	— ¼
17	14¼	XTRA s .52	3.2	3	91	16⅝	16⅛	16½	— ⅛
24⅜	10⅞	Yates .20	1.8	5	2	19¼	19⅛	19¼	— ⅛
21⅜	15	ZaleCp 1	6.3	7	28	16⅛	16	16	— ⅛
17	12¼	ZalepfA .80	6.3		1	12⅝	12⅝	12⅝	— ⅛
18⅞	10¼	Zapata .30b	2.0	19	410	15¼	14⅞	15⅛	+ ⅜
17⅝	9¼	ZayreCp		5	67	13	12⅝	12⅝	— ¼
19⅝	12	ZenithR 1	7.1	11	369	14½	13⅞	14⅛	+ ⅜
19½	12½	Zurnind .80	5.3	6	26	15⅛	15	15	— ⅛

NEW YORK, March 14 — *Cash prices in primary markets as registered today in New York were:*

Commodity and unit	Wed	Year Ago
FOODS		
Cocoa Accra, lb	N.Q.	N.Q.
Coffee 4 Santos, lb	1.37	1.80
TEXTILES		
Printcloth 64-30 38½, yd	0.44	0.44
METALS		
Steel billets (Pitt.), ton	280.00	275.00
Iron 2 Fdry. Phila., ton	227.36	214.76
Steel scrap No. 1hvy Pitt.	132-133	74-75
Lead spot, lb	0.44	0.33
Copper elect., lb	90⅛-94¼	67⅛
Tin (Straits), lb	7.3924	5.6216
Zinc, E. St. L. Basis, lb	0.37½	0.29
Silver N.Y., oz	7.217	5.436
Gold N.Y., oz	239.75	186.70
COMMODITY Indices		
Moody's index (base 100 Dec. 31, 1931)		
March 14, 1979	1,056.10 f	906.90 f

p—Preliminary
f—Final
*—Nominal

U.S. Commodity Prices

NEW YORK FUTURES

March 14, 1979

	Open	High	Low	Close	Chg.
MAINE POTATOES 50,000 lbs.; cents per lb.					
Nov	6.10	6.10	5.99	6.08	—.02
Mar	6.84	6.84	6.70	6.83	—.02
May	8.34	8.34	8.20	8.33	+.06

Est. sales: 66 sales Tues. 99.

Total open interest Tues. 919 up 25 from Mon.

	Open	High	Low	Close	Chg.
COFFEE 'C' 37,500 lbs.; cents per lb.					
Mar	134.00	134.00	133.00	133.20	—1.43
May	134.50	134.50	133.00	133.86	—1.55
Jul	136.00	136.25	135.25	135.84	—1.41
Sep	137.50	137.50	136.50	136.60	—1.86
Dec	137.25	137.50	136.50	136.97	—1.94
Mar	137.00	137.00	136.00	136.00	—1.85
May	137.00	137.00	136.05	135.38	—1.55

Est. sales: 890 sales Tues. 988.

Total open interest Tues. 8,418 up 18 from Mon.

	Open	High	Low	Close	Chg.
SUGAR NO. 11 112,000 lbs.; cents per lb.					
May	8.68	8.80	8.68	8.70	+0.02
Jul	9.05	9.15	9.01	9.03	+0.02
Sep	9.25	9.31	9.24	9.24	+0.01
Oct	9.36	9.43	9.35	9.35	+0.02
Mar	10.01	10.06	9.98	10.01	+0.03
May	10.22	10.25	10.20	10.19	+0.02
Jul	10.41	10.45	10.40	10.42	+0.08

Est. sales: 3,610 sales Tues. 1,739.

Total open interest Tues. 34,310 off 148 from Mon.

	Open	High	Low	Close	Chg.
COCOA 30,000 lbs.; cents per lb.					
Mar	148.60	148.60	145.90	146.00	—5.70
May	149.00	149.74	147.25	147.50	—5.95
Jul	151.40	151.50	149.25	149.85	—5.30
Sep	153.40	153.50	151.70	151.85	—5.05
Dec	156.25	156.25	154.30	154.60	—4.55
Mar	156.00	156.00	156.00	156.10	

Est. sales: 1,333 sales Tues. 512.

Total open interest Tues. 6,566 up 18 from Mon.

	Open	High	Low	Close	Chg.
ORANGE JUICE. 15,000 lbs.; cents per lb.					
Mar	104.60	104.60	104.00	103.85	—0.15
May	105.80	105.90	104.95	105.10	+0.20
Jul	106.60	106.70	105.95	106.00	+0.05
Sep	107.15	107.15	106.20	106.50	—0.10
Nov	103.40	103.40	102.50	102.50	
Jan	99.60	99.60	98.50	98.65	—0.35
Mar	99.90	99.90	99.15	99.35	—0.15
May	99.60	100.20	99.50	99.50	—0.50

Est. sales: 750 sales Tues. 840.

Total open interest Tues. 8,590 up 37 from Mon.

	Open	High	Low	Close	Chg.
COTTON, No. 2 50,000 lbs.; cents per lb.					
May	62.00	62.35	61.92	62.19	+0.14
Jul	64.00	64.30	63.80	64.14	+0.29
Oct	64.50	64.90	64.41	64.85	+0.87
Dec	64.40	64.65	64.30	64.59	+0.39
Mar	65.70	65.90	65.70	65.90	+0.20
May	67.40	67.40	67.40	67.20	+0.70

Est. sales: 5,850 sales Tues. 5,929.

Total open interest Tues. 37,636 off 314 from Mon.

	Open	High	Low	Close	Chg.
COPPER 25,000 lbs.; cents per lb.					
Mar	86.50	87.90	86.50	87.50	+0.30
May	87.80	89.40	87.60	88.70	+0.30
Jul	88.10	89.80	88.10	89.30	+0.50
Sep	88.50	90.20	88.25	89.70	+0.60
Dec	89.05	90.75	89.00	90.15	+0.55
Jan	89.90	90.80	89.90	90.30	+0.60
Mar	89.20	90.90	89.20	90.55	+0.65
May	90.10	90.85	90.10	90.80	+0.70
Jul	91.25	91.25	90.90	91.05	+0.75
Sep	90.30	91.50	90.25	91.30	+0.80
Dec	90.40	92.10	90.35	91.70	+0.90

Est. sales: 6,200 sales Tues. 9,361.

Total open interest Tues. 48,919 off 280 from Mon.

	Open	High	Low	Close	Chg.
N.Y. SILVER. 5,000 troy oz; cents per oz					
Mar	716.00	724.10	716.00	722.00	+ 8.20
Apr	724.00	724.00	721.00	725.00	+ 8.00
May	726.00	733.50	721.40	731.00	+ 8.00
Jul	733.00	743.80	731.50	740.80	+ 8.40
Sep	742.50	753.00	741.00	750.50	+ 8.70
Dec	758.00	768.00	755.00	765.00	+ 9.10
Jan	720.00	772.00	762.00	769.70	+ 9.40
Mar	771.00	780.00	768.00	779.30	+ 9.70
May	780.00	791.50	778.50	789.00	+10.10
Jul	788.00	796.00	788.00	798.60	+10.30
Sep	800.50	807.00	798.00	808.30	+10.50
Dec	814.50	820.00	814.50	823.10	+11.10

Est. sales: 14,000 sales Tues. 18,213.

Total open interest Tues. 208,448 off 1,387 from Mon.

	Open	High	Low	Close	Chg.
PLATINUM 50 troy oz.; dollars per troy oz.					
Apr	384.00	389.40	382.20	389.10	+ 5.10
May	385.00	390.00	390.00	388.70	+ 4.90
Jun	385.50	389.30	384.00	388.80	+ 4.90
Jul	384.00	389.60	382.80	388.90	+ 4.70
Oct	385.50	389.00	384.00	389.10	+ 3.90
Jan	386.50	390.00	386.50	389.90	+ 3.40
Apr	388.00	392.50	388.00	390.70	+ 3.20
Jul	389.00	393.30	388.00	391.60	+ 2.90
Oct	390.00	396.00	395.00	392.50	+ 2.70

Est. sales: 1,971 sales Tues. 1,475.

Total open interest Tues. 9,668 off 115 from Mon.

	Open	High	Low	Close	Chg.
GOLD 100 troy ounce contracts					
Apr	240.00	241.20	239.00	240.30	
May	242.40	242.40	242.40	242.30	
Jun	243.80	245.30	243.10	244.40	
Aug	247.60	249.50	247.30	248.60	
Oct	252.50	253.50	252.00	252.90	
Dec	256.60	258.10	255.80	257.30	+ 0.10
Feb	261.30	261.50	260.70	261.70	+ 0.20
Apr	265.90	267.60	265.00	266.10	+ 0.20
Jun	270.30	271.30	269.50	270.50	+ 0.20
Dec	284.10	286.50	284.10	284.10	

Est. sales: 23,000; sales Tues. 17,198.

Total open interest Tues. 167,880 up 784 from Mon.

CHICAGO FUTURES

March 14, 1979

	Open	High	Low	Close	Chg.
WHEAT 5,000 bu.; dollars per bu.					
Mar	3.73	3.73	3.67	3.68	—.03½
May	3.39	3.40	3.35½	3.35¾	—.02½
Jul	3.20½	3.23¾	3.20½	3.20½	—.00¾
Sep	3.25¼	3.27¾	3.24¾	3.24¾	—.00½
Dec	3.35½	3.37¾	3.35	3.35¼	—.00½
Mar	3.44	3.45¼	3.43½	3.44¼	—.00¼

Sales Tues. 12,671.

Total open interest Tues. 34,335, off 1,465 from Mon.

	Open	High	Low	Close	Chg.
CORN 5,000 bu.; dollars per bu.					
Mar	2.37¾	2.38¼	2.37	2.37¾	+.00¾
May	2.43	2.43½	2.42½	2.43	—.00¼
Jul	2.46¼	2.47½	2.45½	2.46½	+.00½
Sep	2.48½	2.50¼	2.48¼	2.49¼	+.00¾
Dec	2.53	2.55½	2.53	2.54¼	+.01
Mar	2.61	2.63	2.60½	2.62½	+.01

Sales Tues. 30,630.

Total open interest Tues. 143,363, up 249 from Mon.

	Open	High	Low	Close	Chg.
SOYBEANS 5,000 bu.; dollars per bu.					
Mar	7.27	7.34½	7.24	7.33	+.05½
May	7.42	7.50	7.38	7.48	+.05½
Jul	7.48	7.58	7.47	7.57	+.06¼
Aug	7.44	7.50½	7.43	7.50	+.05¼
Sep	7.12	7.18½	7.12	7.17	+.05
Nov	6.95	7.01	6.95	7.00½	+.04½
Jan	7.06	7.09	7.05	7.08½	+.04½
Mar	7.15	7.19½	7.15	7.19	+.04½

Sales Tues. 36,613.

Total open interest Tues. 128,774, off 41 from Mon.

	Open	High	Low	Close	Chg.
SOYBEAN MEAL 100 tons; dollars per ton					
Mar	190.10	191.50	189.00	190.90	— .10
May	195.00	196.50	193.70	195.30	+ .20
Jul	197.80	199.50	197.20	198.80	+ .60
Aug	198.50	199.80	198.00	199.20	+ .50
Sep	195.50	196.80	195.50	196.40	+ .40
Oct	192.20	193.30	192.20	193.30	+1.00
Dec	192.00	193.20	191.50	193.10	+ .90
Jan	192.80	193.80	192.50	193.80	+1.00
Mar	198.00	198.00	198.00	198.00	+1.50

Sales Tues. 8,554.

Total open interest Tues. 51,546, off 554 from Mon.

	Open	High	Low	Close	Chg.
SOYBEAN OIL 60,000 lbs.; dollars per 100 lbs					
Mar	26.30	26.60	26.25	26.57	+ .15
May	26.40	26.85	26.35	26.75	+ .18
Jul	26.65	27.05	26.40	26.90	+ .22
Aug	26.30	26.85	26.30	26.75	+ .15
Sep	25.70	26.25	25.70	26.20	+ .27
Oct	25.10	25.45	25.00	25.45	+ .25
Dec	24.80	25.10	24.70	25.07	+ .22
Jan	24.73	24.95	24.75	24.95	+ .15
Mar	24.65	24.90	24.65	24.85	+ .15
May	24.70	24.75	24.70	24.75	+ .05

Sales Tues. 9,358.

Total open interest Tues. 55,520, off 380 from Mon.

	Open	High	Low	Close	Chg.
OATS 5,000 bu; dollars per bu.					
Mar	1.28	1.28½	1.26½	1.27¾	—.00¼
May	1.35	1.36	1.33½	1.34¼	—.01
Jul	1.43¼	1.44¼	1.41¾	1.42	—.01¼
Sep	1.52	1.52	1.49½	1.49¾	—.01¼
Dec	1.59	1.59	1.56½	1.56½	—.01½

Sales Tues. 800.

Total open interest Tues. 5,255, off 169 from Mon

	Open	High	Low	Close	Chg.
LIVE BEEF CATTLE 40,000 lbs.; cents per lb.					
Apr	72.65	73.62	72.42	73.35	+1.18
Jun	71.35	72.47	71.25	72.40	+1.43
Aug	69.92	70.80	69.70	70.42	+1.12
Oct	68.35	69.15	68.20	68.57	+ .77
Dec	68.95	69.62	68.80	69.25	+ .90
Jan	69.65	70.05	69.30	69.40	+ .68
Feb	70.25	70.92	70.20	70.52	+ .87
Apr	70.70	71.00	70.20	70.40	+ .80
Jun	71.50	71.80	71.40	71.50	+ .40
Aug	71.00	71.25	71.00	71.15	+ .90

Est. sales: 26,015; sales Tues. 25,386.

Total open interest Tues. 100,410, off 552 from Mon.

	Open	High	Low	Close	Chg.
FEEDER CATTLE 42,000 lbs.; cents per lb.					
Mar	92.25	93.45	92.20	93.05	+ .90
Apr	92.10	92.80	91.60	92.57	+1.07
May	88.50	89.07	88.10	89.07	+1.50
Aug	86.00	86.70	86.00	86.70	+1.50
Sep	85.40	86.22	85.40	86.22	+1.50
Oct	84.85	85.12	84.20	85.12	+1.50
Nov	85.62	85.90	85.00	85.90	+1.50
Jan	86.00	86.50	86.00	86.50	+1.50

Est. sales: 5,164; sales Tues. 5,584.

Total open interest Tues. 26,586, off 305 from Mon.

	Open	High	Low	Close	Chg
LIVE HOGS 30,000 cents per lb.					
Apr	50.50	51.37	50.37	51.12	+1.02
Jun	52.00	53.15	52.00	52.85	+ .93
Jul	52.55	53.40	52.50	53.22	+ .95
Aug	49.95	50.85	49.85	50.42	+ .82
Oct	47.75	48.85	47.45	48.25	+ .80
Dec	48.35	49.25	48.30	48.75	+ .60
Feb	47.90	48.50	47.65	48.00	+ .18
Apr	45.12	46.15	45.12	45.30	+ .43
Jun	46.00	46.00	46.00	46.00	

Est. sales: 8,151; sales Tues. 8,507.

Total open interest Tues. 29,716, off 611 from Mon.

	Open	High	Low	Close	Chg
PORK BELLIES 36,000 lbs.; cents per lb.					
Mar	62.40	63.50	62.27	62.75	+ .60
May	62.20	63.60	62.05	62.77	+ .87
Jul	62.00	63.50	61.95	62.82	+1.07
Aug	59.65	61.25	59.65	60.65	+1.03

Est. sales: 4,515; sales Tues. 4,787.

Total open interest Tues. 8,846, off 241 from Mon.

	Open	High	Low	Close	Chg
ICED BROILERS 30,000 lbs.; cnts pr lb;					
Mr	48.50	48.75	48.35	48.75	+ .15
Apr	49.10	49.20	48.80	49.20	+ .10
May	50.60	51.25	50.30	51.25	+ .55
Jun	53.80	54.30	53.75	54.25	+ .25
Jul	53.00	53.50	52.75	53.30	+ .30
Aug	51.00	51.40	51.00	51.40	+ .18
Sep	.	.	.	48.20	+ .03
Oct	.	.	.	47.20	.
Nov	.	.	.	47.80	.
Dec	.	.	.	47.25	—.15

Sales Tues. 61.

Total open interest Tues. 1,896, up 10 from Mon.

	Open	High	Low	Close	Chg
SHELL EGGS 22,500 doz.; cents per doz.					
Mar	65.80	66.80	65.50	66.05	— .45
Apr	53.55	53.75	52.70	53.75	+ .10
May	51.75	52.00	51.40	51.97	+ .22
Jun	53.00	53.20	52.90	53.20	— .50
Sep	61.60	61.60	60.50	61.00	— .60
Nov	.	.	.	61.90	.
Dec	.	.	.	63.55	— .35

Est. sales: 225; sales Tues. 137.

Total open interest Tues. 1,223, off 3 from Mon.

	Open	High	Low	Close	Chg
LUMBER 100,000 bd. ft.					
Mar	216.00	218.10	215.60	215.60	— .50
May	212.40	215.00	212.40	214.60	+2.30
Jul	211.10	213.10	211.10	213.00	+2.00
Sep	209.00	211.00	208.60	210.70	+ .80
Nov	201.00	201.70	199.70	200.40	— .80

Est. sales: 2,492; sales Tues. 2,429.

Total open interest Tues. 7,890, up 103 from Mon.

	Open	High	Low	Close	Chg
PLYWOOD 76,032 sq ft; dollars per 1,000 sq ft.					
Mar	209.70	212.00	209.60	210.50	+1.70
May	207.50	208.10	207.10	208.10	+1.30
Jul	207.00	208.10	207.00	208.10	+1.20
Sep	205.20	206.00	205.20	206.00	+1.00
Nov	203.00	204.00	203.00	203.80	+ .80
Jan	203.50	204.50	203.50	204.50	+1.00
Mar	.	.	.	204.00	+ .30

Sales: Tues. 378.

Total open interest Tues. 3,567, off 2 from Mon.

	Open	High	Low	Close	Chg
U.S TREASURY BILLS $1 million; pts. of 100 pct.					
Mar	90.55	90.56	90.49	90.50	—.05
Jun	90.52	90.55	90.46	90.47	—.06
Sep	90.48	90.51	90.43	90.44	—.05
Dec	90.51	90.52	90.44	90.46	—.04
Mar	90.54	90.56	90.51	90.53	.
Jun	90.59	90.61	90.56	90.59	.
Sep	90.60	90.63	90.59	90.59	—.01
Dec	90.62	90.63	90.59	90.60	—.03

Est. sales: 3,851; sales Tues. 3,031.

Total open interest Tues. 55,154, off 756 from Mon.

	Open	High	Low	Close	Chg
GNMA (pct, $100,000 prin., pts. & 32nds of 100 pct.)					
Mar	87-31	87-31	87-27	87-29	—04
Jun	88-04	88-05	87-29	87-31	—06
Sep	88-06	88-06	88-00	88-02	—07
Dec	88-07	88-09	88-01	88-03	—06
Mar	88-05	88-06	88-00	88-00	—07
Jun	88-02	88-03	87-29	87-29	—11
Sep	87-27	87-28	87-27	87-28	—03
Dec	87-27	87-27	87-24	87-24	—04
Mar	87-21	87-21	87-20	87-20	—06
Jun	87-18	87-18	87-17	87-17	—09
Sep	87-20	87-20	87-13	87-14	—06

Sales: Tues. 1,627 contracts.

Total open interest Tues. 62,736, up 33 from Mon.

	Open	High	Low	Close	Chg.
LONG TERM TREASURY BONDS (8 pct.—$100,000 prin; pts & 32nds of 100 pct.)					
Mar	89-28	89-29	89-20	89-21	—11
Jun	90-04	90-05	89-25	89-28	—11
Sep	90-11	90-11	90-00	90-03	—10
Dec	90-15	90-16	90-05	90-07	—11
Mar	90-14	90-17	90-08	90-17	—02
Jun	90-16	90-16	90-07	90-08	—10
Sep	90-16	90-16	90-06	90-06	—12
Dec	90-15	90-50	90-05	90-05	—12
Mar				90-05	—12
Jun	90-10	90-10	90-05	90-05	—11
Sep	90-10	90-10	90-05	90-05	—11

Sales Tues. 3,344 contracts.

Total open interest Tues. 45,509, up 157 from Mon.

	Open	High	Low	Close	Chg.
90-DAY COMMERCIAL PAPER LOANS ($1 million, annualized discount rate)					
Mar				10.28	+ .05
Jun	10.59	10.67	10.57	10.67	+ .14
Sep	10.69	10.79	10.69	10.79	+ .13
Dec	10.70	10.77	10.70	10.77	+ .11
Mar	10.69	10.70	10.68	10.70	+ .04
Jun	10.69	10.70	10.69	10.70	+ .04

Sales Tues. 185 contracts.

Total open interest Tues. 1,778, up 1 from Mon.

Wednesday's New Highs and Lows

NEW HIGHS—31

Am Credit	Exxon	ReevesBro
Am Stores	HousNo Gas	SCOA s
AshindOils	IntlMin Chm	SwstAir s
Butlerint s	KaisrAl 57pf	Superior Oil
Ci Ritvinv	Marathn Oil	Tektronix
Cdn Pacif	McIntyr Mn	TexOil Gas
CentTelUt	Mesa Pet	ToroCo
DennisnMfs	Newmt pfA	Tracor s
EmpirGas	PennCent	Transcn Lin
EthylCp	Pennzoil Co	UnEnRes
EthylCp pfA		

NEW LOWS—9

AlaP 9.44pf	DukeP pfH	McDermott
CnPw 7.68pf	IndiM 8.68pf	MetEd pfH
DetE 2.75pf	LudlowCp wd	PSInd 4.32pf

Tokyo Exchange

March 14, 1979

	Price Yen		Price Yen
Asahi Glass	343	Matsu E. Wks	556
Canon	555	Mitsubi Hvy Ind.	138
Dai Nip. Print	539	Mitsubi Corp.	424
Fuji Bank	335	Mitsui Co.	316
Fuji Photo	643	Mitsukoshi	494
Hitachi	251	Nippon Elec.	288
Honda Motor	483	Sharp	499
C. Itoh	251	Sony Corp	1,760
Japan Air L.	2,940	Sumitomo Bank	335
Kansai El. Pwr.	1,160	Taisho Marine	242
Kao Soap	625	Takeda	516
Kirin Brewery	453	Teijin	137
Komatsu	357	Tokyo Marine	589
Kubota	284	Toray	180
Matsu El. Ind.	658	Toyota	854

International Stock Indexes

	Yest	Prev	High	Low
Amsterdam (1)	89.20	89.00	100.80	85.60
Brussels (2)	117.74	116.89	119.79	94.04
Frankfurt (3)	151.24	151.06	164.46	141.16
London 30	509.90	506.60	535.50	433.40
London 500 (4)	277.57	277.05	281.07	205.42
Milan (5)	76.75	77.43	82.52	55.45
Paris (6)	N.A.	114.78	127.35	78.10
Sydney (7)	591.54	591.67	591.67	441.19
Tokyo (8)	447.76	448.89	462.97	364.04
Tokyo (9)	6,048.01	6,058.30	6,212.76	5,867.91
Zurich (10)	332.80	330.90	342.80	289.58

1. Anp-Cps ind.; 2. "Commission de la Bourse" ind.; 3. Hardy-Slamon ind.; 4. Financial Times indexes; 5. Banca Comerciale Italiana ind.; 6. Agefi ind.; 7. "All ordinaries" ind.; 8. First section stock ind.; 9. Nikkei Dow-Jones ind.; 10. Swiss Bank Corp. ind.

IMM Futures

March 14, 1979

	Open	High	Low	Close	Chg
SWISS FRANC					
Mar	0.5952	0.5969	0.5950	0.5966	+0.0015
June	0.6117	0.6130	0.6108	0.6121	+0.0012
Sept	0.6260	0.6264 b	0.6256	0.6264 b	+0.0019
Dec	0.6396	0.6403	0.6385	0.6399 a	+0.0014
Mar	0.6505	0.6520	0.6505	0.6508 a	+0.0012
GUILDER					
Mar	N.T.	N.T.	N.T.	0.4990	Unch.
FRENCH FRANC					
Mar	0.2337	0.2337	0.2337	0.2337	+0.0002
June	N.T.	N.T.	N.T.	0.2355	Unch.
Sept	0.2356	0.2356	0.2356	0.2356	—0.0009
YEN					
Mar	4804	4827	4804	4825	+0025
June	4865	4895	4860	4885	+0002
Sept	4942	4964 b	4942	4955 b	+0012
Dec	5045	5045	5045	5045	—0100
Initial 0.00 omitted					
STERLING					
Mar	2.0380	2.0400	2.0360	2.0390	+0.0035
June	2.0320	2.0335	2.0280	2.0315	—0.0010
Sept	2.0310	2.0325	2.0280	2.0310 a	—0.0010
Dec	2.0250	2.0280	2.0215	2.0280	+0.0030
Mar	N.T.	N.T.	N.T.	2.0230	Unch.
CANADIAN DOLLAR					
Mar	0.8510	0.8537	0.8506	0.8522	—0.0017
June	0.8510	0.8543	0.8504	0.8528	—0.0012
Sept	0.8520	0.8550	0.8515	0.8540	—0.0010
Dec	0.8530	0.8560	0.8525	0.8547 b	—0.0015
Mar	N.T.	N.T.	N.T.	0.8555	Unch.
DEUTSCHE MARK					
Mar	0.5372	0.5389	0.5372	0.5384 b	+0.0018
June	0.5462	0.5476	0.5457	0.5472	+0.0019
Sept	0.5546	0.5560	0.5544	0.5555	+0.0025
Dec	0.5617	0.5626 b	0.5615	0.5625	+0.0020
Mar	N.T.	N.T.	N.T.	0.5700 b	+0.0030

Swiss Issue of Bonn Upsets Bundesbank

BONN, March 14 (Reuters) — The city of Bonn is raising 50 million Swiss francs through an eight-year private placement carrying a coupon of 3¾ percent, a city finance official said today. The proceeds will be used to finance the city's investment commitments this year.

The official declined to comment on press reports the Bundesbank is dissatisfied with the city for raising funds abroad, rather than confining itself to the domestic bond market. A central bank spokesman in Frankfurt said the bank has no official statement to make on the subject.

But Bundesbank sources said the bank is displeased that the city has not adhered to a long-standing agreement among the federal, state and local authorities that public authorities confine their borrowing to the domestic market.

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AMEX Nationwide Trading Closing Prices Mar. 14

Tables include the nationwide prices up to the closing on Wall Street.

12 Month High	12 Month Low	Stock	Div. in $	Yld.	P/E	Sls. 100s	High	Low	Close Quot.	Ch'ge Prev. Close
		— A—A—A —								
13⅝	9⅝	AAR	.38	3.3	7	48	11⅞	11⅝	11⅝	
6½	3½	AAV	.29e	7.3	6	2	4	4	4	
12	6⅞	APS	.44	4.8	7	9	9⅜	9⅛	9⅛	
7¼	1	ATI				20	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜	
17¼	7	AVC			7	7	10½	10¼	10½	+ ¼
34⅞	17	AVX	.50	1.9	10	28	27	26⅝	26⅝	— ⅛
7⅛	3⅞	AZL			90	30	5⅜	5¼	5⅜	
10⅜	6½	AbrdMf	.40b	5.2	4	16	8⅜	7¾	7¾	— ⅛
3	1½	AcmePr				36	1¾	1⅝	1⅝	
17¼	7¾	AcmeU	.30	2.8	11	1	10⅝	10⅝	10⅝	
5	2⅝	Action				1	2¾	2¾	2¾	— ⅛
14⅛	7¼	ActonCp	.24b	2.6	7	47	9½	9⅜	9⅜	— ⅛
15¼	7¼	AdamR	.12	.9	11	259	13⅝	12⅞	13⅛	+ ⅞
24½	13¼	AdobeO	.20	.9	21	298	23⅝	22⅝	23	+ ⅜
2⅞	1⅜	AegisCo			6	52	1⅞	1¾	1¾	+ ⅛
18⅝	9½	AeroFlo	.30a	1.7	6	208	17⅞	17⅜	17⅝	+2⅜
7⅞	3	Aeronco			20	12	5⅜	5¼	5⅜	
8	5⅛	AffilHsp	.24	4.5	9	1	5⅜	5⅜	5⅜	
23¼	16¼	AffilPub	.80	4.0	8	3	20½	20	20	— ⅛
9½	5¾	AfterSix	.32	5.2	5	2	6⅛	6	6⅛	
8	3½	AiskAir	.20r	4.0	3	26	5	4⅞	5	
8½	5	Alcolac	.18	2.9	6	1	6¼	6⅛	6¼	— ¼
22	10¾	AllegCp wt				4	19½	19½	19½	+ ½
8½	2¼	AllegA wtO				165	5⅜	5¼	5¼	+ ⅛
1⅛	1-64	AllegA wtN				149	1-16	1-64	1-16	+3-64
47½	27	AllgA pf	3	8.5		1	35½	35½	35½	+ ½
6	5¼	AllianT	.36e	4.5	10	4	8	8	8	
8¼	1⅞	AlldArt				106	2¾	2½	2½	— ¼
11⅞	4⅞	AlmySt	.20e	2.7	6	7	7⅜	7	7⅜	+ ⅛
9¼	3⅞	Alphain	.10e	1.2	10	11	8¼	8⅛	8⅛	— ⅛
11½	7⅛	Altamil	.32e	3.1	4	7	10½	10¼	10⅛	
2	⅝	AltecCp			25	39	1	1	1	
8⅞	5⅛	Altec pf				6	7⅛	7⅛	7⅛	— ⅛
48¾	42	Alcoa pf3.75		9.0		z2250	41½	d41½	41½	— ⅛
71½	25⅛	Amdhl	.40	1.1	14	627	39⅛	37⅝	38	— ⅞
15	3⅞	AmAgro			9	15	14	14	14	+ ⅛
10½	6¼	AmBilt	.12e	1.4	6	3	8½	8½	8½	
40½	15⅞	AmBrd wt				4	28	28	28	+ ½
11	7⅞	ABusPd	.40	4.4	7	3	9	9	9	
6¼	1¼	AmCapCo				4	2½	2½	2½	
11⅜	7	AGarPd	.34	4.0	5	9	8½	8⅛	8½	+ ⅜
13⅜	6⅜	AlntPict				117	8¾	8⅝	8¾	+ ⅛
3¾	2¼	Alsraell	.09e	2.6	3	403	3½	3⅜	3½	+ ⅛
10⅜	6½	AMzeA	.48	6.2	5	12	8⅛	7¾	7¾	— ⅛
10⅜	6½	AMzeB	.48	6.2	5	2	7¾	7¾	7¾	— ⅛
46⅝	29½	AmMtg	1.90t	5.1	7	21	37½	35½	37½	+1¾
14⅞	7⅜	AMdBld	.40	4.0	11	23	10⅜	10	10	— ⅛
24⅝	8¾	AMotin	.30	2.2	6	101	14½	13⅝	13⅝	— ⅛
30⅝	22⅝	AmPetf	2.20	7.9	9	19	28	28	28	
12¾	5⅝	AScIE	.04e	.6		11	6⅝	6⅝	6⅝	— ⅛
18⅝	12¾	AmSeal	.40	3.0	12	3	13¼	13	13¼	+ ¼
15⅝	8	AmTec	.50a	5.6	4	18	9	8⅞	8⅞	
5½	2½	Andrea	.14e	4.7	10	4	3	3	3	— ⅛
17¼	8½	AngloC	.16e	1.3	7	27	13⅜	13½	13½	
14	7¼	Anken	.44	3.3	8	61	u14⅛	13¼	13½	— ½
7⅞	6½	Anthony	.40	5.0	4	98	u 8	7¾	8	+ ⅛
17½	8⅝	ApiDta	.16	1.4	8	16	11⅜	11½	11⅜	— ⅛
14⅝	5¾	ApldDev			20	61	9⅝	9⅛	9⅛	— ⅛
24⅝	13⅝	AquilCo	.39	1.6	13	55	u24⅝	23⅜	23⅞	— ¼
10¾	6	ArrowA	.20	2.1	6	14	9⅝	9½	9½	— ¼
14¼	6⅝	Arundel			4	2	8½	8⅝	8⅝	— ⅛
20⅝	10	Asamer	.30	1.9		129	15⅞	15¾	15⅞	+ ⅛
1⅝	⅝	AskinSvc				7	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	
9¼	6⅝	Astrex			8	29	8⅝	8⅝	8⅝	
1½	11-16	Atco Ind				7	15-16	⅞	⅞	
3¼	1⅝	AtlsCM	.05e	1.7	33	3	3	2⅞	3	+ ⅛
7⅛	3½	AtlasCp wt				9	5⅛	5⅛	5⅛	— ⅛
9¼	3⅜	Audiotr	.12b	2.5	5	1	4⅞	4⅞	4⅞	+ ⅛
31⅞	18¾	Augat	.44	1.5	14	42	28⅞	28⅝	28½	
4⅝	2	AutoTrn				23	2⅜	2⅛	2⅛	— ¼
4¼	1⅞	AutmRod				14	1⅞	1⅞	1⅞	
40¼	28¾	AutoSw	.80a	2.2	10	4	36¼	36	36	— ½
8½	4½	AVEMC	.34	6.6	6	21	5¼	5⅛	5⅛	— ⅛
25	16¼	Avondl	1.20	6.7	7	11	18	17⅜	18	+ ¼
19¼	7⅛	Aydin			10	12	11⅞	11⅝	11⅞	
		— B—B—B —								
2⅜	11-16	BRT				3	1¼	1¼	1¼	+ ⅛
6⅛	2¾	BTU			12	8	3⅝	3⅝	3½	
15½	9	Badger	.70	6.9	5	10	10¼	10⅛	10⅛	— ⅜
4⅞	2⅝	Baker	.20e	5.2		5	4	3⅞	3⅞	— ⅛
34	18⅝	Baldor	.28	1.1	12	19	26	25½	25⅝	+ ¼
7½	5⅝	BaldwS	.32a	4.7		7	6¾	6¾	6¾	+ ⅛
20¾	15¼	BanFd	1.11e	6.4		12	17⅜	17⅜	17⅜	
4¼	1¼	Bangor wt				20	2	1⅞	2	
11½	7	Banlstr	.40	4.6	15	46	8⅞	8⅝	8⅝	+ ⅛
5⅝	2¾	BarcoCa	.12	2.4	24	1	5	5	5	
11	3¾	BarnesE			11	5	7	7	7	+ ⅛
13	6½	Barnwl	.20	2.2	129	10	9	9	9	
25½	8½	BarryR	.20b	.8	14	293	25⅛	23½	23¾	—1⅝
9⅞	4⅛	BarthS			10	7	4¼	4¼	4¼	
5⅝	2⅝	BaruchF			49	162	5	4⅝	4⅝	— ⅛
4¼	1½	Barwick				1	2	2	2	+ ⅛
3¼	2	BelscR			9	5	2⅜	2⅜		
19⅝	10⅝	BnlSlA	.40	2.2	5	19	18¼	18	18⅛	— ⅛
5	2½	BergEnt			5	24	3⅛	3	3	
9⅛	5¾	BergenB	.10e	1.3	6	19	7½	7⅜	7½	+ ¼
8½	1¼	BernzO				20	2⅜	2½	2⅜	
3¼	1⅝	Berven				5	2⅝	2⅜	2⅜	
3½	2	BethCp				6	2½	2½	2½	
9⅝	4⅜	Beverly			11	92	7¼	7⅜	7⅛	— ¼
13⅝	8	BicPen	.48	5.1	7	29	9½	9¼	9½	+ ⅛
28	16⅝	BinkMf	1b	5.4	6	2	18⅝	18⅜	18⅝	+ ⅛
25½	9¾	Blount	.48	2.4	6	18	20	20	20	— ¼
5⅛	3⅜	BodinAp				15	4⅛	4⅛	4⅛	+ ⅛
15	5⅝	BoltBer	.20	1.6		7	12⅝	12¼	12⅝	
22½	14⅝	BowVall	.10	.4	16	138	22⅝	22	22⅝	
9	2⅝	Bowmar			35	20	3½	3⅜	3½	+ ⅛
24	11¼	Bowne	.48b	2.5	8	45	19⅝	19	19	
13¼	5½	BradfdN	.26	2.8	8	179	9¼	9	9¼	
5¼	3⅛	Branch	.20	4.8	4	20	4¼	4⅛	4⅛	
22½	7⅝	Braniff wt				8	9¼	9⅛	9⅛	
18⅞	13	Brascan	1a	5.4	4	215	18⅝	18½	18½	— ¼
14⅝	4½	BreezeCp			8	14	13¼	12⅞	12⅞	— ⅜
6	3½	BroDart	.20	5.7	7	15	3½	3½	3½	
19½	9⅞	BrooksP	.44	3.2	10	3	13⅝	13⅝	13⅝	
35½	21⅛	BrnFA	1.16	3.7	10	3	31¾	31⅝	31½	+ ¼
36½	21	BrnFB	1.16	3.5	11	110	33½	33	33⅛	+ ⅜
17	9⅝	Buell	.50	4.2	5	2	12	12	12	
6	3⅞	Buildex			4	3	3⅞	3⅛	3⅛	
3¾	1⅞	Burgess				23	2⅜	2½	2⅜	+ ¼
15⅝	8⅞	Burnsin	.60	6.0	8	126	10¼	9⅞	10	+ ⅜
		— C—C—C —								
18	10	CK Pet	.16	1.2	38	71	14	13½	13⅞	+ ½
14⅝	4¼	CDI			7	57	9⅝	9¼	9¼	— ¼
16⅝	6⅜	CHB Fd	.57t	6.8		7	8⅜	8¼	8⅜	+ ⅛
6½	3⅝	CMI Cp	.05e	1.1	8	33	4½	4⅜	4½	+ ¼
19⅝	9¼	CRS	.30	2.9	6	14	10⅜	10	10¼	
19½	11⅝	CSE	1.20	7.2	5	1	16¾	16¾	16¾	—
25⅞	12¼	CWTran	.70	2.6	6	x62	u27½	26⅞	27	+1⅝
9	3⅝	CagleA	.05e	.6	5	5	8⅝	8⅝	8⅝	
22⅝	13	Caldor	.40	2.1	8	62	19⅝	19	19	— ⅛
13¼	3⅞	Calcomp			15	82	8⅞	8⅝	8½	— ⅜
6⅛	3	ColLife	.05e	1.1	13	12	4¾	4½	4½	+ ⅛
18¾	10	CallLf pf	.92	8.0		2	11⅝	11⅝	11⅝	+ ¼
24	19	CallLf pf2.50		12.		2	20⅝	20⅝	20⅝	+ ¼
9¾	8⅝	CallLi pf1.10		13.		3	8⅝	8⅝	8⅝	+ ⅛
41¼	25	CalPIC	1.60a	4.5	5	38	36	35¾	35¾	
22⅛	10¾	Camco	.20	1.2	8	15	17	16⅞	17	
6¾	3 1-16	CaChbA				43	5⅝	5½	5⅝	
11⅞	6⅝	CdnHomO			24	643	u12	11⅞	11⅞	
9¼	4⅞	CdMarc	.30	3.2	9	392	u 9⅜	9	9¼	+ ¼
19⅞	10¾	CdnMerr			14	44	15⅞	15¾	15⅞	+ ¼
22⅝	13½	CdnOccl	.58a	3.1	14	6	19	19	19	
85	48	CdnSupO			14	1780	u88¾	85	87¼	+2¾
6¼	3⅝	CapitlFd	.20	4.6	5	9	4⅜	4⅜	4⅜	+ ⅛
6⅛	3	Caressa	.05e	1.1	10	7	4⅝	4¼	4⅝	
32⅝	24⅛	Carnot	1.50	5.4	8	204	28	27⅝	27⅝	+ ¼
18⅝	13⅞	CastlAM	1b	6.5	5	1	15⅜	15⅜	15⅜	
23⅞	19⅝	CasFd	1.60a	7.9		2	20⅜	20⅜	20⅜	— ⅛
3¾	1⅝	CelluCft			7	92	2⅜	2⅜	2⅜	+ ⅜
49	40	CenPLpf	4	9.8		z100	41	41	41	
22⅝	12⅞	Cenvill	1	6.6	5	23	15⅝	15¼	15¼	+ ⅛
4¼	2⅛	CertifCp			8	58	u 4½	4⅜	4¼	+ ⅛
2½	11-16	Certron			9	15-16	⅞	⅞		— ⅛
6⅛	3⅞	Cetec	.08	1.6	10	30	4⅞	4½	4⅞	+ ⅜
8¼	6¼	ChadMl	.60	9.1	6	1	6⅝	6⅝	6⅝	
3⅞	1¼	ChampHo				203	2	1⅞	1⅞	— ⅛
9	6½	Chmplst	.24	3.2	9	14	7½	7	7½	+ ⅜
30⅜	19½	ChiRv	1.60a	7.2	10	20	22¼	22¼	22¼	+ ⅛
28½	15⅝	ChiefDev	1e	3.5	23	41	28⅝	28½	28⅝	+ ⅜
12⅞	6½	ChitnCp	.28	3.9	4	1	7⅛	7⅛	7⅛	+ ⅛
4⅝	2⅝	CineFive				1	4½	4½	4½	+ ⅛
18¾	12⅝	CircleK	1	6.1	8	24	16½	16¼	16⅜	— ⅛
16⅝	7	Citation	.56	5.2	7	7	11	10¾	10¾	— ¼
26⅝	24⅝	CitBkNJ	1.80	7.4	5	11	24⅜	24¼	24⅜	+ ¼
6	3	Clabir	.14b	4.0	10	2	3½	3½	3½	— ⅛
5½	3⅝	ClarkC	.15e	3.5	6	2	4¼	4¼	4¼	+ ⅛
11¾	5½	Clarostat			7	5	11	10¾	10¾	— ¼
22	14¼	Clausng	1.32	6.6	7	3	20⅛	20⅛	20⅛	
6⅛	2⅝	Cohu	.16e	4.6	11	x4	3½	3⅜	3½	+ ⅛
22⅝	14½	Colemn	.92	5.5	7	23	16⅞	16⅝	16⅝	+ ⅛
21¾	9½	ColCml			26	150	14	13½	13¾	— ¼
13	6¾	Colwell	.60	4.7	9	51	u13⅛	12¾	12¾	+ ⅛
31½	21½	Cominc	2	6.3	10	17	u32	31½	32	+ ⅜
23¼	15⅝	ComAll	.40	2.1	7	17	18⅞	18⅝	18⅞	— ⅛
16¼	13⅛	ComAl pf1.60		11.		3	14½	14½	14½	— ⅛
17¼	9⅛	ComMll	.60	3.8	5	18	16¼	16	16	— ¼
35¼	13⅞	Comdint			7	251	23¼	21¾	22⅜	+ ⅞
5½	1⅛	ComdrCp			32	18	2¼	2⅛	2⅛	
10⅝	8¼	Compo s	.20	2.2	12	32	9⅛	8⅞	9	
2⅜	1⅛	CompuD			8	25	1½	1⅜	1⅜	— ⅛
7⅞	11-16	Complnv				2	3	3	3	
17	10⅞	Conchm	.80	4.7	6	70	17	16¼	17	+ ⅜
7⅜	3½	ConcrdF			6	6	4⅛	4⅛	4⅛	
18½	8¾	Condec	.30t	3.3		3	9⅛	9	9⅛	
10⅝	5	ConnrHm			5	16	8	7⅜	8	+ ⅜
23½	15½	Conrock	.90a	3.8	7	20	23½	23½	23½	+ ⅜
5½	3¼	Conrev	.16	3.9	5	18	4⅛	4	4⅛	
2¾	5¼	ConsOG			1063	270	10¼	10⅛	10⅛	+ ⅛
7⅜	4	ContMtl			6	10	5⅛	5⅛	5⅛	+ ⅛
4⅝	5¼	Cookin	.20e	3.1	3	15	6½	6⅛	6⅜	— ⅛
13½	12¾	CookP	.60	1.9	14	10	31⅞	31⅝	31⅞	
5⅞	12⅝	Corenco	.80b	6.5	6	1	12⅝	12⅝	12⅝	— ¼
21⅝	13⅝	Cornlius	.80	4.7	8	32	18	17	17	
11⅞	3⅜	Cascolnc			12	40	11⅛	11⅛	11⅛	
5½	2¾	Cramer				22	3	3	3	
4⅛	9½	CrestOil	.24a	1.8	16	37	13½	13⅛	13⅛	
18¼	15⅝	Crompt	1.40	5.4	5	5	25¾	25⅝	25⅝	— ¼
12½	23	CrossAT	1	4.0	9	9	25⅛	25	25⅛	— ⅛
8⅞	6⅜	CrowlM	.50	6.9		4	7¼	7¼	7¼	+ ⅛
4	20⅝	CwnCP	.60a	1.2	5	459	52⅝	49¼	50½	+ ⅛
7⅜	7	Crownin	.28	3.4	4	14	8⅛	8¼	8¼	— ¼
7½	9¼	CruicR	.36	2.6	14	59	14¼	14	14	
29½	14⅝	CrystlO	.60	2.1		580	29⅜	26½	28¼	+1½
29⅝	16⅜	CubicCp	.60	3.3	7	33	18½	18	18¼	+ ⅜
24½	16¼	Curtice	1.10	6.3	5	2	17⅜	17⅛	17⅜	+ ⅛
		— D—D—D —								
4¾	2⅜	DCL			5	61	4¼	4	4⅛	+ ⅛
3⅞	2⅜	DWG	.35t	14.	8	49	2⅜	d 2½	2½	— ⅛
6	3⅛	DamonC			3	1	3½	3½	3½	
4¼	6⅜	Damson			26	124	9	8¾	8⅞	— ¼
5⅝	13⅞	Datapd	.30	1.6	9	327	19¾	19	19	— ⅜
4⅜	9	DavMn	.25e	2.1	21	46	12⅝	11⅝	12⅛	+ ¼
7⅝	1¼	DeRose			16	15	2½	2⅜	2½	+ ¼

12 Month High	12 Month Low	Stock	Div. in $	Yld.	P/E	Sls. 100s	High	Low	Close Quot.	Ch'ge Prev. Close
4¼	2⅞	Decoratr	.24	8.3	8	18	2⅞	2¾	2⅞	+ ⅛
20⅝	13½	DelLabs	.48	3.1	13	10	15⅝	15¼	15⅝	+ ⅜
10⅝	6	DelhiOil	.05e	.5	12	492	10	9⅝	9¾	+ ⅛
9⅝	7	DellwdF	.60	7.2	5	9	8⅝	8⅜	8⅜	
23	15⅛	DenTal	.20	1.1	15	1	18⅛	18⅛	18⅛	+ ¼
22½	21⅜	Depsitr	s1.40	6.1	6	5	u23⅛	22½	23⅛	+ ⅝
2⅜	1	DesonJw				18	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜	
15⅞	9	DevCaA			5	12	15⅝	15½	15⅝	+ ⅛
33	20⅜	DevonGp			4	z1800	29⅝	28½	29½	+1
5⅝	2⅝	Diplcon			21	20	3⅝	3⅜	3⅜	— ⅛
18⅝	14⅜	Dillard	.40	2.4	6	3	17⅛	17	17	— ⅛
2¾	13-16	Diodes				20	1½	1⅜	1½	
3⅞	1½	DisFab			6	10	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝	— ⅛
36	10½	Documat			11	77	21⅛	20½	20⅞	+ ⅜
107¼	52¾	DomePt			9	300	107	104¼	105¼	+ ½
23	13	Domtar	1.80a	7.9	5	15	23	22⅝	22⅞	— ⅛
19½	9½	Downy	.40	2.5	4	11	16⅛	16⅛	16⅛	+ ⅛
14⅜	7	DrFair	.40	4.7	9	4	8⅝	8½	8½	— ⅛
1¾	13-16	Dunlop	.08r	5.8	6	6	1⅜	15-16	1⅜	+1-16
19⅛	13	DuplxPd	.80	4.2	4	6	u19¼	19	19¼	+ ⅜
13½	8¾	DurTst	.40b	4.0	10	46	10	9¾	10	+ ⅜
6⅛	2¾	Dynictn				111	4	3¾	4	
27	12⅛	Dyneer	.72	3.3	6	5	21½	21⅛	21⅛	+ ⅛
		— E—E—E —								
7	3⅝	EAC	.21e	5.1		15	4⅛	4⅛	4⅛	+ ⅛
18	11¼	EarthRes	1	5.9	8	10	17⅛	16⅞	17	+ ⅛
5⅛	3¼	EazorE	.24	6.4	5	1	3¾	3¾	3¾	— ¼
5⅜	1⅜	Edmos				35	3	2⅞	3	+ ⅛
21½	11¼	EDO	.50	2.6	9	3	18⅞	18⅝	18⅞	+ ⅛
13⅞	7⅛	Ehren	.10a	.8	10	141	13	11⅞	12⅞	+1⅛
12⅝	8½	ElcorCp	.20	2.1	8	8	9⅞	9⅝	9⅝	
7¼	3⅝	ElAudD			4	72	4⅛	4	4½	
24½	15	Electrsp	1	5.6	6	1	17¾	17¾	17¾	
34	23⅛	ElecAm	1.20	3.9	6	40	31	30½	31	+1
8¼	6⅝	EmrRd			4	38	7⅛	7	7⅛	+ ⅛
10½	5⅜	EngvRs	.24	3.5	11	24	7	6⅞	6⅞	
8⅝	5	Espey	.15e	2.1	13	12	7⅛	7⅛	7⅛	— ⅛
17⅛	11¼	EsqRd	.57e	3.5	5	3	16⅛	16⅛	16⅛	
5	1⅝	EtzLav	.10e	2.4	15	23	4⅛	4⅛	4⅛	+ ⅛
20⅝	13	EvansAr	.40	2.7	8	9	15¼	15	15	
8⅝	4½	Exectve			12	9	6⅜	6⅛	6⅜	
18⅛	7¾	Execln	.40t	2.2	17	70	18⅛	17⅝	18	— ⅛
		— F—F—F —								
9½	3⅝	FSF Ind	.12	3.0		5	4	4	4	— ⅛
15⅛	8	Fabind	.50	3.4	4	78	15	14⅛	14¾	+ ⅝
6¼	1½	FairTex			4	12	5⅛	5	5⅛	+ ⅛
3⅛	1½	FairlNob				29	1⅝	1½	1⅝	+ ⅛
16⅛	7¾	FamDlr	.36	3.1	7	7	11½	11¼	11½	+ ¼
15	8⅝	FannyF	.50e	5.2	8	2	9¾	9⅝	9⅝	— ⅛
21	11⅛	FedMart	.60	3.4	8	2	17⅝	17⅜	17⅝	+ ⅛
7⅛	4⅝	FedRes			22	194	7	6⅝	6⅞	— ⅛
28¼	18⅝	Felmnt	.20	.8	18	13	26½	26¼	26⅛	+ ⅛
5⅛	2⅛	Fidelco				3	4⅛	4⅛	4⅛	— ⅛
16	11⅛	FinGen	.40b	3.1	6	20	12⅞	12¾	12⅞	+ ⅛
10⅝	7⅜	FtConn	.88	9.6	7	5	9⅛	9	9⅛	+ ⅛
24⅝	14	FtSLSh	1a	4.6	5	3	21⅜	21½	21⅜	
6⅛	3⅛	Fstmrk			5	2	3⅜	3⅜	3⅜	+ ⅛
19⅝	10	FischrP	1t	8.0	7	10	12½	12⅜	12½	
4⅛	1¾	Fishman				3	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛	
19⅞	15⅛	FitchGE	1.80	9.9	5	1	18⅛	18⅛	18⅛	+ ¼
11⅝	3⅝	FlanEnl			7	9	4⅝	4½	4⅝	
41¼	20	FlghtSf	.28	.8	16	52	35⅞	35⅛	35⅝	— ⅛
12	5⅝	FloRck	.21e	2.5	4	23	8⅜	8⅛	8⅛	
17½	5	FlowGen			13	31	16⅛	15⅞	16	
16⅛	10⅝	Flowers	.42	3.5	7	86	11⅞	11½	11⅞	+ ¼
36¾	20⅛	FlukeJ	.96t	2.8	14	3	34⅞	34⅞	34⅞	+ ⅛
10	5⅞	Foodrm	.50	7.1	4	14	7¼	7	7	
31⅞	26½	Foote pf2.20		7.3		3	30⅛	30⅛	30⅛	+ ⅜
73	56	FordCan	5a	8.4	13	z770	59½	58¾	59¼	+1
25¼	8¾	ForestC	.10	.9		34	11⅜	11⅛	11⅜	+ ⅛
7⅞	3	ForestLab				34	6⅝	5½	6⅛	+ ⅝
7½	4⅛	FranklnRt			18	36	6⅞	6⅞	6⅞	
11¾	5¾	Franks	.32	3.2	7	16	10	10	10	+ ⅛
15⅜	7¾	FriendFr				7	9¾	9½	9½	— ¼
12½	9½	Friona	.40	4.1	3	4	9⅞	9⅞	9⅞	— ⅛
19⅜	8¾	FrontA	.20b	1.8	5	230	11⅛	11	11¼	— ¼
9⅞	2¾	FrontA wt				6	4½	4⅜	4½	— ¼
		— G—G—G —								
10⅝	4⅝	GRI	.30	5.3	8	24	5¾	5⅝	5⅝	— ⅛
2⅝	1¼	GTI				1	1½	1½	1½	
9⅝	5⅛	Galaxy	.06t	.9	4	29	6½	6⅛	6½	+ ⅛
16	6⅛	Garan	.81e	10.	5	13	8¼	8⅛	8⅛	— ⅛
4½	2⅛	Garland				5	2⅝	2⅝	2⅝	
28½	8⅝	GatLief	.40b	2.1	7	28	19¼	19¼	19¼	— ⅛
5	2½	GnEmp	.24a	6.0	6	4	4	4	4	
10⅝	4¼	GenExp				72	8⅝	8	8¼	+ ⅛
5⅜	2⅛	GnHous			4	18	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛	
8⅛	3	Genge	.10e	2.0	5	8	5⅛	5	5⅛	
8	4⅝	GenvDr	.10r	2.2	5	4	4⅜	4⅜	4⅜	
24	13⅝	GerbSc	.20	.9	10	74	23⅜	22⅞	23½	+ ½
25	18¼	GiantF	1.30	5.3	6	8	24⅝	24⅜	24⅝	+ ¼
14⅝	7⅜	GntYell	.55e	5.6	8	94	9⅞	9¾	9¾	+ ⅛
7¼	4⅞	Glasrock			16	10	6⅝	6⅜	6⅝	
28⅞	18⅛	Glatfltr	1.20	4.3	7	11	27¼	27⅛	27⅛	+ ⅛
11⅞	6	GlenGer	.16	2.0	5	3	8⅛	8	8⅛	— ⅛
30	13½	Glnmr	.72	3.1	8	17	23	23	23	
11¾	7¼	Glosser	.40	3.5	6	15	11½	11	11½	+ ½
3⅞	1⅜	Glover				3	1⅞	1⅞	1⅞	+ ⅛
19½	6⅝	GoldnCyc				16	8⅛	8	8⅛	— ⅛
44⅝	5¾	GldNugt	.08t	.3	30	877	25⅝	24½	24¾	+ ½
15⅜	7	GoldWH	.64	8.4	4	23	7⅞	7⅝	7⅝	— ⅛
1⅛	⅜	Goldfield				26	¾	11-16	11-16	+1-16
3⅛	1⅜	GoodLS			3	1	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛	
2⅝	⅝	Gdrich wt				30	13-16	11-16	13-16	+1-16
26	18⅝	GormR	1.20a	5.6	8	1	21¼	21¼	21¼	+ ⅛
10⅛	7⅝	GouldT	.88	8.6	10	37	10¼	10	10¼	+ ⅛
13⅛	6¼	GrahMf	.30	3.2	29	3	9½	9½	9½	— ¼
11½	6	GrandAu	.31e	3.6	6	3	8⅝	8⅝	8⅝	+ ⅛
18⅝	9	GrndCtl	.50	4.7	5	7	10⅝	10⅝	10⅝	+ ⅛
19½	8⅝	GrangrA			11	10	12⅝	12½	12⅝	+ ⅛
9⅞	5⅝	GtAmInd			4	13	7⅝	7	7	+ ⅛
8	4⅛	GtBasinP			28	410	6¼	6⅛	6¼	+ ⅛
26¼	18¾	GtLkCh	.28	1.1	14	92	u26⅜	25⅞	26½	+ ⅜
3⅜	1⅜	Greenmn				15	2¼	2⅛	2¼	+ ⅛
7⅞	5⅝	GREIT	.40	5.2	15	53	7⅝	7½	7⅝	+ ⅛
25⅝	15⅛	GrossT	1.12	5.0	8	13	22⅛	22	22⅛	
23⅝	10½	Guilford	.60	3.3	3	18	17⅜	18		
38⅜	23½	GifCan	1.40	3.7	10	37	38⅜	37⅝	38	— ¼
11⅜	5	Gulfstrm			8	4	7⅜	7⅜	7⅜	— ⅛
		— H—H—H —								
8½	3⅝	Hamptn			4	1	6	6	6	— ⅛
16¼	11⅞	Hannfrd	.80	5.5	5	9	14⅝	14½	14½	—
8	5¼	HanSqRt				29	6⅛	6	6	
31⅛	21⅞	Harland	1	3.7	10	12	27⅞	26⅞	27⅛	+ ¼
5⅝	1⅜	Harvey			4	33	2½	2¼	2¼	—
9⅝	3⅜	Hasbro	.20	4.3	7	8	4⅞	4⅝	4⅝	— ⅛
10¾	8⅜	Hasting	.60	5.7	6	2	10½	10½	10½	
7½	4	HawaiA				525	10	5¼	5¼	— ⅛
9⅝	3⅜	HlthCh			10	18	4¼	4⅛	4¼	—
6⅞	3⅛	Heinick	.10	2.4	8	46	4⅜	4⅛	4⅛	
2⅝	1⅛	HellmMtg				22	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜	
17⅝	9⅞	Hess's	.60b	4.1	7	7	14½	14¼	14½	— ¼
12⅝	4½	HiGinc	.03r	.4	7	11	8	7⅝	7⅝	— ¼
14⅞	4⅜	HiShear	.20	1.7	8	2	12¼	12	12	— ⅛
9⅛	4⅝	Hipirnic	.20	2.9	13	11	7	7	7	
7⅞	3⅜	Hofman	.20	4.8	3	19	4½	4⅛	4⅛	— ⅛
41	26¾	HolngA	2.20	6.3	13	1	35	35	35	+ ¼
9⅝	5½	HollyCp			11	121	9⅛	8⅞	8⅞	— ⅛
45½	33¼	HomeOA	1.30	2.9	10	13	45⅝	44¼	45⅛	+1½
30½	15	Hormel	1.48	5.0	6	25	30	29½	29½	— ⅜
16	8¾	HornHar			9	10	9⅝	9⅝	9⅝	— ⅛
13¼	8½	HospM	.60	5.8	28	59	10⅜	10⅜	10⅜	+ ⅛
21	15⅝	Hotel	1.77e	11.	12	7	16⅜	16⅜	16⅜	+ ⅜
7⅜	5	HousRon	.50	7.3	4	15	6⅞	6¾	6⅞	+ ⅛
6⅞	3	HouseVi			11	18	3⅞	3½	3⅞	
127½	13½	HouOM	.80	4.9	9	692	16⅜	16	16⅜	+ ⅜
26	15¾	HouO pf1.69		9.0		67	19	18⅝	18⅞	— ⅛
15⅝	6½	HowelC	.40	2.9	12	24	14⅝	14	14	— ⅜
4¼	2⅝	Howell	.15e	6.3	14	5	2⅜	2⅜	2⅜	
31½	22¾	HubellA	1.44	5.5	8	1	26	26	26	— ⅛
31⅞	23⅜	HubellB	1.44	5.5	8	14	26¼	26	26	— ½
14½	6	HuckMf	.28	2.4	7	1	11⅞	11⅞	11⅞	
11⅞	6½	HudsnGn			3	1	9¼	9¼		— ¼
54½	33⅜	HudBO	2	3.9	9	85	51⅜	50¼	51¼	+1⅝
15¼	8¼	Huffy	.68	6.1	6	26	11¼	11	11⅛	+ ⅛
47¼	24⅝	HuskyO	1	2.5	8	21	39¾	39½	39½	— ¼
7⅞	3	Hycel				24	5⅝	5	5⅛	
		— I—I—I —								
5⅝	3½	ICH	.15e	3.6	4	19	4⅛	4	4⅛	+ ⅛
10	7	ICM	.50e	5.9	11	2	8½	8½	8½	
5⅝	3⅝	IFS Ind	.14	2.8	6	52	4⅜	4¼	4¼	
1⅛	7-16	ITI			8	1	11-16	11-16	11-16	—1-16
6¾	3¼	ImperInd			3	3	4⅛	4⅛	4⅛	
24	16⅜	ImpOil	1	4.2	10	181	24	23¾	23¾	— ¼
3	1	InflightSv				22	1¼	1⅛	1¼	+ ⅛
23½	8⅜	Instron	.40	1.8	8	16	22⅛	21¾	22⅛	— ⅛
2	⅝	InstrSys			25	108	1⅛	1	1	
19¾	9⅝	InsSy pf.28t		2.7		3	10½	10½	10½	— ⅜
12⅛	4	IntegRes			12	124	8½	8¼	8½	+ ½
8	6	IntClvGs	.28	3.5	7	121	8	7⅞	8	+ ⅜
4½	2½	IntBnknt			17	79	3	2⅞	2⅞	
3½	1¼	IntFdSvc				1	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜	
28⅜	15⅝	IntGenl	1.40	5.1	5	17	27⅝	27¼	27¼	— ⅛
10	4½	IntProt	.30	5.1	4	3	6	5⅞	5⅞	+ ⅛
9⅝	6¼	IntSeaw	.60	8.0	5	31	7¾	7⅜	7½	+ ¼
2⅝	13-16	IntStrtch				15	1	1	1	
4⅛	⅝	Interphar				2	1¼	1	1	
14¼	7⅜	Intplast	.20	2.2	8	3	9¼	9¼	9¼	+ ⅛
38¼	24½	InvDvA	1.28	3.4	7	55	37⅝	37¼	37⅜	+ ⅛
9⅜	6¼	InvDvB	.32	3.4	7	5	9⅜	9⅜	9⅜	
9⅞	7	InvRtT	.57e	6.9	13	3	8¼	8¼	8¼	+ ⅛
28⅞	15½	Ionics			10	9	20¾	20⅝	20⅝	— ¼
34½	14⅝	IroqBrd	.30	1.2	9	32	25½	25	25	— ⅝
5½	2⅞	Irvinind	.10	3.1		5	3¼	3⅛	3¼	+ ⅛
8⅛	6⅛	IsraelD	.67e	10.		5	6⅝	6½	6⅝	+ ⅛
		— J—J—J —								
7⅜	4¾	Jaclyn	.40b	7.8	6	15	5⅛	5⅛	5⅛	— ⅛
17⅛	9	Jacobs	.50b	4.0	6	11	12⅜	12⅜	12⅜	— ⅛
11⅛	5⅞	Jensen	1.40t	15.	5	6	9¼	9⅛	9¼	
4⅝	2⅝	Jetero	.05e	2.1	4	6	2⅜	2⅜	2⅜	+ ⅛
11¼	5⅝	JohnPd	.36	6.3	10	7	5⅝	5⅝	5⅝	+ ⅛
4⅛	2¼	JuniperP			44	427	u 4⅛	4⅛	4⅛	+ ⅛
		— K—K—K —								
6⅛	3⅛	KTelin	.30e	5.5	11	2	5½	5½	5½	
2⅝	1⅜	Kaisin	3c			4	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛	
3	11-16	KaneMill wt				1	15-16	15-16	15-16	—1-16
51¾	42½	KnGs pf4.50		10.		z10	44½	44½	44½	—
10⅝	3½	KapokT			15	8	4⅜	4⅛	4⅛	+ ⅛
16¼	8⅛	KayCp	.50	3.1	8	5	16⅛	16⅛	16⅛	—
17⅛	7⅝	KenaiCp			6	40	11⅜	11⅛	11½	
12⅝	8	Kenwin	.48a	4.9	5	20	9⅞	9¾	9¾	
7⅜	3⅝	Ketchm	.23t	5.1		8	4½	4⅜	4½	+ ¼
7⅜	3⅝	Kev Co	.20e	4.7	4	6	4¼	4¼	4¼	— ¼
2⅝	½	Kidde wt				30	1⅜	1⅜		+ ⅛
3¼	2⅛	KinArk			7	19	2¾	2⅝	2¾	
3⅜	1	KingOpt				182	1⅝	1⅜	1½	— ⅛
21⅛	15⅜	KingRd s	.32	1.7	7	20	19⅛	18⅞	18⅞	— ⅜
33⅝	15⅜	KirbyEx			7	12	22	21⅞	22	+ ⅞
6⅝	3⅜	Kll Mtg			4	2	4⅛	4⅛	4⅛	
9⅞	4⅜	Kleinerts			7	16	4⅝	4½	4⅝	— ⅛
7⅞	3⅝	KuhnStr			13	6	3⅜	3⅜	3⅜	+ ⅛
		— L—L—L —								
6⅛	2⅝	LSB	.10r	2.5	9	9	4	3⅞	4	
3⅛	1⅝	LaBarge	.06e	3.0	17	6	2	1⅞	2	+ ⅛
6⅝	3⅝	LaMaur	.20	3.5	19	33	5⅜	5⅜	5⅜	

12 Month High	12 Month Low	Stock	Div. in $	Yld.	P/E	Sls. 100s	High	Low	Close Quot.	Ch'ge Prev. Close
17¼	8	LQuint	1.08t	12.	13	45	8⅞	8⅝	8⅞	+ ⅛
6⅛	1⅜	LafyRad				2	2⅞	2⅞	2⅞	
3½	2	LakeSh			10	93	2¾	2 9-16	2 9-16	— ⅛
10	2⅝	Landmk			4	12	4⅞	4½	4½	— ⅛
8¾	4½	Laneco	.20b	2.6	4	16	7¾	7½	7¾	— ⅛
18⅝	15⅝	LeaRont s	.60	3.3	9	5	18⅛	18⅛	18⅛	
8½	3⅞	LeePh			17	23	5½	5⅜	5⅜	— ⅛
15¼	6⅜	LehighP			4	11	13⅛	13½	13⅜	+ ⅛
18⅛	11⅛	LeighPd	.80	4.4	7	33	18	18	18	+ ⅛
8⅞	2⅝	LeisureT			4	5	4½	4⅛	4½	
12	5⅛	LiblsFb	.39t	5.5	4	42	7⅛	6⅞	7⅛	+ ⅜
9¼	5⅝	Lightolr	.24	2.6	6	13	9⅛	9	9⅛	+ ⅛
8¼	5⅛	LilliAnn	.24	3.4	14	1	7⅛	7⅛	7⅛	— ⅛
6¼	3⅝	LincAm			6	19	5⅝	5⅜	5⅜	— ⅛
4⅛	1⅛	Lodge	.08e	3.0	12	13	2¾	2⅝	2⅝	
33¼	17¾	Lohmn	1.20	4.5	10	2	26½	26½	26½	+ ¼
26⅞	7¾	LoewT wt				403	18½	17⅞	18⅝	+ ⅜
19½	9¾	Logicon			11	8	13	12¾	13	
20⅛	15¼	LaGenS	.99	5.0	6	14	19¾	18¾	19¾	+1¼
37¼	20⅝	LouisCe	1.44	5.1	9	6	28⅝	28¼	28¼	— ¼
8⅝	3½	LundyEl			5	1	4⅛	4⅛	4⅛	— ⅛
4⅛	2⅛	LyndCp			2	7	3⅛	3	3	— ⅛
3⅞	1⅝	Lynnwear			3	16	2½	2½	2½	
		— M—M—M —								
7⅛	3⅝	MPO			5	1	4⅝	4⅝	4⅝	— ⅛
3⅛	½	Macrod			25	116	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	— ⅛
20½	17⅛	MePS	1.84	9.9	5	16	19⅛	18⅝	18⅝	— ⅜
11¼	5⅛	Mngood			16	10	u12½	11⅛	12½	+ ⅝
9⅛	4¼	ManrC	.40	5.6	6	5	7⅛	7⅛	7⅛	
1 3-16	⅛	Marinda				84	11-16	1	1	
14¼	8⅛	Marlene	.14e	1.0	5	16	13⅝	13⅛	13⅛	— ⅛
22⅞	20	Marm pf2.25		11.		11	20½	20⅛	20½	
5½	3⅛	MrshF			2	11	4	3⅞	3⅞	
26⅛	11⅜	MartPr	.40	2.8	5	7	14½	14¼	14¼	— ⅛
17	8½	Masind	.60a	5.0	7	10	12⅛	12	12	+ ⅛
7¼	4⅜	Masters			4	3	5⅜	5⅞	5⅞	
16⅝	16¼	MatrlRsh	s.20	1.1	13	17	u18	16⅞	18	+1⅜
10¼	10⅛	Matrix			5	1	10⅜	10¼	10⅜	+ ⅛
5⅛	2¼	MaulTec				66	3⅛	3	3	— ⅛
6⅝	3⅛	McCulO			28	278	5⅛	5	5	
6⅛	2⅝	McKeon			6	105	3	2¾	3	+ ⅛
22⅝	14⅛	Means	1.20	6.8	8	5	17¾	17⅝	17⅝	— ⅜
13⅝	7⅝	Megalst	.50	5.5	5	5	9⅛	9	9⅛	
6½	2⅛	MedalnGp			7	21	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛	
23⅞	13⅞	MediaG	.60	2.9	9	18	21⅛	20¾	21	+ ⅜
13½	6¼	Megalnt	.24	2.6	5	8	9⅛	9⅛	9⅛	— ⅛
25⅛	13⅛	MEMCo	.90	5.9	7	7	15½	15¼	15¼	
13⅛	8⅝	MercSL	.50	4.7	4	53	10¾	10⅝	10⅝	
9⅝	6⅝	MelPro	.15	1.9	9	11	7⅞	7⅝	7⅝	— ⅛
11½	6⅝	Metex	.40	3.6	9	14	u11⅝	11¼	11¼	— ¼
37⅛	21⅛	Metpin	.32	.9	20	25	34½	34	34½	+ ⅜
4	1⅝	Metrocar				3	3½	3½	3½	
3⅛	1⅞	MichGen				408	2⅜	2¼	2¼	— ⅛
8	5	MchSug	.05e	.7		5	7	7	7	
13⅝	5	MidldCo	.20	2.5	4	14	8	8	8	
24⅞	10	MidlGls	.40	2.5	9	55	16	14⅞	16	+1¼
10⅛	6¼	Miller H			11	3	9½	9½	9½	— ¼
5¼	1⅝	MissnIT			23	27	4¼	4⅛	4⅛	
25¼	13⅛	MitchIE	.12	.5	9	188	23⅛	22⅝	22½	
17½	9⅛	MiteCo	.50	3.6	5	7	13¾	13½	13¾	
17½	11	Moog	.40b	2.4	9	12	16⅝	16⅛	16⅝	— ⅛
8½	6	MtgGth	.63e	7.9	16	1	8	8	8	— ⅛
9	4½	MortnSh	.32	5.4	4	8	5⅞	5¾	5⅞	+ ⅛
12⅝	6½	MotlSM	.16b	1.5	5	5	10½	10⅜	10⅜	— ⅛
22	12⅞	MIVMll	1a	5.0	4	12	20	20	20	
13¾	8¾	MovStr	.52	3.9	6	25	13½	13¼	13½	+ ¼
5⅛	1⅝	Movielab			14	29	4¼	3⅞	4¼	+ ¼
		— N—N—N —								
13	11	NFC n	.15	1.2	7	16	12½	12⅝	12⅝	— ⅛
18	10	Napco	.20	2.1	6	16	10	d 9⅝	9⅝	— ⅜
7½	4¼	Nardo	.20	3.5	10	3	5¾	5¾	5¾	+ ⅛
36	16	NatlCSS	.32	1.1	14	11	29½	29⅝	29⅝	— ⅛
8⅛	5¼	NatEdu	.12e	1.7	4	5	7	7	7	
4	1½	NKinney				47	2½	2	2½	
7	2⅛	NtParag				28	2½	2⅜	2½	+ ⅛
12¾	4⅞	NtPatent				172	8⅜	7⅞	8¼	— ⅛
6⅝	5	NtSecR	.48e	9.1	8	5	5¼	5¼	5¼	+ ⅛
7¼	4⅝	NtSilvr	.20e	4.2	10	2	4¾	4⅝	4⅝	
7½	3	NtSoinn	.20	3.4	7	4	5⅞	5⅞	5⅞	— ⅛
15⅞	7½	NatwHo	.40	2.6	11	2	15½	15⅛	15⅛	
9¼	3⅛	NelsLB	.66t	10.	6	13	6⅞	6⅝	6⅝	— ⅛
2¼	1⅜	NestLM	.05e	2.0	6	8	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛	— ⅛
2⅛	1⅜	Nidrio	.05e	3.1	8	20	1⅝	1½	1⅝	+ ⅛
17¾	9	NMxAr	.21t	1.6	27	12	13¾	13⅜	13⅜	+ ⅛
11	10⅛	NPlanRt	n.78	7.3	16	20	11	10⅝	10⅝	— ⅛
11	5⅝	NProc	.55e	6.8	9	60	8⅛	7⅞	8⅛	+ ⅛
32	20	NYTim	.80	3.1	20	19	26⅛	25¾	26	
12⅛	6⅛	NewbE	.50	6.9	38	1	7¼	7¼	7¼	+ ⅛
4⅝	1½	Nexus			9	1	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛	— ⅛
32⅞	15½	NiagFSv	.80	3.7	6	6	21½	21⅝	21½	+ ⅛
2½	1¼	NoelInd				1	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜	
11⅛	3⅛	Nolex				566	5	4¼	4¾	— ⅛
13	7½	Norin	.40	4.2	6	8	9⅝	9½	9⅝	+ ⅛
13⅞	10¾	Nortl pf 1.50		12.		12	12⅜	12¼	12⅜	+ ⅜
25	2⅛	Nortek	.04	.4	8	47	9⅝	9½	9½	
5-32	1-128	NoAMt wt				1	1-128	1-128	1-128	
25⅞	13	NoARoy	.20	1.0	7	16	19½	19½	19⅝	
12¼	7½	NoCdO			9	71	10¼	10¼	10¼	— ¼
13⅛	12⅛	NoestBk	n1.04	8.5	6	1	12¼	12¼	12¼	
49¼	42⅝	NIPS pf4.25		9.4		z250	45¼	45¼	45¼	+1⅝
18⅝	9⅛	NuclDta			12	6	13⅛	13	13	— ⅜
28⅝	18	Numac	.07t	.3	34	198	27	26⅞	26⅞	— ⅜
		— O—O—O —								
17⅛	9⅛	Oakwd	.12b	1.0	6	17	11⅞	11⅝	11¾	+ ⅛
10⅛	7¼	OhArt	.24	3.2	10	2	7½	7½	7½	— ⅛
16	11	OhSealy	.84	5.5	9	1	15¼	15¼	15¼	— ⅛
8⅝	5⅝	Ollalnd	.40e	5.7	4	18	7	7	7	+ ⅛
20¾	13⅝	OnLine	.24	1.2	13	77	20⅛	19¾	19⅞	+ ⅛
44½	21	OOklep			30	z200	40	39⅝	40	+ ⅜
14¼	7½	OrioleH	.35e	3.7	3	1	9½	9½	9½	+ ¼
4½	2⅞	OversSec				7	3⅝	3⅝	3⅝	+ ⅛
5¼	1½	OxfordFt				111	4⅛	3⅞	3⅞	
9¼	3⅝	OzarkA	.20e	4.0	4	53	5	5	5	
		— P—Q —								
2	⅞	PF Ind				12	1	⅞	1	+ ⅛
17⅜	14⅞	PGEpIA	1.50	9.8		11	15⅜	15	15¼	
16⅛	13¼	PGEpIB	1.37	9.9		3	14	13⅞	13⅞	— ⅛
16	12	PGEpIC	1.25	9.9		4	12⅝	12⅝	12⅝	
15⅛	11	PGEpID	1.25	9.2		4	13⅝	13⅝	13⅝	+ ⅛
14⅞	12	PGEpIG	1.20	9.9		126	12⅜	12⅛	12⅛	—
29½	24⅞	PGEpIW	2.57	9.8		229	26¼	25⅞	26¼	+ ⅜
26½	21⅞	PGEpIV	2.32	9.8		50	23⅝	23⅝	23⅝	+ ⅛
29⅝	24⅞	PGEpIT	2.54	9.7		7	26⅛	26⅛	26⅛	
30⅛	25	PGEpIS	2.62	9.9		10	26½	26½	26½	+ ⅜
13⅝	10⅞	PGEpIH	1.12	9.7		3	11⅝	11	11⅝	+ ⅛
28	23⅞	PGEpIR	2.37	9.7		70	25	24⅞	24⅞	— ⅛
24⅝	20½	PGEpIP	2.05	9.6		1	21¼	21¼	21¼	+ ⅛
23	18⅞	PGEpIM	1.96	9.4		50	20⅞	20⅞	20⅞	+ ⅛
24⅛	20⅛	PGEpIK	2.04	9.7		54	21⅝	20⅝	21	
26½	22½	PGEpIJ	2.32	10.		6	23⅝	22¾	22¾	
13⅝	10⅛	PGEpII	1.09	9.7		5	11¼	11⅛	11⅛	
52⅛	42⅞	PacLt pf4.50		10.		y160	43	43	43	— ⅛
17¼	11	PacTrst	.65r	4.1	14	2	15⅜	15¾	15¾	+ ⅛
23⅛	11	PacScie	.32	2.5	7	16	12¾	12½	12⅝	+ ⅛
33¼	27⅛	PatlCp	.52	1.7	14	42	32⅜	31⅜	31⅞	— ⅛
2⅜	1½	PalomrF				13	1½	1½	1½	— ⅛
5⅝	3¼	Pantast	.30	6.3	10	3	4⅝	4⅝	4⅝	
6⅝	2¾	ParkEl			16	1	4¼	4¼	4⅛	
30⅝	18¼	Parsons	1	5.1	6	38	19⅝	19⅜	19⅝	+ ¼
5¼	5¼	Patagon			5	14	9⅝	9	9	— ⅛
12	6	PatoC	.2e	17.	5	80	11⅞	11⅛	11⅛	— ⅛
45⅛	15⅜	PebbIB	1	2.4	13	36	41⅝	41⅜	41⅝	
7½	5⅛	PeerTu	.24a	3.6	6	1	6⅝	6⅝	6⅝	+ ⅛
12⅛	10½	PenEM			5	14	11⅜	11¼	11¼	— ¼
18⅛	12⅝	PenTr	1	6.9	6	2	14½	14½	14½	+ ¼
3½	2⅛	PECp	.42t	16.	6	58	2⅝	2½	2⅝	
17	14⅛	PenRE	1.45	9.2	8	14	15¾	15⅝	15¾	
2⅞	⅝	Peniron			8	2	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	
33⅞	24⅛	PepBoys	1b	3.8	5	15	26⅝	26⅜	26½	
25⅛	10	PepCom	.48a	2.4	8	21	20½	20¼	20¼	
15¼	8⅛	Perini	.40	3.3	12	7	12⅛	12	12¼	+ ⅜
12⅞	6⅛	PetroLe			8	260	10⅛	9⅞	9⅞	+ ⅛
5¾	2	Phoenix				25	3	2⅝	3	
6⅛	1	PioneerS			2	81	5½	5¼	5½	
7¼	3	PlonTr	.20t			12	3⅛	3	3⅛	
7	5½	PltWVa	.56	9.3	7	8	6⅛	6	6	
32	20	PltDM	1.40	4.4	6	31	32	32	32	+ ⅛
34¼	23⅞	Pittway	1.65	5.2	6	24	31¾	31¼	31½	+ ⅛
9¾	4⅞	Plantind				69	7⅛	6⅞	7⅛	+ ⅛
11¾	5	PlyGm	.40b	4.8	4	2	8¼	8¼	8¼	— ⅛
26⅛	17	PneuSc	1	5.1		z300	19⅝	19⅝	19⅝	
3⅝	⅞	Polaron				10	1½	1½	1½	
26	8½	Polychr	.20	.8	13	16	26	25⅜	26	+ ¼
17⅜	10⅛	PrairieO			15	9	16	15⅞	16	+ ¼
13½	10½	PrattLmb	1	8.3	7	3	12	12	12	+ ⅛
5⅞	4⅛	PrattRd	.30	6.2	5	2	4⅞	4⅞	4⅞	
28	22⅛	PrenHa	1.36	5.6	9	36	24½	24	24⅛	+ ⅛
15⅞	6¾	Presley	.62r	5.2	3	88	12¼	11⅞	12	
18	13¾	Preston	.70	4.1	6	15	17	16⅞	17	+ ⅜
25⅞	4¾	PrimMt			18	120	17⅝	16⅜	17⅛	+ ⅜
11¾	10⅛	ProCT	1.22e	11.	9	10	10⅞	10⅞	10⅞	+ ⅛
7¼	3	PrdRE	.28	3.9	24	1232	7¼	7⅛	7⅛	— ⅛
10⅛	3⅞	PrudBld	.24	5.8	5	102	4⅛	4	4⅛	— ⅛
48	42½	PSCol pf4.25		9.9		z125	43½	43	43	+ ½
25¼	21⅝	PSPL pf2.34		10.		6	23	23	23	— ⅛
9⅞	7⅛	PulteH s	.24	2.5	3	71	u10	9⅝	9⅝	— ⅛
12¼	3⅞	PuntaG			10	98	8¾	8½	8½	— ⅛
12	9⅝	Punta pf1.10		9.3		39	u12¼	11¾	11⅞	— ⅛
13	6⅝	Purpac	.06e	.7	20	48	8¼	7⅞	8¼	+ ¼
		— R—R—R —								
12¾	9⅝	RBInd	.24	2.2	8	3	11	11	11	— ⅛
4⅛	1⅝	REDM			6	62	2⅞	2¾	2¾	
2¾	1⅝	RET			6	1	1⅝	1⅛	1⅛	
46¼	42½	RET pf	4.38	10.		x5	43	42⅝	43	+ ¼
15	8⅛	RHMed	.10e	1.1	6	6	9½	9⅛	9⅛	
4⅛	2⅛	PSC	.10	3.6	15	21	2¾	2⅝	2¾	+ ⅛
8¾	5⅛	Ragan	.10e	1.4	9	28	7½	7⅛	7¼	— ⅛
23½	12⅛	RanchEx			5	38	18	17¼	18	+ ¾
17½	10½	PangrO			54	908	14⅝	14½	14⅝	
32½	20½	Ransbrg	1.20	4.4	7	23	27	26¼	27	+ ½
4¾	3½	RapAm wt				45	3½	3½	3½	+ ⅛
3⅛	2	RathP				24	2⅝	2⅝	2⅝	— ⅛
32⅞	13½	Ravind	.40	2.3	16	4	18	17¾	17¾	— ⅛
5⅞	2⅞	Reading			8	7	4⅝	4⅝	4⅝	
17	14⅞	REInv	1.20	7.1	13	16	17	16⅝	17	+ ⅜
13⅞	10	RlincT	1.40	13.	5	9	11⅛	10⅞	10⅞	— ⅛
5½	2⅛	ReevesT			49	112	5⅜	5⅛	5⅛	
8¾	4	ReigTr	.25e	4.3	4	5	5⅜	5⅜	5⅜	+ ¼
11¼	8⅛	RegalB	.60	7.0	6	30	8⅝	8⅝	8⅝	— ⅛
19⅛	14⅜	RemAr	1a	6.4	5	3	15⅝	15⅝	15⅝	
14⅛	5¼	RepGyp	.40	2.9	5	48	14⅛	14	14	
43	31	RepNY	2	5.6	5	2	35⅜	35⅜	35⅜	
26⅛	16½	ReshCot	.24	1.5	8	30	16¼	16	16¼	
69⅛	20½	Resrt A			18	966	53	51⅝	52⅜	+1⅝
108	27	Resrt B			24	z1500	74⅝	72⅝	72⅝	+ ⅞
7⅛	1⅞	RestAssc			14	441	4⅛	3⅞	4⅛	+ ½
13⅛	5	RexNore			14	55	10⅝	10½	10⅝	+ ¼
8¼	3¼	RiblelP	.12	1.6	4	177	7⅜	6⅞	7⅛	+ ⅜
6⅝	3⅞	Richton	.44	6.9	7	17	6⅝	6¼	6⅜	+ ⅛
50⅞	25⅛	RileyCo			7	32	40	39⅝	39⅞	+ ⅛
33½	22½	RioAlg	1.08	3.3	9	11	32¼	32	32¼	+ ½
16⅛	8⅛	Roanlch				26	11	11⅝	11¼	+ ⅛
8¼	4½	Robtin	.12	2.3	4	15	5⅛	5	5⅛	+ ⅛
13⅛	10	Rockway	1	8.3	5	11	12½	12	12	— ⅛

12 Month High	12 Month Low	Stock	Div. in $	Yld.	P/E	Sls. 100s	High	Low	Close Quot.	Ch'ge Prev. Close
6⅝	1⅞	Rocor				1	4¼	4¼	4¼	
41⅛	23⅞	Rogers	.20	.5	16	104	u42	40⅞	42	+1⅜
5	2⅝	RoncoT			5	2	3⅛	3	3	— ⅛
8	4	Rossmr			2	7	5	5	5	— ⅛
6⅞	1⅜	RoyPalm			14	71	2⅝	2¼	2⅜	+ ⅛
2⅞	1⅛	Rusco			3	10	1½	1½	1½	
6	2½	RBW Cp			13	27	4¼	4	4⅛	
19	10⅞	Russell	.48	4.0	5	29	12⅝	12¼	12⅝	
34¼	23⅛	RustCft	.40	1.2	16	x73	34⅛	33¾	34	+ ⅛
		— S—S—S —								
13½	8¼	SGL	.25b	2.8	5	18	9	8½	9	+ ⅜
3½	1½	SGSec				1	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛	+ ⅛
3½	1⅛	SMD			4	10	2	2	2	+ ⅛
9¾	4⅛	SSP			8	2	4½	4⅜	4½	+ ⅛
16	9⅛	Salem	.40a	3.4	6	1	11⅞	11⅞	11⅞	—
3½	1⅝	SCarlo				2	2⅝	2⅝	2⅝	+ ⅛
104	91¾	SDgo pf9.84		11.		y100	92	92	92	+2½
84⅞	71¾	SDgo pf7.80		11.		y50	72	72	72	—4
26⅞	22	SDgo pf2.47		11.		z8	22¾	22¼	22¾	— ¼
29⅛	24⅝	SDgo pf2.68		11.		z8	24⅝	24⅝	24⅝	+ ¼
20½	14⅝	SFrRE	1.60	8.3	19	18	19½	19⅝	19⅝	
1	7-16	SFRE wt				2	11-16	11-16	11-16	—1-16
23⅝	18½	SonJW	1.60	7.3	10	1	21⅞	21⅞	21⅞	
14¼	5	Sandgte	.40	3.1	6	18	13	12¾	13	+ ⅛
9¼	5⅛	SchelbE	.56	10.	16	4	5⅝	5⅝	5⅝	
21⅝	12⅝	Schnull	.80a	6.1	4	2	14½	14½	14½	+ ½
4⅞	2⅛	Schiller			7	5	2⅞	2⅞	2⅞	
7	5	SchoolP	.40	7.4	13	1	5⅜	5⅜	5⅜	+ ⅛
6	3⅛	Schrodr	.16	4.4	10	2	3⅝	3⅝	3⅝	— ⅛
37½	22⅛	SciAtlo	.20	.5	16	73	36	35⅞	36	+ ⅜
22½	15	SbdAM	.40	2.2	3	2	18¼	18¼	18¼	+ ¼
9¾	3⅛	Sealctro			6	31	6¾	6½	6½	— ⅛
5⅝	2⅝	Searsind			11	5	4½	4½	4½	
15⅝	7	SeasnAll	.20	1.4	21	18	14⅛	14	14	— ⅛
4¾	2½	SecMtg				17	3⅝	3⅝	3⅝	
3	15-16	SelloAsc			13	20	1½	1½	1½	
8	5⅛	Semtch	.20b	3.5	13	5	5¾	5¾	5¾	
8¼	4¼	Srvisco	.36	6.0	5	12	6⅛	5⅞	6	
6⅛	2¾	Servo				3	3½	3	3⅛	+ ⅛
13⅛	9	SetonCo	.50	4.2	5	5	12	11⅝	12	+ ⅛
8⅛	4	ShaerS	.40e	5.2	7	181	7⅝	7¼	7⅝	+ ⅜
24⅝	12⅛	Sharon	1	4.3	5	19	23½	23	23	— ½
8⅞	5⅛	Showin	.50b	9.1	6	10	5½	5⅜	5½	
8¼	2½	ShelirR			5	3	3⅝	3⅝	3⅝	
41	23½	ShenanO				160	40⅞	40¼	40¼	— ⅛
6	3⅛	Shopwell			12	1	5½	5½	5½	— ⅛
42½	19	Showbt	1	3.7	10	58	27⅛	26⅞	27	— ⅛
27⅝	12⅝	Sierrcin	.30	1.3	13	31	23⅝	22⅝	23⅛	— ⅛
17½	9½	Sigma	.40	2.4	8	19	17⅛	16¾	16¾	— ⅛
11	4⅝	Sikes A	.20e	2.5	5	1	8	8	8	
15¼	10⅛	Silolnc	.30	2.4	3	19	12¼	12¼	12¼	— ⅛
6	3⅝	SimcoS	.25b	5.1	8	2	4⅞	4⅞	4⅞	— ⅛
13⅝	10½	Simkins	.80	6.3	6	3	12⅝	12⅝	12⅝	
5⅞	2⅝	Solitron			15	87	3⅝	3¼	3¼	— ⅛
25½	12¾	SonderB	.40	1.6	8	5	25⅝	25⅝	25⅝	
11½	5	SorgPap	.32	3.4	4	9	9⅞	9½	9½	— ⅛
12⅛	10¼	SCEd pf1.02		9.5		48	11¼	10¾	10⅞	— ⅛
13⅛	10½	SCEd pf1.06		9.6		3	11	11	11	
13½	10½	SCEd pf1.08		10.		14	11½	10⅝	10⅝	— ⅜
14¾	11⅜	SCEd pf1.19		9.7		25	12¼	12⅛	12¼	+ ⅛
27½	24⅝	SCEd pf2.24		8.5		2100	26½	26½	26½	+ ½
18	13	SCEd pf1.45		9.5		2	15¼	15¼	15¼	— ⅛
27¼	20⅝	SCEd pf2.30		9.5		2	24¼	24¼	24¼	
26½	22⅛	SCEd pf2.21		9.3		10	23⅞	23⅝	23⅝	+ ¼
106⅞	93½	SCEd pf8.96		9.4		25	96⅝	95⅝	95⅝	+ ⅜
11	7¼	SwFlaBk	.50	6.0	6	113	8½	8¼	8⅜	+ ⅛
15⅞	10⅛	SpectlyR			6	1	11⅜	11⅜	11⅜	
13½	6⅝	Spector	.31e	4.1	3	4	7¾	7⅝	7⅝	— ¼
7⅝	2¼	SpeeOP	14r	2.5	10	17	5⅝	5½	5⅝	
6⅝	3	Spencer	.16	3.3	6	97	4⅞	4⅝	4⅞	+ ⅛
5¾	4½	Solentex	.24	5.1	10	1	4¾	4¾	4¾	
23¼	7	StaffraL			9	6	16⅝	16⅛	16⅛	— ⅛
26½	19¾	StdAlin	1	4.1	7	2	24⅝	24⅜	24⅜	+ ½
12⅝	6	StdMetl			13	16	11	10⅝	10⅞	— ⅛
26	20¼	StProd	1.40	5.5	6	5	25¼	25	25¼	+ ¼
31⅛	20½	StdShr	.60t	2.4	8	15	25½	25⅛	25½	+ ⅜
13⅝	4⅞	Stange	.20	2.7	8	15	7½	7⅜	7½	
12⅞	7⅛	StanAv	.25e	2.1	7	1	12	12	12	— ⅛
7⅝	3¼	Stanwd			4	13	4¾	4⅝	4⅝	
13⅝	9½	StarSup	.80	6.3	4	2	12⅝	12⅝	12⅝	
7¼	4	Steelmt	.24b	4.1		10	6	5⅞	5⅞	
26⅞	16	StepnCn	.80	4.4	7	2	18	18	18	+ ¼

12 Month High	12 Month Low	Stock	Div. in $	Yld.	P/E	Sls. 100s	High	Low	Close Quot.	Ch'ge Prev. Close
1⅛	⅜	SterlBcp wt				2	11-16	11-16	11-16	—1-16
2¼	⅞	SterlEl			6	9	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	— ⅛
4¾	2¼	Stevknit			11	2	2⅜	2⅜	2⅜	— ⅛
10¾	6⅝	StrutW	.30b	3.0	17	53	10⅛	10	10	— ⅛
5	2⅝	SueAnn	.24e	8.0	14	6	3	3	3	
2¾	⅞	Summit			7	2	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜	
17½	7	Sunair	.50r	3.0	11	1	16⅝	16⅝	16⅝	
23½	12½	Sundnc	.16b	.7	57	90	22⅝	21½	21⅝	— ⅛
8⅛	5⅝	SunshJr	.36	6.1	5	5	5⅞	5⅞	5⅞	
19⅞	13	SupFdS	.40	2.6	7	2	15⅜	15⅜	15⅜	
19⅛	8⅛	Supind	.25	1.8	7	24	14	13⅞	13⅞	— ⅛
11⅜	6	SupSurg	.32	3.5	7	22	9¼	8⅞	9⅛	+ ⅜
32	20½	Supron	.20	.9	20	266	u32¼	31⅛	31⅝	+ ⅜
11¼	4⅝	Susquen			4	312	7¼	6½	6⅝	+ ¼
14⅝	9½	Susqh pf	1	9.6		49	10½	10	10⅛	+ ½
38⅞	22⅜	Syntex	.90	2.6	10	290	34¼	33⅞	34	
33½	20⅛	SyscoCp	.56	1.8	9	52	32¼	31⅜	31¾	— ⅛
23¼	10⅜	SystEng			13	114	15¼	15	15	
		— T—T—T —								
13⅛	6⅝	TEC	.40	5.7	9	3	7⅛	7	7	— ¼
16⅞	8⅝	TabPd	.20	1.6	8	8	12⅝	12¼	12⅝	+ ¼
14⅝	7¼	Tonnel	.28	3.3	4	24	8½	8⅛	8⅜	— ¼
16⅝	11⅛	Tasty	1.20b	9.5	11	1	12⅝	12⅝	12⅝	+ ⅛
3¼	1⅛	TechSym			10	33	2	1⅞	1⅞	
4⅜	2¼	TechTp	.07r	2.3	6	52	3⅛	3	3	
7½	3⅝	Tectrol	.20	4.1	6	8	4⅞	4⅝	4⅞	+ ⅛
38⅞	17¾	TelonR			79	168	u39¼	37¾	37¾	— ½
14⅝	7⅝	TeleCm	.52	5.7	6	4	9⅛	9⅛	9⅛	— ⅛
27½	15⅛	Telflex	.40	2.1	11	15	19⅝	19	19	— ⅛
21⅞	11⅜	Telsci	.60	3.5	13	9	17½	17¼	17¼	— ¼
6	1⅝	Tenno				27	2⅝	2½	2½	
4½	⅜	Tenneco wt				287	9-16	½	½	— ⅛
9	3½	Tenney	.41t	7.5	9	12	5⅝	5½	5½	— ⅛
30½	14½	Teradyn			8	23	16⅝	15⅞	15⅞	— ⅛
10⅝	6⅝	TerraC	.40	5.8	53	21	7	6¾	6⅞	+ ⅛
16⅝	7⅜	TexlAir	.16	1.3	10	125	12⅜	11¾	12	— ¼
57¼	48	TxPL pf4.56		9.4		z50	48⅝	48⅝	48⅝	— ⅛
1⅝	½	ThorCp				4	¾	¾	¾	
4	2⅛	Thorofar			10	1	2⅝	2⅝	2⅝	
19⅝	13¼	Thrltm	.80	4.5	4	4	17⅝	17⅝	17⅝	— ⅛
7	2⅜	Tidwell			4	15	3⅝	3½	3½	— ⅛
107½	91	TolEdpf	10	10.		z50	95¼	93½	95¼	+3¼
14¼	6⅝	ToppsG	.28	3.4	5	1	8¼	8¼	8¼	
17⅝	10⅝	TorInCp	.80	5.2	7	22	15⅝	15½	15½	— ½
18⅛	8⅝	TolPet	.20	1.1	17	637	u19⅝	18⅝	19	+ ½
11½	3	TolPet wt				141	u11¾	11½	11¾	+ ⅜
7¼	2⅞	TransLux	.05e	1.0	7	76	5⅛	5	5⅛	+ ⅛
10	7¾	TransOll	.05e	.5	9	147	9⅝	9¼	9¾	+ ⅛
9⅝	4⅛	Tredwy	.20	4.0	12	9	5	4⅞	5	
10	7	TrISM	.60	7.7	4	27	7⅞	7¾	7¾	— ⅛
18⅛	7⅝	TrioCp	.20	1.5	8	4	14⅛	13⅞	13⅞	— ¼
21⅝	3⅝	TuboM			96	18¼	18	18⅛		+ ⅛
35¼	23¾	TurnrC	1.80	6.5	8	17	27½	27½	27½	
6½	3⅛	TwinFr	.15	3.3	4	20	4⅝	4½	4½	— ⅛
		— U—U—U —								
10⅝	7⅛	U&I			51	4	9¾	9¾	9¾	
3¾	1⅝	UDS				1	2⅛	2½	2½	+ ⅛
4½	2⅞	UIP	.24	6.2	6	7	3⅞	3¾	3⅞	
4½	1⅞	UNA	.20	4.7	5	3	4¼	4¼	4¼	
7⅝	4⅞	URS	.40b	6.2	7	x12	6½	6¼	6½	+ ⅛
10⅝	4⅞	Unimax			9	65	8⅝	7¾	8⅛	+ ⅛
7⅛	6¼	Unimax pf				1	6⅞	6⅞	6⅞	
16	9¼	UAirPd	.64	4.7	9	5	13¾	13½	13¾	+ ¼
3⅛	1½	UnFoods			8	9	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜	
8½	5¼	UNICp pf				1	7½	7½	7½	— ⅛
6	5	URealnv	.32e	6.1	15	2	5¼	5¼	5¼	
17¼	9⅝	USFilt	.32	2.6	8	440	12⅝	11⅞	12⅝	+ ⅞
11	7⅜	UnRltT	.81e	9.1	11	70	9⅛	8⅞	8⅞	— ⅛
16⅝	12⅜	USRbR	1a	6.7	7	1	14⅞	14⅞	14⅞	+ ⅛
12⅛	6½	UnitvB			24	1	8⅝	8⅝	8⅝	
6	3⅜	UnivCia	.05	.9	5	3	5¾	5⅝	5⅝	— ⅛
16½	10⅛	UnivRs	.32	2.0	13	81	16⅛	15⅝	15⅝	— ⅜
16¼	9	UnivRu	.72	7.4	4	2	9¾	9⅝	9¾	
		— V—V—V —								
14⅝	7½	Valle's	.81t	10.	8	8	8⅛	7⅞	8	— ⅛
16¾	11¼	Valmac	.80	5.0	6	5	15⅞	15⅞	15⅞	
9⅛	5⅛	Valspar	.36	4.7	7	10	7⅞	7⅝	7⅝	
4¾	1⅝	Verit			5	7	2¼	2⅛	2¼	+ ⅛
10¼	4¼	Vernitrn	.10	1.5	7	55	6⅝	6¼	6½	— ⅛
8½	1¼	Vertiple			7	9	3⅝	3⅝	3⅝	+ ⅛
4	1½	Vesely				104	7	3⅛	3⅛	+ ⅛

12 Month High	12 Month Low	Stock	Div. in $	Yld.	P/E	Sls. 100s	High	Low	Close Quot.	Ch'ge Prev. Close
5	1¾	Viatech			5	15	2	1⅞	2	+ ⅛
7¾	1¾	VintageE			3	21	3½	3⅜	3½	— ⅛
8	5⅜	Virco	.16b	2.7	4	5	6	6	6	
12¾	5⅝	Vishay			10	3	10½	10⅜	10⅛	+ ⅛
4	2⅝	ValMer	.12e	4.2	8	1	2⅞	2⅞	2⅞	— ⅛
18⅛	10	Voplex	.52	4.2	5	5	12¾	12½	12½	
5⅛	2¾	VulcCp	.15e	3.1	4	4	4⅞	4⅞	4⅞	
		— W—W—W —								
6	2⅝	WTC	.10	1.9	14	134	5⅜	5⅛	5⅜	
10¼	6⅛	Wackht	.40b	5.4	7	15	7⅝	7¼	7⅜	+ ⅛
18½	10⅝	Wainoco			14	165	18¼	17¾	18	— ⅛
27¾	20⅝	Walco	.80	3.5	6	10	23	22¾	23	
11⅝	5¾	WallcS	.28	3.7	8	12	7¾	7½	7½	— ¼
37¼	13⅝	Wang	.06	.2	21	72	36¼	35½	35¾	— ⅛
34⅝	11⅝	Wang B	.16	.5	19	69	33	32⅝	33	+ ⅜
17¼	7¾	Wards Co	.20	1.6	4	38	12¼	12⅛	12¼	— ⅛
23⅝	4⅛	WarnC pf	.05	.4		21	13½	12⅝	12⅝	+ ⅛
26¼	22½	WshPost s	.36	1.5	8	1	23⅞	23⅞	23⅞	— ⅛
25½	20⅛	WRIT	1.96	8.6	13	3	22⅝	22⅝	22⅝	— ⅛
7½	4¾	Warsco	.30	5.6	7	1	5⅜	5⅜	5⅜	— ⅛
5⅛	3⅛	Wellco	.25	5.4	16	1	4⅝	4⅝	4⅝	— ⅛
8⅝	6¼	WescoFn	.38	5.2	6	3	7¼	7¼	7¼	+ ⅛
35⅝	19⅝	Wstburn	1a	3.0	6	71	33⅞	33½	33½	
19½	10⅝	WstFin	.48	2.7	3	11	17½	17½	17½	— ⅛
8⅝	3⅞	Whippny	.20	5.0		10	4	4	4	— ⅛
8⅝	4¼	WhitCol	.40	7.4	7	1	5⅜	5⅜	5⅜	+ ⅛
7⅞	3⅞	Whitehall			6	14	4⅞	4⅝	4⅝	+ ⅛
7-32	1-64	Whittakr wt				34	1-64	d1-128	1-128	—1-128
8½	2	Wichita			10	25	5½	5⅜	5½	+ ⅛
14	8⅞	Wmhous	.50	3.6	7	43	14	13¾	14	+1
4	2½	WilsnB	.30	10.		12	3	3	3	
16¼	9⅝	Wincorp	.40	3.1	17	12	13¼	13	13	— ⅜
9⅝	6¾	Winklm	.40	4.2	9	8	9½	9⅝	9½	
3⅝	2	WolfHB			17	1	2½	2½	2½	
13¾	11	Wdstrm n	.60	4.8	6	5	12⅞	12⅛	12⅞	+ ¼
9⅛	4⅞	WkWear	.36	6.4	5	60	5⅝	5⅜	5⅝	+ ⅛
15⅝	8½	Wrathr	.10e	.7	41	30	14¼	14¼	14¼	+ ⅜
17-16	¾	WrightH				27	15-16	15-16	15-16	
27	14⅝	Wynnin	.60	2.3	8	19	26⅛	25⅝	25⅝	— ⅜
16	11	WymBn	.64	5.3	8	18	12¼	12	12	— ⅛
		— X—Y—Z —								
12⅝	2	Xonics				72	3½	3⅛	3⅛	— ⅛
17	11⅛	ZeroCo	.44	2.9	8	6	15½	15⅛	15⅛	
17½	8¾	Zimmer	.36	3.9	3	18	9⅝	9¼	9¼	

Sales figures are unofficial
d—New yearly low. u—New Yearly high.

Unless otherwise noted, rates of dividends in the foregoing table are annual disbursements based on the last quarterly or semi-annual declaration. Special or extra dividends or payments not designated as regular are identified in the following footnotes.

a—Also extra or extras. b—Annual rate plus stock dividend. c—Liquidating dividend. e—Declared or paid in preceding 12 months. I—Declared or paid after stock dividend or split-up. I—Paid this year, dividend omitted, deferred or no action taken at last divident meeting. k—Delcared or paid this year, an accumulative issue with dividends in arrears. n—New issue. r—Declared or paid in preceding 12 months plus stock dividend. t—Paid in stock in preceding 12 months, estimated cash value on ex-dividend or ex-distribution date.

x—Ex-dividend or ex-rights. y—Ex-dividend and sales in full. z—Sales in full.

cld—Called. wd—When distributed. wi—When issued. ww—With warrents. xw—Without warrents. xdis—Ex-distribution.

vi—In bankruptcy or receivership or being reorganized under the Bankruptcy Act, or securities assumed by such companies

Yearly highs and lows reflect the previous 52 weeks plus the current week, but not the latest trading day.
Where a split or stock dividend amounting to 25 per cent or more has been paid the year's high-low range and dividend are shown for the new stock only.

Currency Rates

By reading across this table of the March 14, 1979 's closing inter bank foreign exchange rates, one can find the value of the major currencies in the national currencies of each of the following financial centers. These rates do not take into account bank service charges.

	$	£	DM	FF	L.It.	Gldr.	BF com.	SwissF.	Dan.Kr.
Amsterdam	2.0085	4.097	107.92*	46.91*	0.2374	—	6.818*	119.58*	38.67*
Brussels (a)	29.44	60.12	15.829	6.88075	3.4865*	14.672	—	17.545	5.6725
Frankfurt	1.8586	3.791	—	43.43*	2.199x	92.60*	6.315*	110.68*	35.88*
London (b)	2.03775	—	3.7865	8.729	1,721.50	4.0905	60.02	3.43	10.5575
Milan	845.20	1,724.60	454.05	197.35	—	420.92	28.69	503.03	162.70
New York (c)	—	2.03775	1.8565	4.27825	842.375	2.005	29.40	1.67825	5.1755
Paris**	4.28	8.73	230.20*	—	5.075x	213.36*	14.548*	254.75*	82.59*
Zurich	1.6802	3.42735	90.26785*	39.2272*	0.1988	83.66285*	5.70285*	—	32.34885*
ECU	1.35138	0.662443	.51533	5.79	1,142.19	2.71425	39.8185	2.271	7.01976

The following are dollar values as quoted on the London foreign exchange market: Danish krona: 5.1885 ; Escudo: 47.93 ; Israeli £: 20.125 ; Peseta: 69.125 ; Schilling: 13.635 ; Sw.krona: 4.3625 ; Yen: 207.70 ; Norw. krona: 5.0995 ; Fin mark: 3.975 ; Belgian financial franc:29.83 ; Hong Kong $: 4.85 ; Singapore $: 2.1805 ; Canadian $: 85.175 U.S. cents

(a) Commercial franc. (b) Amounts needed to buy one pound. (c) Amounts needed to buy one dollar. (*) Units of 100. (x) Units of 1,000.

ECU : European Currency Unit, as quoted in Brussels.

Closing rates or official fixings for European centers: 2pm EST rates for New York.

**Indicative figures.

Eurocurrency Interest Rates

	Dollar	D-Mark	Swiss Franc	Sterling	French Franc
1 M.	9 13/16 - 9 15/16	4 3/16 - 4 5/16	½ - ¾	12¼ - 12½	8⅝ - 8⅞
2 M.	10¼ - 10⅜	4¼ - 4⅜	3/16 - 5/16	12⅛ - 12⅜	8⅝ - 8⅞
3 M.	10 7/16 - 10 9/16	4 5/16 - 4 7/16	¼ - ⅜	11⅞ - 12⅛	8⅝ - 8⅞
6 M.	10 13/16 - 10 15/16	4 9/16 - 4 11/16	11/16 - 13/16	11⅞ - 12⅛	8⅞ - 9⅛
1 Y.	10¾ - 10⅞	4 13/16 - 4 15/16	13/16 - 15/16	11¾ - 12	9⅜ - 9⅝

Weekly net asset value
on March 12, 1979
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U.S. $64.06
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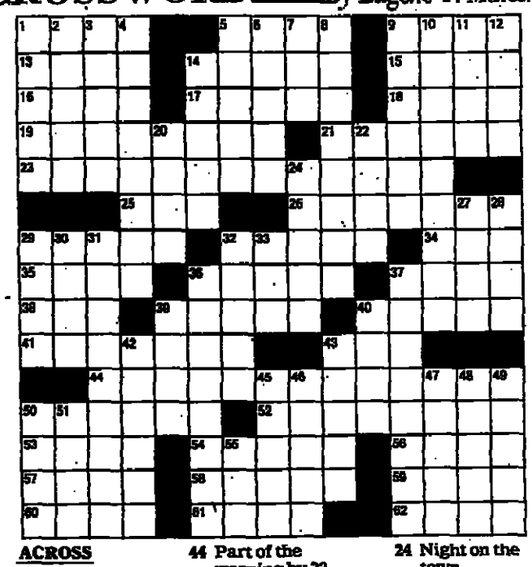
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Herald Tribune
The international essential.

CROSSWORD

By Eugene T. Maleska



ACROSS

1 Abrade
5 Take a deep breath
9 Far-reaching
13 Ancient town near Salerno
14 Not so narrow
15 HQ for Humboldt National Forest
16 Winged
17 Get — on (find out about)
18 Bustle
19 *Carriages or* bonnets
21 Strong
23 Caesar's *warner*
25 Prefix with tope or type
26 Prettied up
29 "Republic" author
32 Studious student
34 Wharton's "The — of Innocence"
35 Part
36 Did some reflecting
37 Laurel
38 Sen. Stewart's state.
39 Percheron or shire
40 *All in*
41 Egress for Ed Norton
43 Arabic word for *hill*
44 Part of the warning by 23 Across
50 Items to tip
52 Human being
53 Like some shows
54 Kind of eclipse
56 Smoker
57 Ratify
58 Dodge
59 Bear on high
60 Relative of a loma
61 Surfeit
62 Composer who taught Liszt

DOWN

1 Respond to a stimulus
2 Syrian's Supreme Being
3 Author of "A Lonely Rage"
4 *Sycophant*
5 Waistcoat; dickey
6 "— for the gods"
7 Oriental coin
8 Ready
9 Cousin of 5 Down
10 Substitute
11 Fleece
12 Basis for a civil suit
14 Elm or mackerel
20 *Not good, not bad*
22 — and terminer *(criminal court)*
24 Night on the town
27 First elected governor of Alaska
28 M.V.P. in 1978 World Series
29 British baby carriage
30 Flirt in "Cavalleria Rusticana"
31 Actor who played "Butley"
32 Freer from defects
33 "Wild Bill" Donovan's org.
36 Symbol of slowness
37 Gets a divorce
39 James Wong —, of camera fame
40 "— pin and pick it up"
42 City NE of Butte
43 "Hey —," 1954 song
45 Showy display
46 Adam Smith topic
47 Ex-president of Brazil
48 Destroy
49 Popeye's creator
50 Goren's clean sweep
51 Arrived
55 Ingredients of Ovid's *omelet*

WEATHER

	C	F			C	F	
ALGARVE	13	55	Cloudy	MADRID	9	48	Overcast
AMSTERDAM	4	39	Rain	MIAMI	25	77	Sunny
ANKARA	14	57	Cloudy	MILAN	10	50	Rain
ATHENS	17	63	Fair	MONTREAL	6	43	Cloudy
BEIRUT	17	63	Fair	MOSCOW	2	36	Mist
BELGRADE	18	64	Overcast	MUNICH	14	57	Cloudy
BERLIN	3	37	Cloudy	NEW YORK	14	57	Cloudy
BRUSSELS	5	41	Rain	NICE	16	61	Cloudy
BUCHAREST	17	63	Cloudy	OSLO	2	36	Fair
BUDAPEST	15	59	Cloudy	PARIS	11	52	Overcast
CASABLANCA	17	63	Cloudy	PRAGUE	3	37	Rain
COPENHAGEN	3	37	Fair	ROME	17	63	Fair
COSTA DEL SOL	13	55	Showers	SOFIA	8	46	Fair
DUBLIN	5	41	Cloudy	STOCKHOLM	0	32	Snow
EDINBURGH	6	43	Showers	TEHRAN	-	-	N.A.
FLORENCE	15	59	Mist	TEL AVIV	19	66	Cloudy
FRANKFURT	7	45	Mist	TOKYO	8	46	Rain
GENEVA	11	52	Overcast	TUNIS	25	77	Fair
HELSINKI	−1	30	Snow	VIENNA	12	54	Cloudy
ISTANBUL	13	55	Fair	WARSAW	1	34	Overcast
LAS PALMAS	18	64	Overcast	WASHINGTON	17	63	Rain
LISBON	9	48	Showers	ZURICH	13	55	Overcast
LONDON	3	37	Rain				
LOS ANGELES	14	58	Cloudy				

(Yesterday's readings U.S. and Canada at 1700 GMT; Los Angeles at 2000 GMT; all others at 1200 GMT.)

INTERNATIONAL FUNDS

ADVERTISEMENT

March 14, 1979

The net asset value quotations shown below are supplied by the Funds listed with the exception of some Swiss funds whose quotes are based on issue prices. The following margin-al symbols indicate frequency of quotations supplied for the IHT: (d)—daily; (w)—weekly; (m)—monthly; (r)—regularly; (i)—irregularly.

BANK JULIUS BAER & Co Ltd:

— (d) Bearbond	SF 722.55
— (d) Cambar	SF 674.00
— (d) Gruber	SF 573.00
— (d) Stockbar	SF 709.00

BANQUE VON ERNST & CIE.:

— (d) CSF Fund	SF 74.24
— (d) Crossbow Fund	SF 3.86
— (d) ITF Fund N.V.	$ 9.02

BRITANNIA TRUST MNGT.(CI) Ltd.:

—(w) Universal Dollar Trust	$ 5.62
—(w) Int'l High Interest Trust	$ 0.97 *
—(w) High Interest Sterling	£0.96*

CAPITAL INTERNATIONAL:

— (w) Capital Int'l Fund	$ 18.13
— (w) Capital Italia S.A.	$ 11.07
— (w) Convertible Capital S.A.	$ 27.37

CREDIT SUISSE:

— (d) Actions Suisses	SF 303.00
— (d) Canasec	SF 419.00
— (d) C.S. Fonds-Bonds	SF 62.25
— (d) C.S. Fonds-Int'l	SF 57.00
— (d) Energie-Valor	SF 72.50
— (d) Usec	SF 489.00
— (d) Europa-Valor	SF 119.50

DIT INVESTMENT FRANKFURT:

— (d) Concentra	DM 19.99
— (d) Int'l Rentenfond	DM 65.30

FIDELITY PO Box 670, Hamilton, Bermuda:

—(w) Fidelity Amer. Assets	$ 24.78
—(d) Fidelity Dir. Sves. Tr.	$ 62.25
—(w) Fidelity Int'l Fund	$ 22.22
—(w) Fidelity Pacific Fund	$ 53.86
—(w) Fidelity World Fd.	$ 14.44

FIDELITY POB 195, St Helier, Jersey C.I.:

—(w) Fidelity Sterling A	£ 3.68
—(w) Fidelity Sterling B	£ 9.11
—(w) Fidelity Sterling D	£ 16.15

G.T. MANAGEMENT LTD:

—(w) Berry Pac. Fd. Ltd.	$ 88.48
—(w) G.T. Asia Fund	HK$ 18.65
—(d) G.T. Bond Fund	$ 13.44
—(w) G.T. Dollar Fund	$ 7.01

JARDINE FLEMING:

—(r) Jardine Japan Fund	983.76
—(r) Jardine S.East Asia	$ 17.05

LLOYDS BANK INT., POB 436,GENEVA,11

—(w) Lloyds Int'l Growth	SF 253.00
—(w) Lloyds Int'l Income	SF 302.50

ROTSCHILD ASSET MGMT (Bermuda):

— (w) Reserve Assets Fd Ltd	37.85

SOFID GROUPE GENEVA

— (r) Portes Sa. R Est	SF 1,321.00
— (r) Securvalor	SF 992.00

SWISS BANK CORP:

— (d) America-Valor	SF 320.00
— (d) Intervalor	SF 97.75
— (d) Japan Portfolio	SF 396.00
— (d) Swissvalor New Ser	SF 242.25
— (d) Univ. Bond Select	SF 67.00
— (d) Universal Fund	SF 88.91

UNION BANK OF SWITZERLAND:

— (d) Amca U.S. Sh	SF 30.25
— (d) Bond Invest	SF 59.50
— (d) Convert-Invest	SF 65.50
— (s) Eurit Europe Sh	SF 118.00
— (d) Fonsa Swiss Sh	SF 101.50
— (d) Globinvest	SF 53.75
— (d) Pacific Invest	SF 71.75
— (d) Rometac-Invest	SF 251.00
— (d) Swit South Afr Sh	SF 141.00
— (d) Sima Swiss R Est	SF 281.00

UNION INVESTMENT,Frankfurt

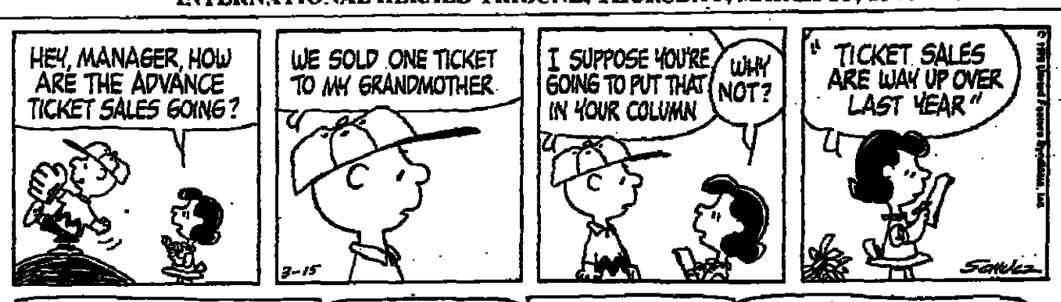
— (d) Atlantikfonds	DM 11.45
— (d) Eurasiafonds	DM 25.10
— (d) Unifonds	DM 17.30
— (d) Unirenta	DM 38.35
— (d) Universal I	DM 68.30

Other Funds

(w) Alexander Fund	$7.19
(r) Arab Finance I.F.	$ 1,651.95
(w) Trustcor Int. Fd (AEIF)	$ 7.34
(w) Austral, Select Fd.	$ 1.48
(w) Bondselex - Issue Pr.	SF 125.15
(w) CAMIT	$ 9.79
(w) Capital Gains Inv.	$ 12.80
(d) Capital Reminvest	LF 1,374.00
(d) Caribbea Cwen-Emt Fund	$ 187.66
(w) Citadel Fund	$ 2.84
(w) Cleveland Offshore Fd.	$ 924.35
(w) Convert. Fd Int. A Certs.	$ 7.57
(w) Convert Fd Int. B Certs	$14.32
(d) Convertible Japan	$ 9.71
(w) D.G.C.	$ 44.43
(d) Dollar Fund (ex-Divid.)	$ 11.15
(d) Dreyfus Fund Int'l	$ 16.08
(w) Dreyfus Intercontinent	$17.84
(d) Europe Obligations	LF 1,122.80
(w) First Boston Fund	$ 4,261.09
(w) First Inter'l Fund	$ 202.67
(w) Forseplex Issue Pr	SF 1,476.00
(w) Formula Selection Fd	SF 56.47
(d) Fondital a	$ 12.19
(d) Fronid.-Trust Interzins	DM 40.57
(d) Fund of N.Y. (ex-divid.)	$ 8.30
(d) Global Int'l Fund	DM 6.62
(w) Hanseatic Hldgs. NV	$ 274.75
(i) H.O.J.T. Hobel	$ 30.25
(d) Icofund	$ 11.26
(d) Indosuez Multibonds A	$ 106.03
(d) Indosuez Multibonds B	$ 109.37
(d) Interfund S.A.	$ 10.30
(w) Intermarket Fund	$ 153.61
(w) Int'l Inc Fund (Jersey)	$ 23.16
(r) Int'l Securities Fund	$ 4.61
(d) Investa DWS	DM 34.30
(r) Invest Alsacienne	$ 52.11
(d) Italamerica S.A. Fund	$ 9.86
(r) Italfortune Int'l Fd S.A.	98.57
(w) Japan Selection Fund	$63.24
(w) Japan Pacific Fund	$ 43.58
(d) KB Income Fund	LF 1,802.00
(d) Kleinwort Benson Int. F	$ 12.83
(w) Kleinwort Bens. Jap. F	$ 24.32
(i) Leverage Cap. Hold	$ 46.24
(w) Luxfund	$ 28.26
(d) Madoleanum Sel. Fund	$11.12
(d) Nauwirth Int'l Fund	$ 0.67
(d) Nauwirth Inv. Fund	$ 1.80
(w) Nipson Fund	$ 19.51
(w) Nor. Amer. Inv. Fund	$ 5.06
(w) Nor. Amer. Bank Fd	$ 2.21
(w) N.A.M.R.	$ 65.19
(d) Putnam Intern'l Fund	$ 29.23
(d) Renta Fund	LF 1,911.00
(d) Rentinvest	LF 822.00
(d) Safe Fund	$ 4.48
(d) Safe Trust Fund	$ 9.45
(w) Samurai Portfolio	SF 67.65
(w) Sepro (N.A.V.)	$ 14.84
(w) SMH Special Fund	DM 93.90
(w) Soros Fund	$ 611.43
(w) Talent Global Fund	$ 11.58
(w) Tokyo Pac. Hold (Sec)	$ 44.51
(w) Tokyo Pac. Hold N.V.	$ 43.55
(w) Transpacific Fund	$ 35.57
(r) Unifide Assurance O'seas	$ 0.96
(w) United Cap Inv. Fund	$ 3.11
(m) Utd Int'l Bond Fd	$ 103.80
(d) U.S. Trust Invest Fd	$ 10.88
(w) Weber's Growth Fund	$ 7.76
(d) World Equity Grth. Fd	$ 446.39
(m) Worldwide Fund Ltd	$ 13.84
(w) Worldwide Securities	$ 69.92
(w) Worldwide Specials	$ 5,554.72

DM — Deutsche Mark; * — Ex-Dividend; *— New; N.A.—Not Available; BF — Belgian Francs; LF — Luxembourg Francs; SF - Swiss Francs; + — Offer price; o — Asked; b — Bid Change P/V $10 to $5 per unit. S/S — Stock Split; "" — Ex RTS; "S" — Suspended; N.C. - Not communicated; • — • - Redempt price -Ex-Coupon.

PEANUTS



B.C.



BLONDIE



BEETLE BAILEY



ANDY CAPP



WIZARD of ID



REX MORGAN



DOONESBURY



JUMBLE

THAT SCRAMBLED WORD GAME by Henri Arnold and Bob Lee

Unscramble these four Jumbles, one letter to each square, to form four ordinary words.

UNREP

DRUFA

LOUTTE

TENNIA



Now arrange the circled letters to form the surprise answer, as suggested by the above cartoon.

Print answer here: "○○○○○○○○○"

(Answers tomorrow)

Yesterday's Jumbles: BISON MOUTH OBLIGE DEMISE
Answer: Handy when it comes to pinching things—THUMBS

DENNIS THE MENACE



"Registered as a newspaper at the Post Office"
"Printed in Great Britain"

BOOKS

CRIMINAL VIOLENCE, CRIMINAL JU...
By Charles E. Silberman. Random House. 4...

Reviewed by Roger Wilkins

A FORD FOUNDATION official recently called Charles E. Silberman's study of crime in America, "Criminal Violence, Criminal Justice," "seminal," but a book doesn't have to shoulder all of that burden to justify the $540,000 that the foundation invested in research for the project. In a field as beset by emotion, mythology and fear as crime is, honest reporting, earnest analysis and honorable speculation can surely serve the public well, and that is what this book does — and more."

Silberman starts by looking at our history and affirming H. Rap Brown's assertion that "violence is as American as cherry pie," then analyzes the strengths and weaknesses of the criminal-justice system and ends by finding hope in a community-based, multiservice program in the slums of Ponce, P.R.

Intertwines Crime and Race

But the thing that seems to make this book different from all others on the subject is that, unlike other liberals, the author attempts to take the intertwined issues of crime and race head on. It is true that he doesn't flinch from presenting the figures that demonstrate that blacks commit more violent crime per capita than any other group in this society. On the other hand, he doesn't shrink from asserting flatly that blacks, from their brutal enslavement to their systematic exclusion from economic equity, have had it worse and over a longer period of time than anybody else in America.

But, to Silberman, the rehearsal of past evils is insufficient to the fears of the day. Though ultimately we will have to eliminate the root causes of crime, he argues that we had better proceed now with the task of perfecting the instruments designed to control the kind of crime that tears up the fabric of civilization.

The first problem is that, once having established blacks as the major source of violent crime, Silberman then drives through 200 pages of serious analysis of various aspects of the criminal-justice system without examining the racism that black officials and lawyers say exists in those institutions. He deals with that issue only when he writes about prisons, but he neglects any analysis of the effects of disproportionately harsh treatment of blacks by the police, by juvenile justice institutions, by the criminal courts and by the jails.

The second problem is that though he writes knowledgeably of past discrimination, he attributes a sharp increase in violent crime by blacks to an alleged new insight — gained in the 1960s — that, in a reversal of historical patterns, whites now fear them. But he ignores the current situation of poor blacks in America. It is at least as reasonable to assume that young black criminals, who were children in the '60s, are responding to what they know: the bleak, post-'60s, broken-promise racial climate in America and the hopeless situations in which they see their parents and virtually everybody else they know entrapped.

At one point Silberman observes: "But in the last analysis, respect for authority depends on acceptance of its ... people's willingness ... because it is the ... the legitimacy of ... effective instrument ... trol than is fear of ... that observation ... the context of ... tion of both current ... nomic deprivation ... of criminal justice ... might have gone ... Silberman's anal... plaining the high ... lent crime among ...

When he turns to ... that make up the ... system, Silberman ... be something of ... makes a lot of good ... ing for more due ... more equal advo... also argues that ... lice not know how ... but also that the ... partments and the ... trolling have no ... pact on anything.

Pointing On: P...

He argues convin... generally unproduc... courts really do ... getting rid of "... meting out ser... serious criminals. ... ficacy of sentencing ... rent liberal fad. The ... cies in the crimin... man finds, are ... prosecutors and ... plicit — for the p... ing both the subst... pearance of due ... unarticulated imp... them to the app... sions they general...

More predictably ... the juvenile justice ... for terrible lun... rather than contr... these sections par... man's meticulous ... his work an immed... ing from much of ... field. The sensit... so apparent and ... obvious that it is ... the failure finally ... grips with the issue ... force that may ... problems insoluble — ... erwise major ... field.

Roger Wilkins ...
The New York Times

Baby Box ... Ruin Dan... Says B.F...

From Wi...

NEW YORK — ... Skinner's more ... tributions to the ... child-rearing ... was called a "baby-t... was known m... "baby box."

In the 1940s, ... psychologist's ... Deborah, spent ... cy in the Skinner ... vironment where ... midity and certain ... could, he contr... were reports that ... ly had become ... herself or brought ... father.

Skinner denies ... true. In the second ... autobiography, "The ... Behaviorist," excerpted ... ogy Today magazine, ... his daughter is "a very ... artist," married and ... don.

He also describ... market the baby-tender ... under the catchy ... conditioner." How... mercial ventures found ... ly because of technol... bles, partly because ... were appalled by the ...

Solution to Previous Puzzle

T	A	L	C		U	A	S	P	B		A	C	T	A
O	M	A	R		I	R	L	E	T		T	O	R	N
L	O	C	O		S	T	A	B	R		T	N	A	T
D	R	E	S	S		G	O	O	D	H	O	P	E	
		S	O	M	A		P	R	E					
	L	O	W	L	A	N	D			O	C	T	A	L
R	E	M	O		B	E	O	S		O	R	O	M	O
A	T	C	R	O	S	S	P	U	R	P	O	S	E	S
M	O	L	D	S		T	E	N	A		S	E	B	T
I	N	E	P	T			T	E	L	L	E	A	T	
		D	E	S				R	E	A	R			
A	M	A	Z	O	N	A	S			C	O	G	A	U
B	A	E	Z		I	N	C	U	S		A	U	N	T
C	U	R	L		P	O	O	K	A		D	I	N	E
S	L	O	E		E	N	T	E	R		S	P	A	S

BRIDGE

By Alan ...

An unusual defensive effort can be seen on the diagramed deal. North-South did well to reach six spades, an excellent slam with only 26 high-card points in the combined hands.

In the auction, South's two-spade opening promised values — in his methods — of at least five spades and a shorter club suit. His rebid of three diamonds, conventionally indicated an unbalanced distribution, and West took the opportunity to double. North correctly concluded that his partner was short in diamonds and took a direct shot at six spades.

West led the diamond king, and South inspected the dummy happily. He could see 12 tricks if he could score the club king or a third heart trick. And the prospects were much better than that: He could virtually assure success if he could place the club ace correctly.

After winning with the diamond ace in dummy, an immediate diamond ruff would have been a useful preliminary. This would have revealed the diamond distribution and strongly suggested that East held the club ace, since West had not overcalled. However, South drew trumps, ending in dummy, and immediately led the singleton club.

East promptly played low, a brilliant move successfully confusing the issue for South, who assumed that the ace was on his left. The declarer ducked, confident that he would thereby ... turn from West.

If West had held the ... would indeed have ... played. As it was, he ... win with the club ten ... the queen, giving S... moment. Where would ... Had East made a ... was West being ... deriending the ace?

South solved this ... rectly by ruffing. But he ... left with the problem ... the heart queen. He ... the next four tricks ... played West for the ... slightly against the ... information available to ... produced the heart ... one.

	NORTH ♠KJ631 ♡AJ9 ◇A1052 ♣7
WEST ♠6 ♡865 ◇KQ109764 ♣Q10	
	SOUTH ♠AQ1054 ♡K10... ◇8 ♣K561

North and South ...
The bidding:

South	West	North	East
2♠	Pass	2 N.T.	Pass
3 ◇	Dbl.	6♠	Pass
Pass	Pass		

West led the diamond k...

هكذا من الأصل

Fans Want Expansion

NHL Feels Heat Of Beer Boycott

NEW YORK, March 14 (AP) — If the National Hockey League's Board of Governors follows through on its plan to meet at Chicago on March 22, it will offer membership to four teams from the World Hockey Association. And if that takes place, the Canadian consumer will have won the Battle of the Bottle.

Last week, when the NHL's negative vote on expansion was announced, people in Winnipeg, Edmonton and Quebec started boycotting the products of the Molson brewery.

Molson owns the Montreal Canadiens, one of five NHL teams which helped to kill expansion to WHA cities "once and for all" by voting against the admission of Winnipeg, Edmonton, Quebec and New England.

At the Winnipeg Arena, where the WHA Jets play their home games, a Molson plaque was torn from the wall. The brewing corporation, which sponsors the "Three Stars of the Game" awards, reportedly was informed that it no longer was welcome to do so.

A Winnipeg paper ran, on its front page, a coupon that readers were asked to send to the seat of government in Ottawa, protesting restrictive trade practices by the NHL.

Refunds Asked

And people started returning their Molson for refunds. Suddenly, Molson announced that it wanted the NHL to reopen the expansion talks. Speculators assume that the Canadiens are under pressure to reconsider their negative vote.

It seems that Vancouver, another member of the anti-expansion faction, also has changed its mind. So the NHL governors will gather for a recount favorable to expansion — or they will not gather at all.

"John Ziegler, as president of the National Hockey League, would have to know he's not going to be wasting everybody's time by calling this meeting," said Ed Snider, the Philadelphia Flyers' president.

"I don't think there will be a meeting without the feeling that it would produce a positive vote on expansion, and I certainly wouldn't attend this meeting if I felt there was no hope," Snider said.

To its credit, the WHA isn't taking anybody's word for anything. The WHA has learned the simple lesson that banging one's head against a wall incurs a severe headache, so it is implementing its five-year plan for expansion of its own.

The Meadowlands of New Jersey, Dallas, Seattle and New Orleans are the sites on the drawing board. There will be eight WHA teams in 1980-81 and 10 in 1982-83 — unless there is an NHL meeting next Thursday.

And in 1980-81, the WHA will feature a European division, including an interlocking home-and-road schedule with a yet-to-be-determined number of European cities — unless there is an NHL meeting next Thursday.

John Ziegler is in favor of expansion; so are most of the governors, most of the players, a number of the fans and a lot of people who once drank Molson.



United Press International

FLORIDA DUST STORM — Buddy Bell of the Texas Rangers is safe at home, sliding under the tag of Luis Tiant of the New York Yankees in an exhibition game at Fort Lauderdale, Fla.

'Whenever You're Ready, Bill'

Bordley, Rookie 'Investment,' Gets the Kid-Glove Treatment

By Dave Anderson

CASA GRANDE, Ariz. (NYT) — In a corner of the San Francisco Giants' training base at this desert oasis, two diamonds were being used for batting practice. But the three wise men of the Giants' front office had turned their backs on the hitters. Bob Lurie, Spec Richardson and Bing Devine were watching Bill Bordley warm up.

Remember the name. Unless he cracks the Giants' starting rotation, Bordley probably will be polished at Phoenix of the Pacific Coast League this season. But in a year or two, he might be something special as a pitcher.

He's already special in Commissioner Bowie Kuhn's files as the kid who drafted five clubs after having spurned the one club that drafted him.

In the confusion, the California Angels were fined $15,000 and two draft choices for "tampering" with this 21-year-old left-hander, who won 26 games and lost only two at the University of Southern California in the last two years. As the winner of a five-team lottery, the Giants were permitted to meet Bill Bordley's price, which included a minimum $100,000 bonus.

"That's why I'm watching him warm up," Lurie, the Giants' co-chairman, said. "I've got an investment in him."

From the main diamond, a voice of authority called, "Whenever you're ready, Bill" and the big left-hander turned and nodded. Usually in spring training, a manager or a coach supervising batting practice will yell, "Next pitcher!" with the charm of a Marine drill sergeant, but Bordley is the essence of spring training — a "phenom." He also is an investment. Whenever you're ready, Bill.

He was on the mound now, a 6-foot-3, black-haired 200-pounder who threw as much with his body as with his arm.

"His motion is somewhat similar to Tom Seaver's," Devine was saying now. "The whole thing is similar to Seaver."

Devine's title with the Giants is "officer of special administration," but he was the New York Mets' general manager in 1966, when Seaver was signed after Commissioner Spike Eckert invalidated the Atlanta Braves' contract with the young right-hander, also from USC.

"The Braves had signed him after USC had played a regular season game," Devine recalled. "But there were only three teams willing to meet Tom's price, which was $50,000, as I remember — the Mets, the Orioles and the Indians — and the commissioner pulled the Mets out of a hat."

Speed Trap

In the clubhouse, Bordley had mentioned that his fastball had been timed at 92 mph, more than adequate for the big leagues. But some rival scouts contended that his fastball was a moderate 86 mph.

"We haven't timed him yet, too early for that," Spec Richardson, the Giants' general manager, was saying now. "But according to our reports, he's fast enough."

"And he could get faster," Devine said. "I remember how Nelson Burbrink, the Mets' scout, convinced me to go into the pool for Seaver because he said that Seaver had gotten faster from the winter to the spring of that year. All of a sudden he was worth a bonus of $35,000 instead of $15,000, but even so, Tom did not have an overpowering fastball at that stage."

On the mound, Bordley snapped off a few curveballs that the batters bounced into the infield dirt.

"He's got good spin on his curveball," Devine said. "And he's got a change-up and good control. He went to a good school, he's got a good physique and good tools. He's even worked on his pickoff motion. He's one of those kids who was brought up to be a ballplayer."

Bordley also was brought up to be a winner. He ended a 12-2 record last year by pitching the championship game when USC won the College World Series; he had a 16-1 record when Bishop Montgomery High School in Torrance, a Los Angeles suburb, won the state championship in his junior year.

His father, once an airline pilot, required heart surgery last year. His older brother, Art Jr., is on crutches recuperating from a severely fractured ankle. After having informed non-West Coast teams of his family situation, he thought that the Angels would draft him as the fourth choice in the first round after the first three teams — Philadelphia, Toronto and Cincinnati — indicated they would choose other players.

"The Reds told me they wouldn't take me," Bordley said. "But the day before the draft, their area scout called. I asked him what was going on and he told me I'd have to wait and see."

The Plot Thickens

The next day, the Reds chose him, but he refused their offer. Since a drafted player cannot be dealt until after he has signed, the Angels suggested that the Reds sign him, then trade him for $75,000 and Dick Thon, a young shortstop. According to Buzzie Bavasi, the Angels' executive vice president, Commissioner Kuhn would have approved that trade (although he maintains that he merely was pondering it), but the major-league executive council disapproved it.

In an apparent conflict of interest, three of the eight clubs represented on the executive council — Los Angeles, Kansas City and Milwaukee — were selected, with Seattle and the Giants, by Bordley as the teams he would join rather than return to college, even though Kansas City and Milwaukee are nowhere near the West Coast. Now the Angels plan to appeal the commissioner's fine.

But the commissioner surely will rule differently the next time. The most consistent thing about Kuhn is his inconsistency. Not that the Giants are complaining. They've got a pitcher with the potential for an outstanding career. Whenever you're ready, Bill.

Mahre on the Road to Recovery — and the Olympics

By Bob Lochner

SOUTH LAKE TAHOE, Calif. — It was a beautiful day for getting a tan, and Phil Mahre took full advantage of it, peeling down to a T-shirt and propping himself up on a hay bale. On the steep slope in front of him, red and blue flags dotted the snow, and every minute or so, a skier came twisting through them to cheers of the crowd.

If Mahre regretted that he wasn't one of those twisting figures, he didn't show it. The only discouraging word was "cast," the one propped on the hay bale that everyone was trying to avoid bumping.

The United States' best ski racer left his hospital bed Monday, coming to Heavenly Valley with his coach, Hank Tauber, and his doctor, Dick Steadman, for the World Cup men's giant slalom.

Until breaking his ankle eight days before, Mahre figured to provide most of the excitement at Heavenly Valley. Instead, he was a spectator.

If it was any consolation to Mahre, he held onto second place in the World Cup standings, which is where he wound up last season. His thoughts now are on the future.

No Doubts

"I'm going to pick everything up and take off again next season, just where we left off," he said without the slightest trace of doubt in his voice.

Steadman, chairman of the U.S. Ski Team's Alpine medical group, who operated on Mahre last week, qualified his optimism. "Phil's break was one of the more severe skiing injuries I've seen," he said. "But everything has worked out right up to now. Surgery went as well as it could go. He has already begun his rehabilitation and he's a determined young man. If it can work out, it will. We're hoping for the best."

The best, in this case, would be a return to on-snow training by August and complete recovery by the 1980 Winter Olympics next February at Lake Placid, N.Y.

The Olympics is where just about everybody who knew Phil and his twin brother, Steven, back home around White Pass, Wash., figured they'd wind up some day.

"Since they were 10," Phil's mother, Mary, said, "both boys seemed to be far ahead of the other young racers in the Northwest. First Phil would win, then Steve would win. And they'd go on like that, trading off, at just about every race."

Steve, who has also had his moments on the World Cup tour, finished 22d here. He'll go on to Furano, Japan, for the final two races next weekend, but he is well down in the standings. Phil has become the family's main hope.

Asked her reaction when she heard Phil had been injured, Mary Mahre said, "There were tears, of course, like anytime one of your children gets hurt. We were at breakfast when Hank Tauber called from Lake Placid. At least we didn't hear about it on television first."

It was not the first time Phil, 22, had broken a bone.

"I broke my right leg in 1975, in an avalanche," he said. "Then I broke it again in almost the same spot on a playground slide nine months later. I've also shattered my wrist and fractured several ribs."

This time, it was the left ankle, which now has a small plate and seven screws in it to help the healing.

"Phil will be able to ski with the screws in," Steadman said. "The plate was put in to relieve pressure on the ankle. Phil won't be able to put any weight on it for about three months, but if it heals as expected, he could be skiing again [on Mount Hood in Oregon, or in South America] by late summer. After he's skied a bit, we'll remove the pins that are bothering him. The rest of the screws and the plate will all come out later."

After four weeks of rest, Phil will return here for a full-scale rehabilitation program under Steadman's guidance.

Big for a Skier

Nearly 6 feet tall, Phil is big for a ski racer. They tend to stand 5-foot-8 to 5-foot-10. He has the build of a football player, usually tousled hair, and more often than not a smile — even with a broken ankle.

Phil said it was a dangerous combination of gates on the course at Lake Placid that caused the accident. "I came in too low, tried to recover, but the gate was positioned in such a way that I caught my ski on it, fell forward and twisted around. The World Cup officials should do something about this type of gate combination before next season. It shouldn't be used. It's too dangerous.

"I knew right away I'd broken something. But I guess I still don't look at it as being as serious as it is. The X-rays show everything is back in place. I think I'll be as good as new next season, and I'm confident I can take right off."

A comparison between the Mahre brothers is only natural. Tauber, who is retiring next month after 13 years in the U.S. Ski Team program, said, "They're athletically similar and technically similar. But I think Phil is more dedicated to becoming the best skier in the world. He always seems to have just a little more confidence than Steve.

"Phil is without doubt the best ski racer the United States has ever produced. He's not only a great athlete, he's also a great competitor. He's very easy to coach and to relate to."

Asked to compare Phil with Billy Kidd, who won a combined bronze medal in the 1970 World Ski Championships, Tauber said, "I don't think Billy is as versatile a skier as Phil. He was great, too, but Phil is No. 1."

© Los Angeles Times

'All the Action of Ice Hockey'

Indoor Soccer League Making Headway in U.S.

PHILADELPHIA, March 14 (UPI) — At first glance, indoor soccer does not seem right. The players boot the ball around on what is basically a carpeted, de-iced hockey rink while taking half as long to go from end to end as on a 120-yard-long outdoor field.

But does this game, which was once described as "all the action of hockey, only you can see what's being hit around," hold the key to future of U.S. soccer? The commissioner of the Major Indoor Soccer League, Earl Foreman, believes that it does.

"You take a look at the North American Soccer League," he says. They give a lot of lip service to bringing Americans into the game, but they don't use them to any great extent. If a team gets in trouble, they bring in imports, who go home once the season is over.

"We're trying something else, and that's a big step. We're making this sport for the American soccer player. We're pioneering something not tied to any other country. You'll see an all-American lineup on the carpet faster than you would in the NASL.

"People are watching our style of soccer. They say the proof of the pudding is in the eating. Well, this pudding is being eaten."

It's not exactly being devoured, but the first-year league is making it so far. Hoping for an average attendance of 4,000 in its six cities, the MISL is averaging about 5,000 per game, and Foreman said that it could draw as many as 850,000 spectators before the season ends. Philadelphia drew 16,259 for its home opener and leads the league with an average of 8,300.

In addition, Foreman said that the MISL is negotiating with the Hughes Network to televise the league playoffs.

Foreman believes most of the league's franchises will finish near the break-even point, although exact figures will not be available until the end of the year. Heavy promotional costs may leave some teams in the red, but Foreman said: "Nobody is going to wind up in bad financial shape."

He added that expansion is being planned. The league will move into Buffalo and possibly Detroit next season.

As for playing conditions, indoor soccer resembles hockey more than outdoor soccer. The game is played in four 15-minute quarters with six players to a side on a surface 200 feet long and 85 feet wide, the size of a hockey rink. There are free substitutions, and penalties for ungentlemanly conduct. The recessed net is 6 feet, 6 inches by 12 feet.

NBA Standings

EASTERN CONFERENCE

Atlantic Division

	W	L	Pct.	GB
shington	45	21	.682	—
iladelphia	36	31	.538	10
w Jersey	33	33	.500	12
w York	29	41	.414	18
ston	26	40	.394	19

Central Division

	W	L	Pct.	GB
n Antonio	41	26	.612	—
nta	39	30	.565	3
uston	37	30	.552	4
eveland	28	40	.412	13½
troit	26	41	.388	15
w Orleans	21	48	.304	21

WESTERN CONFERENCE

Midwest Division

	W	L	Pct.	GB
nsas City	41	28	.594	—
ver	37	30	.529	4½
waukee	30	39	.435	11
ana	30	39	.435	11
ago	26	42	.382	14½

Pacific Division

	W	L	Pct.	GB
ttle	41	27	.603	—
Angeles	40	28	.588	1
enix	40	28	.588	1
n Diego	37	32	.536	4½
rtland	36	32	.529	5
den State	20	39	.435	17½

Tuesday's Results

w York 104, New Orleans 97
shington 120, Los Angeles 111
enix 124, Cleveland 120
iana 122, Detroit 120 (ot)
cago 105, New Jersey 102
rtland 103, Atlanta 82

NHL Standings

CAMPBELL CONFERENCE

Patrick Division

	W	L	T	Pts.	GF	GA
Islanders	42	13	12	96	305	180
Rangers	37	21	8	82	273	224
anta	36	24	7	79	272	236
ladelphia	36	22	14	74	221	203

Smythe Division

	W	L	T	Pts.	GF	GA
cago	25	29	12	62	202	235
couver	19	39	10	48	190	267
Louis	17	41	10	44	220	299
orado	14	46	9	37	185	296

WALES CONFERENCE

Norris Division

	W	L	T	Pts.	GF	GA
ntreal	44	13	10	98	290	173
sburgh	29	28	9	67	232	241
Angeles	29	30	9	67	244	247
nington	21	34	12	54	225	284
roit	15	35	16	46	213	253

Adams Division

	W	L	T	Pts.	GF	GA
lon	37	19	12	86	270	221
falo	38	24	14	90	224	219
ton	29	27	11	69	219	207
ebec	24	31	11	59	219	229

Tuesday's Results

Islanders 7, Boston 2
Louis 5, Colorado 5
sburgh 9, Vancouver 3

WHA Standings

	W	L	T	Pts.	GF	GA
nonton	36	24	2	74	251	200
bec	33	25	5	71	232	209
England	31	24	8	70	246	223
nipeg	30	29	6	66	248	250
innati	27	32	6	60	226	232
mingham	24	34	5	53	227	252
dianapolis	5	18	2	12	78	138
ms disbanded						

Tuesday's Results

innati 5, Edmonton 1
England 4, Birmingham 3

Exhibition Baseball

Tuesday's Games

Detroit 3, Houston 2 (11 innings)
Atlanta 4, Baltimore 2
St. Louis 7, Philadelphia 6
Los Angeles 3, Cincinnati 1
Montreal 5, Boston 4 (10 innings)
New York (NL) 3, Pittsburgh 3 (11 innings, tie)
Toronto 4, Minnesota 1
Texas 3, New York (AL) 2 (10 innings)
Chicago (AL) 5, Kansas City 4
California 11, Seattle 3
Cleveland 10, Milwaukee 9 (12 innings)
San Francisco 12, Chicago (NL) 9
San Diego 6, Oakland 4

China Accepts Date For Olympic Talks

PEKING, March 14 (Reuters) — China advised the International Olympic Committee today that it was ready to meet Taiwanese sports officials on March 27 to discuss who should represent China in the sports world.

The Chinese news agency said that Zhong Sitong, president of the Chinese Olympic Committee, sent a cable to Lord Killanin, president of the IOC, accepting his proposal for a meeting at Lausanne, Switzerland.

Restoration of Olympic Medals Sought

New Plea Made on Jim Thorpe's Behalf

By James Tuite

NEW YORK (NYT) — A new plea has been raised for the restoration of Jim Thorpe's Olympic gold medals. But this one is based not on compassion for a bereft American Indian, but rather on evidence that he was improperly shorn of his 1912 honors.

A recent study indicates that Thorpe was stripped of his decathlon and pentathlon medals the following year, well beyond the 30-day limit set for disclosures of ineligibility.

Records show that two top Swedish Olympic officials agreed at the time that because of this statute of limitations, Thorpe was entitled to his medals.

"I can't believe it," one of the officials — Sigfrid Edstrom, vice president of the Swedish Olympic Committee — told a Swedish newspaper when he heard of the U.S. action. "The Olympic prizes awarded to Thorpe must remain his. For any protest against his amateur status to be examined, it should have been submitted within a month of the end of the games."

Thorpe was accused of having received money to play semiprofessional baseball in North Carolina, an act that ostensibly made him a professional under Olympic rules.

'Wasn't His Sport'

"Even that allegation was not valid," John Noble Washburn, an international lawyer specializing in sports, said recently in Washington. "The Program, Rules and General Regulations for Athletics at the 1912 Olympics specified that an amateur was 'one never drawing pecuniary gain from the exercise of his sport.'

"Well, baseball was not Thorpe's sport," said Washburn. "He was a track athlete and football player. But that is not even at issue. The point is that the forfeiture of Thorpe's medals and titles was illegal, contrary to the official rules and regulations applicable to the Stockholm Olympics."

Washburn has turned over his data and a plea for Swedish support to Wilhelm Wachtmeister, the Swedish ambassador to the United States. Mr. Wachmeister said that he would file an *aide memoire* with the Swedish foreign minister, Hans Blix. Washburn appealed also to Sen. John Heinz, R-Pa., to "exhume and examine" the facts in the Thorpe case.

Previous appeals were based more on compassion than evidence.



Jim Thorpe

...in 1952

In 1943, the legislature in Oklahoma, where Thorpe was born as Wa-Tho-Ruck (Bright Path), petitioned the AAU to clear Thorpe's name. In 1952, a year before his death, when Thorpe was penniless and suffering from cancer, Congress tried unsuccessfully to have his medals restored.

In 1973, the AAU voted to restore his amateur status and appealed to the International Olympic Committee. In 1975, the IOC reaffirmed the decision against Thorpe.

Even President Ford, writing as "a private citizen" that year, could not change the IOC's stand. Grace Thorpe, one of the athlete's daughters, rallied support from powerful members of the Senate, again in vain.

Robert Paul, director of communications for the U.S. Olympic Committee, said that he saw no possibility that the IOC would reopen the Thorpe case.

"As far as the IOC is concerned," said Paul, "Thorpe was professional at the time of the Olympics because he had played baseball for money."

"Besides," Paul said from the USOC headquarters in Colorado Springs, "no one took Thorpe's medals away. He confessed his guilt, got on a subway in New York and delivered his medals to James Sullivan." President Howard Taft had appointed Sullivan, for whom the Sullivan Award in amateur athletics is named, as the U.S. commissioner to the 1912 games.

"The fact is," said Washburn, "that Thorpe was railroaded." Washburn read from a New York Times story of Jan. 27, 1913, that quoted Sullivan as having said: "Because Thorpe chances to be credited as the greatest athlete in America is no reason why prompt action should not be taken. Briefly, I will say we will act with greater dispatch than would prevail with the action regarding any athlete in America."

"As a result of a hearing of the Middle Atlantic Division of the AAU in Carlisle, Pa., on Jan. 27, Thorpe might have had his day in court," Washburn said.

"Instead, Pop Warner, the football coach, carried Thorpe's confession and a letter from the Carlisle school superintendent saying Thorpe's amateur standing in 1912 was invalidated. Thorpe confessed under the influence of school pressure.

"We're not talking any more about sympathy for Thorpe so much as justice," said Washburn, a doctor of philosophy who said that he had neglected his family and law practice by becoming so immersed in the Thorpe case.

"The facts are simple," he said. "The rules stated that no objection over an athlete's qualifications to compete shall be entertained unless received by the Swedish Olympic Committee within 30 days of the distribution of prizes. Thorpe turned in his medals more than six months later."

The North Shall Rise Again: Michigan Gets a Super Bowl

HONOLULU, March 14 (AP) — The Silverdome at Pontiac, Mich., broke the South's hold on the Super Bowl yesterday when the National Football League voted its championship game for 1982 to the home of the Detroit Lions.

Commissioner Pete Rozelle announced that Super Bowl XV on Jan. 25, 1981, would be held in New Orleans; Super Bowl XVI on Jan. 24, 1982 at the Silverdome; and Super Bowl XVII on Jan. 30, 1983, at the Rose Bowl in Pasadena, Calif.

This marked the first time the NFL has gone three years into the future with Super Bowl assignments. In 1980, the game will be played at the Rose Bowl under a previous commitment.

New Orleans will be holding its fifth Super Bowl game when it is played at the Superdome, but this marks the first time that a game assignment has been given to the North.

Miami, which hosted the 1979 Super Bowl, appeared to be a big loser among the eight cities bidding for Super Bowls. In the past, Miami, New Orleans and Southern California — Los Angeles or Pasadena — have hosted the games.

Seattle, Dallas, Houston and the Los Angeles Coliseum also lost their bids to host the NFL championship games through 1983.

Ali Didn't Really Need the Mike

By Red Smith

NEW YORK (NYT) — The telephone rang at an hour when stiffs are going to work and fighters are running on the road but guys on morning newspapers are deep in the sack. It was Muhammad Ali calling. The evening before, he had driven a harness horse in a nonbetting race at Maywood Park outside Chicago against four of the track's top drivers, Daryl Busse, Walter Paisley, Jim Dalbee and Stan Banks.

The heavyweight half-champion of the world (World Boxing Association but not World Boxing Council) was up behind a steed named, for this occasion, Sting Like a Bee. So how had the race gone?

"I won." The familiar voice was muted. "Set a new track record — for the distance."

Ah, yes, a new track record. It was a race of 7½ furlongs, a distance for which there are no recognized records.

"Something like that," the victorious horseman said. "First time they raced at that distance.

"I went to the front at the start and stayed in front all the way, twice around the track. I got no practice except two laps about two hours before the race."

Was it fun?

"Oh, yes. Fun to have somebody else do the work insteadda me. Now I know how Dundee felt all these years," Angelo Dundee, the half-champion's trainer, sits as comfortable as a harness horse driver while Ali fights.

Case Dismissed

Later a spokesman for the U.S. Trotting Association was asked a stern question: Would those celebrated drivers, the Messrs. Busse, Paisley, Dalbee and Banks, testify under oath that they had done their best to defeat Sting Like a Bee?

"No," the spokesman said. "And they will not take a polygraph test, a breatholator or come up before



Muhammad Ali

John Brennan," John Brennan is the former G-man now employed as chief house dick for harness racing.

It has been reported lately that instead of retiring in May so Bob Arum and the WBA could run an elimination tournament to fill his vacated title, Ali meant to make one more fight, against Alfio Righetti in Buenos Aires in September. True?

"No," Ali said, quietly and firmly. "The reason is, these people are not considered in my class. I can't go out fighting bums. I'm serious about how I go out of boxing. I can't go out fighting bums."

To fight someone in his class, he would have to take on Larry Holmes, the other half-champion (WBC but not WBA).

"That's right. If I do any fighting, I'll have to fight a Holmes or a Spinks, if Leon comes back. I can't fight no Righetti or no Mike Rossman. I'm 37 years old. The average for retirement is 33.

He's Flexible

"I got nothing left to prove. All I could do is hurt what I've built up. I'm three times heavyweight champion of the world. I'll go out greater than Gene Tunney, greater than Jack Dempsey. Of course, I still could change my mind, like if somebody offered me $20 million."

But nobody has offered $20 million, right?

"They got as high as $12 million," he said. "For Rossman or Duane Bobick, either one. But if I fought them, that's what they'd always remember, my critics. 'He fought the light-heavyweight champion. He fought Bobick. He ducked Holmes, he ducked this one. He ducked that guy. He took a bum just for the money.'

"They ain't gonna get a chance to say that, my critics. I feel like I'm in competition with them. They're gonna have to say, 'That's one nigger we couldn't put down. The big mouth got away.'

"I transcend boxing. The name Muhammad Ali is boxing. I've done too much to wind up with a bad fight. But I can still change my mind. I got till Sept. 15 to think about it. I'll make the right decision for me."

The way this all came about, Ali and friends visited Maywood a few nights ago. They arrived about three hours before the first post, had dinner, strolled the grounds, talked to people. Ali was enchanted by Tony Salvaro's call of the first race over the public-address system. "I wanta do that," he said. "I want to drive one of them horses."

He went up to the announcer's booth, took over the microphone, and asked Salvaro to prompt him. This is what the horseplayers heard during the third race: "AND THEY'RE OFF . . . Howitzer . . . HOWITZER, NUMBER ONE . . . Dalestar . . . DALESTAR, NUMBER TWO . . . Sitar Hanover . . . THREE, SITAR HANOVER . . . Now it's Howitzer, the leader . . . NOW IT'S HOWISTER, THE LEADER . . . Dalestar on the outside . . . DALESTAR ON THE OUTSIDE . . . Cathas Bret . . . CATHAS BREATH . . . No, Cathas Bret . . . CATHAS BRET . . . Isn't this fun? . . . ISN'T THIS FUN?"

That was only the beginning. It went on for a mile in 2:03 and some change, and when the race stopped Ali didn't. He had a microphone in his grip with an audience of thousands. He advised the horseplayers to come back a night or so later and see him drive in a race. He said he would destroy the opposition the way he had destroyed Joe Frazier and Sonny Liston.

Still on the microphone, he told a joke. "What did Abraham Lincoln say after a four-day drunk? Anybody know what Lincoln say after a four-day drunk? He say, 'I freed who?' "

College Basketball

NAIA Tournament

First Round

At Kansas City

High Point (N.C.) 91, Oregon Tech 62
Cent. Wash. 83, Dakota Wslyn (S.D.) 62
Kearney St. (Neb.) 98, LeMoyne-Owen (Tenn.) 79
Midwestern St. (Tex.) 84, Grand Valley St. (Mich.) 63
Brior Cliff (Iowa) 83, Louisiana Coll. 69
Quincy (Ill.) 77, Birmingham Southern 75
Drury (Mo.) 69, Hanover (Ind.) 68
Southern Tech (Ga.) 75, Col. St.-Dominguez Hills 66



Art Buchwald

The Medicine Flacks: Putting PR Into MDs

WASHINGTON — An Associated Press item says now that doctors have been given permission to advertise, they have gone one step further and are hiring press agents to get their names in newspapers and to arrange interviews on radio and television. One plastic surgeon mentioned in the news story said he knew at least 25 physicians who had retained publicity agents and he insisted there were hundreds more who had hired someone to flack for them.



Buchwald

I don't see anything wrong with it.

My friend, Carl Bromberg, whom I consider one of the best press agents in the business, thinks that publicizing doctors will not only be fiancially rewarding for anyone in the public relations business but will also be challenging and exciting work. He told me:

"This is big stuff. We're going to have to think up items that the gossip columnists will take."

* * *

"Such as?"

"Something like, 'What well-known movie queen has stars in her eyes, thanks to Hollywood's new hot plastic surgeon, Dr. Cromley Barton, who, when last seen at Cedars of Lebanon Hospital, was lifting a face belonging to the wife of a top studio producer?' or 'Everyone at the UCLA Medical Center is still talking about the standing ovation Dr. George Catheter got last week on his smash kidney stone operation in the main UCLA Hospital Theater.'

"'Everyone who is anyone in the urology world was at the sellout opening. At a post-operation party at the Beverly Wilshire, Dr. Catheter said he thought it was the best thing he'd ever done, but he hoped he wouldn't be typed as just another kidney stone surgeon.

"'I'm getting a lot of offers, but I really have my heart set on removing a prostate.'"

"That's good," I said, "even Rona Barrett would use that one."

"Wait," Bromberg said, taking notes out of his pocket. "I've got more. Listen. 'Dr. Clem Dumbarton, the multimillionaire orthopedist, has just bought a 120-foot yacht which he says he hopes, for tax reasons, to turn into a hospital ship. "I plan to do all my slipped disc and tennis elbow operations at sea, outside the three-mile limit, so no one can sue me for malpractice," Dr. Dumbarton told friends.'

* * *

"And here's one you'll like," continued Bromberg, "it's in the form of a press release:

"Dr. Rudolf Koenig, the jet set's favorite psychiatrist, announced at a press conference at Studio 54 that he would no longer take patients who want to tell him their dreams. 'It takes too much time,' said Dr. Koenig, 'and if you've heard one dream, you've heard them all.'

"Dr. Koenig who gets $150 for a half-hour session, also said that because of the heavy demands on his time he would no longer take neurotic or psychotic patients.

"'It's a question of priorities, and as a doctor I want to devote more time to appearing on television talk shows.'

"Dr. Koenig won an Emmy for his outstanding performance on the Today show, and he has been honored by the American Psychiatric Association for a recent profile done on him in People magazine."

"That's a beautiful press release," I told Bromberg.

"Medicine is a whole new ball game," he said. "I know many doctors, good people in their fields, who don't think they need a press agent. But they're finding out that when people have an appendectomy they want a name.

"No one is going to be impressed if you say you had surgery by somebody who hasn't at least been on the Johnny Carson show.

"I had one doctor who came to me, and he was barely making $100,000 a year. I got him on the cover of Parade magazine, and now he owns his own hospital and shopping center in New Jersey."

Ham and Junk

Rival Fairs Feature What-Nots, Knick-Knacks and Thing-a-ma-Jigs

By Mary Blume

PARIS (IHT) — It's easy to spot a professional dealer at an antiques fair. While amateurs stop and gawk in what they hope is a discerning, hawk-eyed manner, professionals never break stride and never turn their heads: their peripheral vision is uncanny. Every so often, while apparently walking in a straight line, they vanish and resurface at a stand they hadn't seemed to notice, briskly haggling over an object you could swear wasn't there a moment before. The object is bought, the dealer's sticker affixed, and off he lopes in another unswerving line. Another way you can spot professional dealers is that they wear very sturdy shoes.

At the Ham and Junk Fair which is on through this week at the Porte de Pantin in northeast Paris and in Chatou, a suburb in the west, 70 percent of the merchandise that is bought will be exported. Certain national differences can be noted: Italian dealers wear furs and seem to huddle in madly gesticulating groups rather than search and buy. German dealers make lists. Costly as they are to ship, American dealers go in a lot for small gift shoppe pieces — a ship's lantern that will have to fetch over $300 in its buyer's Brooklyn shop for him to show a profit, the innards of a fruit machine (turned, with disarming honesty, to three lemons) that a West Coast dealer considered for a lamp base at 130 francs and finally turned down.

But if Americans buy a lot a small pieces, they also buy in huge quantity. The usual shipping case holds 30 cubic feet of merchandise, and dealers ask each other, in trade lingo, how many cases they've made. Sometimes the verbal exchange is even shorter.

'Four or Five'

"How're you doing?" a Paris-based American dealer known to his chums in the trade as Monsieur Gerry asks a visiting buyer.

"Four or five," is the slightly boastful reply. The visitor has made four or five cases in two days.

Monsieur Gerry usually deals in classy stuff but he can't stay away from any fair. His nose twitches lightly above his straw-colored mustache when he thinks he's on to something and each thing he buys is the most beautiful piece he has seen.

"Look: I bought this yesterday," he cries out, spying an art nouveau what-not at the fair, and also a lot of knick-knacks and thing-a-ma-jigs. Especially thing-a-ma-jigs. Monsieur Gerry's what-not has a clock in its middle.

"How would I know if it works?" he replies indignantly to the inevitable question. "I'm not a clockmaker."

The Ham and Junk Fair is one of Paris' oldest traditions, dating back to 1222. The Ham Fair came first and was traditionally held in Holy Week: a lip-smacking display of country hams, pates and sausages. "The end of Lent is near," explains an old guidebook, "and tradition demands that so extravagant a temptation be placed exactly on this date to add to the merit of an unbroken abstinence."

Just why it became possible to obtain a genuine reproduction antique at the same time as an authentic *jambon de Bayonne* is not clear, but that is how it has been for centuries although the date of the fair has been moved back slightly and the fair itself has been moved entirely. Formerly held in the center of Paris, on the Boulevard Richard-Lenoir, it was recently declared a traffic hazard and moved to the city's outskirts. The antique dealers split into two rival factions, with the result that today there are the two rival ham and junk fairs at opposite ends of town.

Slaughterhouse

The fair at the Porte de Pantin is held in the iron and glass shed of the disused Villette slaughterhouse, with cobblestoned alleys to catch the animals' blood. The better dealers are in the shed, while outside in cheaper booths are the junk dealers, with manically neat piles of glass lampshades, dolls' arms, metal faucets, etc.

The ham, sold whole or between slabs of country bread, is at least of indisputable quality. In keeping with the spirit of the place one can do some comparison shopping (why is a loaf of bread 9 francs a kilo while it is only 8 francs 50 next door?) while eating pates, sausages, fruit tarts, nougats, pralines, kebabs and crepes and drinking all the wines of France and some of its beers. At one ham booth Monsieur Gerry buys a Paul Colin poster off a passing acquaintance. At a sausage booth, he sells it. It is, to be honest, not the most beautiful piece he has seen for once — being a bit frayed about the edges — but one must keep one's hand in.

At the Chatou market the atmosphere is quite different. It is, Monsieur Gerry remarks, full of housewives buying amusing coffee grinders. "This isn't for us," he flatteringly states, edging his way through rows of antique butter churns made last week in Spain, shoe trees, hats, (bowlers, toppers, boaters), cake tins, toy trains, a kepi, a corset lace, a concertina, bronze statues of faithful bird dogs and androgynous nudes and a pair of animal feet crooked at the ankle to make a bracket for a shotgun. The feet, a discerning passer-by notes, are in fact clearly those of a ruminant: probably a goat.

Much of the stuff looks like something you would win in a shooting gallery. The rest looks like brand-new old-style rustic of the sort that makes one glad one doesn't have a residence *secondaire* or, for that matter, a *residence primaire*

THE FOOD is better at Pantin although Chatou's sugared waffles are pretty fair (Monsieur Gerry, being a man of the world, has his sprinkled with Grand Marnier as well). But at Chatou one also gets to meet visiting celebrities, such as the California dealer who makes 300 cases (300!) a year and who moves, followed by two assistants, like quicksilver.

And since a shrewd dealer like Monsieur Gerry has total recall, everyone he sees recalls an object. A shabby little old man from Normandy is greeted with fervid handshakes and chuckles and reminiscences of the Dunand panels from the ocean liner Normandie that the old man had for sale 30 years ago. Monsieur Gerry saw them and turned them down. They are now worth a fortune. "I didn't like the color," he says incredulously. The old man traded the panels against a racehorse instead.

It isn't a business that leaves time for regret, however. Monsieur Gerry is soon out of range. He resurfaces in a booth, triumphantly holding up a Japanese Thousand Heads vase. And you tell from his expression, even at a distance, that is the most beautiful thing he has seen in his life.

PEOPLE: Lunch With Hirohito On Ford's Calendar

Former U.S. President **Gerald Ford** and his family arrived in Osaka for a weeklong trip to Japan at the invitation of a private television network. The highlight of his trip will be a meeting and luncheon with **Emperor Hirohito** and **Empress Nagako**. Accompanied by wife **Betty** and daughter **Susan Vance**, it is Ford's first trip to Japan in four years. He was the first incumbent U.S. president to make a state visit to Japan, in November, 1974.

* * *

Margaret Trudeau didn't exactly make it as Canada's first lady, and she fared little better with brief forays into photography and acting. Then she turned to the writing of "Beyond Reason" — her autobiography. Says her Montreal publisher, **Michael Baxendale**, "The book sales alone will be in the millions of dollars. I don't know how much she herself will make out of it but she had a royalty percentage." Estranged husband **Pierre** may not be so thrilled. The book, in which he's bound to figure prominently, hits the stands just as he hits the hustings in a bid to stay in office as prime minister.

* * *

Olivia Newton-John, Anglo-Australian singing star of "Grease," curtsied to Queen Elizabeth II at Buckingham Palace and received from the royal hands the coveted Order of the British Empire. She told reporters outside the palace: "I was knocked out to get this award. When I first heard about it I thought it was a practical joke. I had to check it up with my office people before I believed it." Miss Newton-John, who reputedly has sold 30 million records, was nominated by Australian Prime Minister **Malcolm Fraser**, for her services to Australian music. Among others honored by the queen with an OBE at the palace investiture was the "Upstairs, Downstairs" television star **Gordon Jackson**. Pianist **Moura Lympany** was named a Commander of the British Empire, and Olympic runner **Sonia Lannaman** a Member of the British Empire . . . Nobody, but nobody, asks a member of the British royal family to pose for pictures. Well, almost nobody. **Norma Bennett** did — and to the surprise of press photographers following **Prince Charles** in Perth, Australia, he cooperated. It happened when the prince spotted two little girls — Mrs. Bennett's daughters — and stopped to talk to them. Whipping out her camera, Mrs. Bennett ordered the prince to "hold still." He did and she snapped away. Royal protocol says nobody, but nobody. And nobody in the press corps ever has.

* * *

Tennis star **Jimmy Connors** and wife **Patti** have purchased a $400,000 penthouse suite in north Miami Beach, his business adviser said. Among their neighbors will be fellow tennis star **Vitas Gerulaitis** and former jockey **Eddie Arcaro**.

* * *

Perhaps Mayor **Ed Koch** should stick to New Yorkese and leave Italian to the Italians. There he was, arm in arm with **Sophia Loren** in front of television cameras and reporters. Stepping to the microphone he began, "Tu lei sei la pi bella signora — " While Miss Loren looked at him quizzically, the snickers began, booming into laughter that drowned out his greeting — one he says he's been saving for 12 years. But Miss Loren was gracious. The mayor got a kiss and a copy of her new autobiography. She also called him "beautiful" — which is what he was trying to call her all along . . . Cleveland Mayor **Dennis Kucinich** wasn't always a boy politician. Once he was a boy playwright, and theater director **Tina Sell** says he was so good he should have headed for Broadway, rather than for the hustings of a city on the skids to bankruptcy. She wants to revive a play Kucinich wrote and she directed 1[illegible] years ago at Cleveland State University — before Kucinich became embroiled in epic battles with voters, bankers and City Council members. Says she, "It's a terrific play. Like 'Marat/Sade' [it] takes place in a mental institution." The title: "Insanity."

* * *

And finally this word from motion-picture star **Warren Beatty** — from behind the camera: "I am making a film about **John Reed** [the author of 'Ten Days That Shook the World'] and **Louise Bryant** [his wife] and would appreciate contact with anyone who knew either of them." Beatty writes that he can be reached through Paramount Pictures, 5451 Marathon St., Hollywood, Calif. 90038.

— SAMUEL JUSTICE

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